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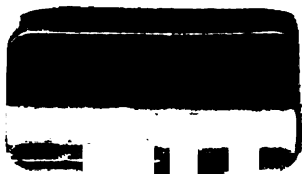
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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

66. 280

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING THE

YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

ISSUED FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1897.

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EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AUSTRIA.

No report having been received at the time of going to press from the consulate general at Vienna in response to the circular of July 8, 1896, the following are reprinted from Consular Reports for June, 1896, as being the latest available exhibits from that source of the trade of Austria:

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The values of declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Vienna and agencies at Brunn and Innsbruck during the calendar year ended December 31, 1895, show an increase of about \$600,000 over the year 1894. This is due to better business conditions in the United States, and not to any radical change in this country.

The increase in the value of the amount exported has been caused almost entirely by larger exports of the following articles:

Articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.
Argols	\$24, 214. 54	\$55, 614. 59	\$31, 400. 05
Buttons	162, 058. 18	320, 969. 96	158, 928. 77
Cloth and woolen goods.....	69, 472. 02	170, 635. 28	101, 168. 26
Drugs and chemicals.....	89, 840. 97	178, 960. 98	89, 619. 99
Fans	182, 100. 86	171, 250. 50	39, 149. 64
Glassware	77, 748. 04	127, 009. 91	49, 263. 87
Gloves	46, 545. 37	105, 189. 67	58, 644. 30
Silk goods.....	143, 819. 10	207, 038. 84	63, 722. 74
Umbrella fixtures and sticks.....	104, 606. 14	144, 416. 72	39, 750. 58

It seems strange that the business relations between the United States and this Empire are so small, but the causes are obvious to those acquainted with Austrian business methods. German merchants are crowding the Austrians out in nearly every line. Labor is cheaper than, or fully as cheap as, in Germany, and yet the manufacturers in Austria are actually selling less to the United States from year to year, and there seems to me to be no prospect that this state of affairs will change in the near future.

Theoretically, the business man here is well equipped, but he often lacks practical ability, and although one may find in some lines as good representatives as anywhere in the world, yet there is a general lack of push and energy.

The business methods are very different from those pursued in the United States. It is seldom that an Austrian merchant will risk a florin unless he is practically guaranteed beforehand a profit on his investment.

In some lines, where style is everything, American merchants who come to this market complain that year in and year out they are

shown the same articles and nothing new, and that in consequence they are compelled to buy every year less and less.

The same lethargy is shown in every walk of life, excepting the fine arts, science, and music. Very little encouragement is given to industry or trade; on the contrary, it would seem as if all possible obstacles were thrown in the way of increasing business.

I have an instance in mind where a large American firm came to Vienna and opened a branch house. The difficulties the manager had to overcome were beyond all reason; for instance, his letters were refused him for ten weeks because the firm he represented was not registered. He said that if he had anticipated a quarter of the trouble, he would never have chose Vienna as his European depot. Being established, he tried to overcome the difficulties, but finally had to give up and change his quarters to Hamburg.

An inquiry made by this office of different paper mills as to the price of paper for newspaper purposes was met in one instance by the counter query, What do you wish to know for? and in another, that it was a trade secret; many weeks have passed and I am still without a reply.

The difficulties against which American life insurance companies have to contend are very great. The home companies are trying in every way possible to oust them. Whether the Government here will finally lend itself to such discrimination remains to be seen.

MAX JUDD, *Consul-General.*

VIENNA, *January 24, 1896.*

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The efforts of United States manufacturers and merchants to secure a market here for their goods would be greatly aided by the cooperation and counsel of commercial bodies. I have for some time given this matter serious thought, and have been in a quandary how, and in what way, to best promote our interests, as many difficulties must be overcome, owing to our American trade habits. I am inundated with circulars and catalogues sent to me for the purpose of distribution and letters asking for information (which would cost many dollars out of my own pocket to secure) to aid in working up their trade or introducing goods. Such advertisements in English are simply thrown in the waste basket, and it is sheer loss to spend hundreds of dollars in the printing. They do not rely here, any more than in most other foreign countries, upon advertisements relative to something they have never seen or of which they know nothing. They want something that they can see and handle. If our firms persist in sending such printed matter, it should be in either the Hungarian or the German language.

The European system is entirely different from ours. European merchants either open branch houses here for the introduction of their goods or they send their goods on consignment to responsible firms or persons already established here, and have their efficient drummers, who come in hordes as regularly as clockwork and invest every hamlet. This is especially true of the Germans, who are pushing their trade in a sensible manner into every quarter of the globe, and are making the English "hustle."

I believe there is hardly any other country that can boast of having made such rapid progress in establishing industries, trade, and art in such a short time (since 1875) as Hungary. Rich natural resources and well-developed agriculture are the most important causes of this prog-

ress. With each year there are new industries started, and yet they still export raw materials, and the imports of manufactured goods are worth millions of florins, as the exports and imports for the years 1890 and 1894 will show:

Year.	Exports.		Imports.	
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>	
1890.....	530,000,000	\$214,650,000	405,000,000	\$164,025,000
1894.....	562,000,000	227,610,000	546,000,000	221,130,000

The business relations with the Balkan States are well developed, the Hungarians not only exporting their own goods, but also doing the jobbing business for the western States, this being a matter of great importance, considering the great demand of these States.

As is natural, Germany, France, Austria, and England took advantage of this new field at the earliest stage of its industrial development, while charging exorbitant prices for the finished machinery.

At present the local manufacturers are engaged only in making the most indispensable machinery which is used in agriculture and the out-fittings of other factories. There are no manufacturers of specialty machines and articles, these being imported from Germany, Austria, and England. It is not necessary to mention that our practical American machinery could be successfully introduced into this country, considering the increasing demand in wages and establishment of new industries. Last year factories employing 7,000 workmen, with a capital of 25,000,000 florins (\$10,125,000), were started. It would take too much space to enumerate all the articles that could be introduced here. The following are the amounts taken from the annual report book of the Museum of Commerce:

The general import of machines, iron and metal goods, and other articles of machinery was, in 1894, 1,970,000 meter centners (217,053 tons), valued at 59,000,000 florins (\$23,895,000), and in 1895, 2,300,000 meter centners, valued at 68,000,000 florins (\$27,540,000), showing an increase of 11,000,000 florins (\$4,455,000) in one year. England sent 5,500,000 florins' (\$2,227,500) worth, and the United States 600,000 florins' (\$243,000) worth, which shows that the United States took the least trouble to introduce their goods, although the latter command the confidence of the public to a greater degree than either the Germans or the English.

In the electric line, there is a great deal to be done yet; there are important water powers which could be utilized for electrical purposes. Although the first and safest underground trolley system was put in successful operation here (electricity being, comparatively, more generally used here than in any other country), yet the dynamos, machines, and other electrical supplies are partly imported from England and Germany, there being only one firm here manufacturing these articles, for which they charge enormous prices, though the goods are as clumsy as possible.

The following list of articles, I believe, would find a ready market in this country: Bakers' machines, barbers' chairs, folding beds, bicycles and bicycle supplies, boiler injectors, bookbinding machinery, brewers' machinery, brick machinery, building felt, carpetsweepers and stretchers, cash carriers and cash registers, celluloid goods and clutches, corncob grinders, corn huskers, elevators, gasoline stoves, hard-rubber goods, hardware specialties, journal-bearing alarms, locks, metal novelties,

mining machine pumps, photo-engraving apparatus, power-transmitting machines, pulleys (wood), railroad supplies and equipments, saw-mill machinery, steam separators, typesetting machines, wood-working machines, washing machines, electric supplies and all kinds of electric machines, especially those of the latest invention.

I have used my best endeavors to further every interest of our manufacturers and merchants, but efforts of the sort described on the part of our merchants to get a business foothold here seem to me to be doomed to failure, and hence I have determined to make a modest beginning on other lines, and am ready to do all in my power, provided I have the support of business men in the United States who will avail themselves of the opportunities which might thus be gained for developing trade. I have consulted with people of intelligence and enterprise here who are willing to cooperate by taking the agency or representation for the sale of American wares in Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states. It might be practicable to establish a warehouse here, in the larger sense of the word, or at first a sample room, in which samples of American manufactures could be exhibited, the exhibitors paying their pro rata share of expenses.

In the meantime, I would be glad to receive suggestions from firms, individuals, or corporations in the United States who are interested in Austro-Hungarian trade and are willing to conform to European business methods.

EDWARD P. T. HAMMOND. *Consul.*

BUDAPEST, April 11, 1896.

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Austria-Hungary during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HAIDA.					
Artificial flowers.....	\$3,607.46	\$1,395.99	\$945.03		\$5,948.48
Baskets.....	80.14			\$150.06	230.20
Brushes.....	113.41				113.41
Buttons:					
Ivory-nut.....	12,523.54	9,649.19	10,887.16	5,960.34	39,040.43
Metal.....	567.43	625.35	1,626.64	358.22	3,177.64
Mother-of-pearl.....	159.62				159.62
Chemicals (cyanide of potas- sium).....			3,670.59	2,027.36	5,697.95
Colors.....	438.38	629.79	529.14		1,597.31
Cutlery (pocket knives).....	8,615.45	7,806.95	7,507.83	6,238.97	30,169.20
Glass beads.....	133.15	202.05	407.32	142.23	884.85
Glassware.....	197,219.33	87,905.69	41,015.26	117,854.95	443,995.23
Hairpins.....	182.62			82.15	267.74
Jewelry.....	699.96				699.96
Metal ware.....	2,253.06	309.68	607.69	1,137.12	4,307.55
Musical instruments.....	1,609.16			378.74	1,987.90
Paper goods.....				88.91	88.91
Porcelain and pottery.....	95,993.17	47,108.89	35,396.25	66,664.73	243,163.04
Pictures.....	112.64				112.64
Smokers' articles.....	53.73				53.73
Sparterie.....	1,378.02	660.68		1,516.00	3,554.70
Toys.....	1,379.18			363.65	1,742.83
Velveteen.....	2,042.72		568.29	362.52	2,973.55
Wooden goods.....	184.19		10.63	19.89	214.61
Miscellaneous.....	13.79	90.18		88.21	142.18
Total.....	329,360.24	156,384.44	103,202.09	203,386.92	792,333.69
Total for preceding year.....	129,007.64	69,319.16	93,335.33	209,307.36	501,046.49
Increase.....	200,352.60	86,988.28	9,866.76		291,287.20
Decrease.....				5,920.44	

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Austria-Hungary during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
REICHENBERG.					
Art. works of.....	\$282.23	\$350.70	\$56.51	\$281.59	\$971.83
Artificial flowers.....	104.74				104.74
Beads.....	10,338.56	6,711.85	11,425.47	2,916.50	31,392.38
Buttons.....	34,111.85	48,942.35	76,614.79	35,343.89	195,012.88
Carpets.....				86.25	86.25
Celluloid goods.....		268.13			268.13
Cotton goods.....	2,418.07				2,418.07
Cutlery.....				209.21	209.21
Glassware.....	53,781.43	28,081.02	19,842.85	32,675.97	134,381.27
Human hair.....		218.94			218.94
Jewelry and precious stones.....	128,928.54	68,171.04	167,189.06	77,106.17	441,394.81
Linen goods.....	87,477.24	77,056.69	106,037.24	81,608.63	352,179.80
Metal ware.....	622.41		81.18	160.01	863.60
Musical instruments.....	269.18	219.46	136.01		624.65
Paper goods.....	1,012.88	2,342.20	129.47	18.49	3,503.04
Picture frames.....				162.22	162.22
Porcelain ware.....	5,357.03	1,477.15	2,948.30	1,646.85	11,429.33
Smokers' articles.....	43.02				43.02
Toys.....	600.45	1,389.89	607.32		1,577.66
Woolen goods.....	4,127.33	3,642.23	1,871.07	2,707.08	12,347.71
Total.....	329,474.96	238,851.65	386,939.27	234,922.86	1,190,188.74
TRIESTE.					
Beans.....		2,006.21			2,006.21
Berry, Persian.....				528.55	528.55
Cedars.....	6,250.13				6,250.13
Citron, in brine.....		22,864.81	22,809.52	732.83	46,407.16
Coffee.....	5,590.00	17,830.48		18,283.27	41,708.75
Cuttlebone.....		626.99	498.75	239.54	1,365.28
Drugs and chemicals.....		2,284.44	2,288.23	752.40	5,325.07
Fruits, dried.....	4,554.77	5,851.22	6,276.57		16,682.56
Gum.....	28,069.18	30,814.47	14,754.56	31,117.35	104,755.56
Guts.....				446.09	446.09
Herbs, roots, and leaves.....	8,258.26	6,288.39	5,626.74	10,562.36	30,735.75
Insect flowers and powder.....	11,359.67	27,769.88	41,258.51	16,682.87	97,070.93
Iron oxide.....		479.32			479.32
Macaroni.....		2,256.65	1,608.75	270.72	4,136.12
Mineral water.....	376.51				376.51
Mother-of-pearl shells.....		1,632.18			1,632.18
Nutgalls.....		530.15			530.15
Oils.....	848.13	3,921.15	1,511.57	681.30	6,962.15
Polishing earth.....	968.75	1,937.18	963.78	963.66	4,833.37
Seeds.....	1,479.24	2,777.87	431.75	847.85	5,536.71
Skins, hides, and leather.....	86,713.68	70,614.13	109,013.44	23,593.18	349,934.38
Sponges.....		6,093.69	1,331.73	737.24	8,162.66
Storax liquid.....		434.79			434.79
Sugar.....			2,797.97		2,797.96
Tartar, raw.....		4,407.73	1,712.35		6,120.08
Turpentine.....	475.35	1,541.78	127.42		2,987.56
White lead.....	1,203.69	5,088.02		843.01	7,147.72
Wines and Liquors.....		564.66	1,923.31	1,451.56	7,743.27
Wood, dyeing.....	607.49		889.15	1,708.69	4,196.66
Tobacco.....			793.22	418.14	1,414.78
Miscellaneous.....				109.36	793.22
Total.....	156,754.85	218,616.19	276,117.32	110,974.92	762,463.28
Total for preceding year.....	143,811.77	279,155.11	223,662.61	209,034.22	855,663.71
Increase.....	12,943.08		52,454.71		
Decrease.....		60,538.92		98,059.30	93,200.43

Value of declared exports from Vienna, Brunn, and Innsbruck to the United States during the calendar year 1895.

Articles.	Brunn.	Innsbruck.	Vienna.	Total.
Albumen			\$11,345.14	\$11,345.14
Amber			3,827.14	3,827.14
Antiquities			1,427.96	1,427.96
Argols			55,614.59	55,614.59
Art. works of			24,094.84	24,094.84
Artificial flowers			29,365.23	29,365.23
Baskets and basket ware	\$5,412.97		28,865.80	32,278.77
Beans			11,674.84	11,674.84
Beer			2,879.68	2,879.68
Black lead			590.28	590.28
Books and papers		\$360.13	7,073.55	7,433.68
Brushes			9,886.43	9,886.43
Buttons	4,578.91		316,408.04	320,986.95
Carbons			23,425.68	23,425.68
Carlsbad sprudel salt	611.26			611.26
Carpets	386.88		3,428.73	3,815.61
Carriages			1,189.58	1,189.58
Celluloid goods			1,077.56	1,077.56
Cloth and woolen goods	74,844.75		95,790.53	170,635.28
Hair cloth	429.24		27,023.73	27,452.97
Colors			1,634.83	1,634.83
Cotton goods	48,549.79		18,223.40	66,773.19
Cutlery			822.73	822.73
Dresses			3,322.35	3,322.35
Drugs and chemicals	57,068.99		121,891.94	178,960.93
Fans			171,250.50	171,250.50
Felt			2,800.68	2,800.68
Fur			4,343.33	4,343.33
Furniture	52,251.26		10,821.96	63,073.22
Glassware	5,618.81		121,391.10	127,009.91
Gloves	72,079.18		33,110.49	105,189.67
Graphite	6,983.53			6,983.53
Hair, animal	901.46		6,462.00	7,363.46
Hats and caps	138.95		22,591.56	22,730.51
Jet trimmings			2,535.59	2,535.59
Jewelry			341.94	341.94
Leather and skins			27,065.56	27,065.56
Leather goods			44,080.77	44,080.77
Linen goods	149,879.05		41,960.43	191,839.48
Machines and parts of		630.88	2,464.52	3,095.40
Magnesite			51,905.92	51,905.92
Matches			2,308.71	2,308.71
Meerschaum, crude			24,725.98	24,725.98
Metal ware	747.83		118,556.49	119,304.32
Musical instruments			3,578.23	3,578.23
Ozokerite and ceresin			12,993.43	12,993.43
Paper goods			11,776.25	11,776.25
Porcelain and pottery	586.39		48,880.28	49,466.67
Pulp			4,706.82	4,706.82
Pulse	27,365.02		416.07	27,781.09
Scientific instruments			10,679.94	10,679.94
Seeds			348.57	348.57
Shell and bone ware			37,147.19	37,147.19
Shoes and boots	120.28		1,842.88	1,963.16
Silk goods			207,038.84	207,038.84
Smokers' articles			58,607.06	58,607.06
Soap and perfumery			3,138.59	3,138.59
Stained glass		10,662.94		10,662.94
Stationery			852.92	852.92
Sugar, refined	4,331.53			4,331.53
Tobacco ware			946.00	946.00
Toys			8,474.00	8,474.00
Umbrella fixtures and sticks			144,416.72	144,416.72
Wax ware			4,454.04	4,454.04
Wines and liquors			19,989.02	19,989.02
Woodenware	6,204.99	423.92	14,430.81	21,059.72
Miscellaneous	735.73	1,862.04	6,960.70	9,558.57
Total for 1895	519,826.01	13,940.01	2,089,279.97	2,623,046.78
Total for 1894	489,512.33	(a)	1,540,700.66	2,025,212.99
Total for 1893	640,552.49	(a)	2,053,396.18	2,693,948.67

a Exports for Innsbruck included in Vienna column.

MAX JUDD, Consul-General.

VIENNA, January 13, 1896.

BOHEMIA.¹

PRICES.

In Bohemia within the past year, there have been no marked changes in the prices of commodities, except in the case of beet-root sugar, of which the following statistics give the average market prices for unrefined Bohemian beet-root sugar, first grade, 88 per cent per 220 pounds, exclusive of sacking, for the year ended September 30, 1896:

	Price.		Price.
1895.		1896.	
October.....	\$5.50	April.....	\$6.46
November.....	5.35	May.....	6.18
December.....	5.44	June.....	5.49
		July.....	5.15
1896.		August.....	5.06
January.....	5.74	September.....	4.78
February.....	6.29		
March.....	6.36		

These quotations denote cash payments, but 2 per cent discount was allowed in all cases.

The prices of wheat and corn have fluctuated but few points during the past year. I quote the market values for the twelve months ended September 30, 1896:

Article.	Date.	Quantity.	Price.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Wheat, Bohemian.....	Oct., 1895	167 to 178	\$3.04 to \$3.32
Do.....	Jan., 1896	165 to 180	3.12 to 3.38
Do.....	Apr., 1896	165 to 176	3.22 to 3.40
Do.....	July, 1896	167 to 176	3.10 to 3.30
Do.....	Sept., 1896	167 to 176	3.20 to 3.42
Corn:			
Hungarian.....	Oct., 1895	220	2.88
Imported.....	do	220	2.90
Hungarian.....	Jan., 1896	220	2.24 to 2.26
Imported.....	Apr., 1896	220	2.18 to 2.28
Do.....	July, 1896	220	2.16 to 2.20
Hungarian.....	Sept., 1896	220	2.12 to 2.20

WAGES.

The wages quoted below are those usually paid in Bohemian towns, but it should be borne in mind that there are certain sections where the average wage received is less than that in Prague or in any Bohemian industrial center.

Employees.	Rates of wages.
Laborers..... per day..	\$0.12 to \$0.40
Foremen..... do.....	.80 to .80
Mechanics..... do.....	.24 to .68
Children..... do.....	.10 to .20
Factory operatives:	
Employees up to 17 years..... do.....	.20
Shoemakers and tailors..... do.....	.24
Distillers, tanners, dyers, etc..... do.....	.36
Rope makers, weavers, etc..... do.....	.36
Spinners, metal workers, millers, varnish makers, etc..... do.....	.48
Bookbinders, loom builders, and gas-works employees..... do.....	.56
Printers..... do.....	.68

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

Women, whenever there is a field for their labor in factories, receive about one-third less than men. Clerks in shops receive from \$12 to \$32 per month, head bookkeepers from \$24 to \$60 per month, and assistant bookkeepers from \$12 up per month.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

There have been no recent changes in customs duties and customs regulations, nor in municipal taxes or octroi duties. Nevertheless, a serious injury is threatening glucose exportation from the United States. Austrian glucose manufacturers are, at the present writing, petitioning their Government to increase the duty on American glucose from \$2.40 per 220 pounds to \$7.20, and thus prevent the importation of our product.

AMERICAN TRADE.

The prospect for introducing American goods into Bohemia is excellent, especially in the line of machinery, preserved fruits, raw cotton and cotton thread, copper, glucose, cabinet woods, petroleum, sole leather, talc, biscuits, hardware, and cotton-seed oil.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the yearended September 30, 1896, the chief products exported to the United States from this district, which embraces about two-thirds of Bohemia, with about 4,000,000 inhabitants, were:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Bed feathers.....	\$169,602.19	Gloves.....	\$408,670.79
Beer.....	112,250.71	Musical instruments.....	50,841.89
Beet-root sugar.....	2,254,754.64	Porcelain and pottery.....	531,014.62
Drugs and chemicals.....	40,424.70	Wool.....	76,258.45
Glassware.....	220,056.82		

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Besides the canal system between Prague and Hamburg, and the regular railway communications, a new canal is projected which will connect the Danube, Elbe, and Moldau, on which latter river Prague is situated. There is also a prospect of a canal to connect the Danube and the Oder. It is planned to construct a shorter railroad line from Prague to Trieste, but the undertaking is not sufficiently advanced to state authoritatively when the project will be realized. Shipments of goods from Bohemia to the United States are made almost invariably by Bremen and Hamburg. The following is the freight schedule for goods sent by rail to Bremen, per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds):

Bed feathers, dry goods, and the like.....	\$1.27
Paper.....	.78
Wool.....	.84
Iron ware.....	.59
Sugar.....	.73

When goods of great bulk are shipped via Hamburg, the Moldau-Elbe Canal is generally used. The river freights are, per 100 kilos:

Sugar.....	\$0.10
Grain and malt.....	.12

The railroad freights from Prague to Hamburg, are the same as those from Prague to Bremen.

The average time of transit for freight from Prague to New York is about four weeks when the railroad route is used, but about double that time when the water communication is availed of. The canal is closed during the winter.

TRADE USAGES.

The trade usages with regard to goods purchased in Bohemia, vary according to the goods themselves. For example, unrefined sugar is always sold for cash, but 2 per cent discount is allowed; refined sugar for cash and 2 per cent discount, or four months' grace; petroleum, cash and 2 per cent or four months; dry goods, 4 to 5 per cent or six months; groceries, 2 per cent or four months; leather, 2 per cent or four months; gloves, cash, with 2 or 3 per cent discount.

CARL BAILEY HURST, *Consul*.

PRAGUE, *October 31, 1896.*

TRIESTE.

The total imports and exports of Trieste during 1895 were: By sea, \$75,101,456; by land, \$64,633,036; total, \$139,734,492.

Compared with the year 1894, there is a decrease in the imports amounting to \$2,748,882, and in the exports amounting to \$2,643,413.

From this consular district to the United States, for the year 1895, the total value of exports amounted to \$808,067.66, an increase over the previous year of \$79,837.17.

The total imports into Trieste from the United States for the year 1895 were \$3,035,285, an increase of \$1,679,501 compared with the year 1894.

Thirty-four vessels arrived in Trieste from the United States during the year 1895, viz, 11 sailing vessels, representing 5,856 tons, and 23 steamers, with 34,896 tons. During the same period 22 steamers, with 39,828 tons, cleared for the United States.

J. EDWARD NETTLES, *Consul*.

TRIESTE, *April 9, 1897.*

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Imports to Trieste from the United States during the year ended December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Arms, parts of	440	Oil:	
Beef, prepared	59,400	Cotton-seed	16,478,660
Caoutchouc, manufactured	880	Turpentine	118,140
Chemical product	235,620	Lubricating	428,340
Coals	9,020	Paraffin and ceresin	2,011,240
Coffee	488,180	Pimento	883,080
Conestibles	3,300	Plants, parts of	5,280
Copper	3,638,800	Rosin	12,309,660
Cotton	7,305,760	Run	104,280
Earth, mineral, divers	605,220	Spirits of turpentine	44,000
Extracts for tanning	880	Sponges	3,300
Flour	59,840	Sugar	136,840
Greases	49,060	Tallow	480,680
Hardware	220	Tressed goods	1,320
Hogs' bristles	20,240	Varnishes	660
Iron, manufactured	61,820	Vitriol	399,520
Lard	40,260	Wood:	
Lead	2,859,340	Dye	616,220
Leather:		Foreign growth	15,743,200
Raw	20,460	Furniture	14,960
Sole	174,680	Staves, pieces	29,940
Machinery:			
Parts of	6,160	Total pounds	65,401,600
Sewing	220		
Mother-of-pearl	2,420	Total pieces	29,940

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Trieste to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Beans	\$2,744.41			\$2,006.21	\$4,750.62
Cedars	4,398.13		\$6,250.13		10,648.26
Citron, pickled				22,864.81	22,864.81
Coffee		\$16,980.84	5,590.00	17,830.48	40,401.32
Cuttlebone	2,124.21	480.42		626.99	3,231.62
Drugs and chemicals	916.83	1,494.00		2,284.44	4,695.27
Emery	1,157.01				1,157.01
Fruits, divers	3,458.41	1,285.22	4,554.77	5,851.22	15,149.62
Gum	11,515.78	1,103.39	28,069.18	30,814.47	71,502.82
Guts, salted	486.35				486.35
Herbs, roots, etc.	5,562.17	6,644.75	8,258.26	6,288.39	26,753.57
Insect flowers and powder	25,726.34	24,041.94	11,359.67	27,769.88	88,897.83
Iron, oxide				479.32	479.32
Juice, barberry		1,656.26			1,656.26
Leather, sole		5,510.68			5,510.68
Macaroni	1,249.82	328.93		2,256.65	3,835.40
Mother-of-pearl shells	941.32			1,632.18	2,573.50
Mineral water			376.51		376.51
Nutgalls				530.15	530.15
Oils	4,207.31	5,965.99	848.13	3,921.15	14,942.58
Polishing earth	969.85	1,938.42	968.75	1,937.18	5,814.28
Seed		1,000.85	1,479.24	2,777.87	5,257.96
Skins	153,797.73	131,381.61	86,713.68	70,614.13	442,507.15
Sponges	1,050.40	3,588.18		6,093.69	10,732.27
Stone, unworked	361.54	381.08			742.62
Storax, liquid	134.47	304.50		434.79	873.76
Tartar, raw				4,407.73	4,407.73
Teeth, artificial		309.11			309.11
Turpentine			475.35	1,541.78	2,017.13
White lead	1,083.10	2,370.32	1,203.69	5,088.02	9,745.13
Wines	760.11	1,973.28		564.66	3,298.05
Wood, dyeing	680.17	163.84	607.49		1,451.50
Wool	337.15				337.15
Miscellaneous		129.80			129.80
Total 1895	223,662.61	209,034.01	156,754.85	218,616.19	808,067.66
Total 1894	148,109.35	157,154.26	143,811.77	279,155.11	728,233.49
Increase	75,553.16	51,879.75	12,943.08		79,837.17
Decrease				60,538.92	

NAVIGATION.

Movements of shipping at the port of Trieste for the year 1895.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.												
Austrian ports.....	2,048	38,588	2,969	337,709	5,017	376,297	2,049	39,084	2,977	333,552	5,026	372,636
Algiers.....	5	1,330	1	851	6	2,181	2	497	.....	.....	2	497
Barbados.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	325	.....	.....	1	325
Belgium.....	.....	.....	4	5,217	4	5,217	.....	.....	8	10,708	8	10,708
Brazil.....	.....	.....	18	26,113	18	26,113	.....	.....	18	26,197	18	26,197
Cyprus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	410	.....	.....	3	410
Egypt.....	.....	.....	49	81,146	49	81,146	1	303	43	72,584	44	72,887
France.....	2	727	60	46,173	62	46,900	2	774	68	57,825	70	58,099
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	31	37,562	31	37,562	.....	.....	14	16,867	14	16,867
Greece.....	11	1,564	1	484	12	2,048	20	3,031	3	1,718	23	4,749
Jamaica.....	2	1,014	.....	.....	2	1,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	.....	.....	12	30,373	12	30,373	.....	.....	12	29,765	12	29,765
India.....	.....	.....	15	31,998	15	31,998	.....	.....	14	30,524	14	30,524
Italy.....	15	1,072	366	170,007	381	171,079	26	2,527	359	166,675	385	169,202
Malta.....	.....	.....	16	10,908	16	10,908	1	565	15	10,582	16	11,147
Montenegro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	.....	.....	1	49
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	3	3,981	3	3,981	.....	.....	1	1,249	1	1,249
Roumania.....	.....	.....	13	13,576	13	13,576	.....	.....	13	14,202	13	14,202
Russia.....	.....	.....	20	27,417	20	27,417	.....	.....	30	38,354	30	38,354
Spain.....	.....	.....	2	1,257	2	1,257	.....	.....	4	4,628	4	4,628
Tripoli.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	194	1	1,265	2	1,459
Tunis.....	3	241	1	917	4	1,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	26	3,432	225	201,901	251	205,333	21	3,898	231	214,278	252	218,166
United States.....	3	1,364	2	2,156	5	3,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,115	49,332	3,808	1,029,746	5,923	1,079,078	2,128	51,647	3,811	1,030,473	5,939	1,082,120
BELGIAN.												
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,637	1	1,637
Russia.....	.....	.....	1	1,637	1	1,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	1	1,637	1	1,637	.....	.....	1	1,637	1	1,637
DANISH.												
Austrian ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,176	1	1,176
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	1	870	1	870	.....	.....	1	870	1	870
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	102	.....	.....	1	102
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	1	1,176	1	1,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	1	102	.....	.....	1	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	102	2	2,046	3	2,148	1	102	2	2,046	3	2,148
GERMAN.												
Austrian ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,291	2	1,291
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	17	16,656	17	16,656	.....	.....	18	17,491	18	17,491
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	2	1,291	2	1,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	19	17,947	19	17,947	.....	.....	20	18,782	20	18,782
BRITISH.												
Austrian ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4,139	4	4,139
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,175	2	3,175
Algiers.....	.....	.....	1	1,567	1	1,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	2	1,493	2	2,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	.....	.....	1	1,017	1	1,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	.....	.....	1	1,107	1	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,098	1	1,098
Great Britain.....	139	174,498	139	174,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4,515	3	4,515
Greece.....	.....	.....	1	539	1	539	.....	.....	92	111,735	92	111,735
India.....	.....	.....	16	28,689	15	28,689	.....	.....	7	9,783	7	9,783
Italy.....	.....	.....	8	12,785	8	12,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	1	1,125	1	1,125	.....	.....	9	14,071	9	14,071
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5,264	4	5,264
Russia.....	.....	.....	3	2,628	3	2,628	.....	.....	19	30,684	19	30,684
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,108	1	1,108
Tunis.....	.....	.....	6	3,234	6	3,234	.....	.....	13	6,207	13	6,207
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	27,165	20	27,165
United States.....	.....	.....	20	30,879	20	30,879	.....	.....	22	39,828	22	39,828
Total.....	.....	.....	198	260,561	198	260,561	.....	.....	197	259,372	197	259,372

Movements of shipping at the port of Trieste for the year 1895—Continued.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
GREEK.												
Austrian ports	1	38			1	38	3	775			3	775
Algiers							1	201			1	201
France	1	217			1	217						
Greece	20	2,486	1	607	21	3,093	31	3,389	1	607	32	3,996
Great Britain	3	1,250			3	1,250						
Italy	2	306			2	306	1	121			1	121
Turkey	43	3,276	52	42,245	95	45,521	32	3,603	52	42,252	84	45,855
Total	70	7,573	53	42,852	123	50,425	68	8,089	53	42,859	121	50,948
ITALIAN.												
Austrian ports	415	18,481			415	18,481	293	10,592	6	2,013	299	12,605
Algiers	5	1,411			5	1,411	3	704			3	704
France			33	30,424	33	30,424	1	302	3	1,875	4	2,177
Great Britain	1	535			2	1,461						
Greece	3	354	3	3,462	6	3,816	7	632			7	632
Italy	920	41,800	298	163,533	1,218	205,333	1,068	53,030	819	189,016	1,287	242,046
Roumania			15	15,847	15	15,847						
Russia									1	1,861	1	1,861
Spain							1	192			1	192
Trinidad	1	193			1	193						
Tunis									2	428	2	428
Turkey	18	1,465	23	25,153	41	26,618	2	248	42	45,183	44	45,431
United States	5	2,727	1	1,861	6	4,588						
Total	1,368	66,966	374	240,846	1,742	307,812	1,375	65,700	373	240,376	1,748	306,076
MONTENEGRIN.												
Italy	1	39			1	39						
Montenegro	3	85			3	85	1	34			1	34
Turkey	4	130			4	130	5	153			5	153
Total	8	254			8	254	6	187			6	187
RUSSIAN.												
France							1	442			1	442
Russia			14	24,547	14	24,547			15	24,810	15	24,810
United States	1	442			1	442						
Total	1	442	14	24,547	15	24,989	1	442	15	24,810	16	25,252
SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN.												
Austrian ports									1	765	1	765
Great Britain			4	5,683	4	5,683						
Hamburg			1	765	1	765			1	765	1	765
India			1	1,785	1	1,785						
Italy			12	3,667	12	3,667	2	1,143	12	3,667	14	4,810
Russia									1	1,499	1	1,499
Siam	1	442			1	442						
Turkey									2	3,424	2	3,424
United States	1	701			1	701						
Total	2	1,443	18	11,900	20	13,043	2	1,143	17	10,120	19	11,263
TURKISH.												
Austrian ports	3	119			3	119	1	50			1	50
Greece	3	170			3	170	2	127				
Italy	1	32			1	32						
Montenegro	1	38			1	38	4	110			4	110
Tripoli	1	72			1	72	1	78			1	78
Turkey	23	1,108			23	1,108	24	1,103			24	1,103
Total	32	1,539			32	1,539	32	1,468			32	1,468
AMERICAN.												
Italy							1	622			1	622
United States	1	622			1	622						
Total	1	622			1	622	1	622			1	622

Movements of shipping at the port of Trieste for the year 1895—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austro-Hungarian.....	2, 115	49, 332	3, 808	1, 029, 746	5, 923	1, 079, 078	2, 128	51, 647	3, 811	1, 030, 473	5, 939	1, 082, 120
American.....	1	622	.....	.....	1	622	1	622	.....	.....	1	622
Belgian.....	.....	.....	1	1, 637	1	1, 637	.....	.....	1	1, 637	1	1, 637
Danish.....	1	102	2	2, 046	3	2, 148	1	102	2	2, 046	3	2, 148
Germany.....	.....	.....	19	17, 947	19	17, 497	.....	.....	20	18, 782	20	18, 782
British.....	.....	.....	198	260, 561	198	260, 561	.....	.....	197	259, 372	197	259, 372
Greek.....	70	7, 573	53	42, 852	123	50, 425	68	8, 089	58	42, 859	121	50, 948
Italian.....	1, 368	66, 966	374	240, 846	1, 742	307, 812	1, 375	65, 700	373	240, 376	1, 748	306, 076
Montenegrin.....	8	254	.....	.....	8	254	6	187	.....	.....	6	187
Russian.....	1	442	14	24, 547	15	24, 989	1	442	15	24, 810	16	25, 252
Swedish and Norwegian.....	2	1, 143	18	11, 900	20	13, 043	2	1, 143	17	10, 120	19	11, 263
Turkish.....	32	1, 539	.....	.....	32	1, 539	32	1, 468	.....	.....	32	1, 468
Total.....	3, 598	127, 973	4, 487	1, 632, 082	8, 085	1, 760, 055	3, 614	129, 400	4, 489	1, 630, 475	8, 103	1, 759, 875

BELGIUM.

In reply to Department circular dated July 8, 1896, I have the honor to state that the latest official statistics published in Belgium relative to imports and exports, etc., are made up to December 31, 1895, and I am informed by the chief of the bureau of statistics at Brussels that said statistics will not be published and can not be obtained until some time during the month of December, 1896.¹ I annex herewith such data as I have been enabled to obtain.

AMOUNT OF CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

The national bank located at Brussels is the only bank of issue in Belgium. It is not a State bank, and the Government does not interfere in its management, but may veto any action which it considers prejudicial to the interest of the State. The treasury receives a share in the profits of the bank, fixed at one-fourth of the profits it realizes over and above 6 per cent. It also receives 1 per cent on the average circulation of the bank in excess of 275,000,000 francs (\$53,075,000), and all receipts from discounts in excess of 5 per cent go to the State. The bank acts as the fiscal agent of the treasury. Its capital is 50,000,000 francs (\$9,650,000), divided into 50,000 shares of the nominal value of 1,000 francs (\$193) each. The law requires that the issue of notes, which is in no absolute way limited, should be represented by securities which may be easily realized upon, and shall not exceed three times the amount of cash held, except upon the authority of the minister of finance. The denominations of the notes are 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 francs. On the 31st of December, 1895, the bank notes in circulation amounted to 476,502,020 francs (\$91,964,889), and on the 28th of August, 1896, to 438,643,100 francs (\$84,658,135). On account of the gold and silver of the so-called Latin Union (France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece) circulating indiscriminately in Belgium, it is impossible to give the amount of coin in circulation in this country. The Belgian mint has not coined any gold or silver for the past twenty years. The standard value of American gold in Belgium is fixed at 5.25 francs. The rate of exchange at the present time is 5.18 francs to the dollar.

¹ See annual report for 1895, following this report.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Few imports come direct from the United States to the Brussels market. Importations are generally made through houses at London, Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp. As far as I am able to ascertain, there are no official restrictions or discriminations or special effect of customs tariffs upon imports from the United States. Nearly every mail coming from the United States brings letters to this consulate from manufacturers, merchants, and others, asking for names and addresses of merchants or dealers in Belgium who are buying or might buy American products, and also as to the best manner of introducing their goods upon this market. I am still of the opinion, expressed in my report to the Department dated July 26, 1893, that the only and best method of successfully introducing American products into this consular district, as well as extending American trade in this country, is the establishment at Brussels of an agency for the representation of American manufactures, etc. This could be accomplished by our merchants and manufacturers forming an association, each member contributing a certain sum per year toward defraying the expenses of renting a suitable building for the display and sale of American goods, employment of a competent manager familiar with American products, the necessary number of clerks, and traveling agents thoroughly educated in the merits of the goods they desire to introduce, etc. The European market is one which must be cultivated, and if publicity is given to our most modern productions and our staple commodities, in the manner I suggest, I am confident that in a very short time more than 50 per cent of the articles now furnished by England, France, and Germany, and other countries, would come directly from the United States to Belgium.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The present conditions for transportation of goods in Belgium and to other countries are considered very good. Goods coming from the United States to this country are landed directly on the docks at Antwerp, and are shipped to the interior towns and cities via railroads and canals. There are four rivers in Belgium—the Scheldt, Meuse, Sambre, and Rupel—navigable for large boats, and a number of canals navigable for small boats. The connections are by water between Antwerp and the cities of Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, Louvain, Mons, Charleroi, Tournai, Namur, and a number of small towns. Most all the heavy freight is transported by water and the light freight by railroad. The connections by railroads are from Antwerp to Malines, Brussels, Mons, and Paris, France; Antwerp to Malines, Louvain, Liege, Verviers, and into Germany via Cologne; Antwerp to Termonde, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostende; Antwerp to Ghent and Lille, France; Antwerp to Brussels and Basle, Switzerland. There are six lines of ocean vessels plying between Belgium and the United States—Red Star Line, Antwerp to New York and Philadelphia, weekly, passengers and freight, length of passage from nine to eleven days; Puritan Line, Antwerp to Baltimore and Boston, monthly, passage thirteen to sixteen days; Wilson Line, Antwerp to New York, fortnightly, passage twelve to fourteen days; White Cross Line, Antwerp to New York and Boston, monthly, passage thirteen to fifteen days; New Orleans Line, Antwerp to New Orleans, monthly; San Francisco Line, Antwerp to San Francisco, San Diego, Redona, Portland, Port Townsend, Everett, Seattle, and Tacoma, monthly, sailing vessels.

FREIGHT CHARGES.

Freight charges on the canals vary according to the season and the amount and kind of freight. The basis is from 1 to 4 francs (\$0.193 to \$0.722) per ton, according to distance. Merchandise is transported on the railroads according to the following tariffs:

Tariff No. 1.—Express: For merchandise to be delivered at domicile, per package of 5 kilos (11 pounds) or less, 0.80 franc (\$0.154); packages from 7 to 10 kilos (13.2 to 22 pounds), as follows per package: 1 to 25 kilometers (15½ miles), 0.90 franc (\$0.174); 26 to 75 kilometers (16.1 to 47.2 miles), 1 franc (\$0.193); 76 kilometers (47.8 miles) and above, 1.10 francs (\$0.21); packages of more than 10 kilos (22 pounds): 1 to 25 kilometers (15½ miles), 1.10 francs (\$0.212); 26 kilometers (16.1 miles) and above, 1.20 francs (\$0.231). Maximum weight, 200 kilos (440 pounds).

Tariff No. 2.—Fast freight: For small articles, packages of 5 kilos (11 pounds) or less, 0.50 franc (\$0.096); packages of 6 to 10 kilos (13.2 to 22 pounds), from 1 to 25 kilometers (0.62136 to 15.5 miles), 0.50 franc (\$0.096); 26 to 75 kilometers (16.1 to 47.2 miles), 0.60 franc (\$0.115); 76 kilometers (47.8 miles), 0.70 franc (\$0.135); packages of more than 10 kilos (22 pounds), 1 to 25 kilometers (0.62136 to 15.5 miles), 0.60 franc (\$0.115); 26 to 75 kilometers (16.1 to 47.2 miles), 0.70 franc (\$0.135); 76 kilometers and above (47.8 miles), 0.80 franc (\$0.154). Maximum weight, 200 kilograms (440 pounds).

Tariff No. 3.—Slow freight: For all merchandise, per 1,000 kilos (2,204.80 pounds): First class: 1 to 5 kilometers (0.62136 to 3.1 miles), 1.60 francs (\$0.308) per package; for each kilometer above 5 (3.1 miles), 0.08 franc (\$0.015) per kilometer. Second class: 1 to 5 kilometers (0.62136 to 3.1 miles), 1.40 francs (\$0.27) per package; for each kilometer above 5 (3.1 miles), 0.08 franc (\$0.015) per kilometer. Third class: 1 to 5 kilometers (0.62136 to 3.1 miles), 1.30 francs (\$0.25) per package; for each kilometer above (0.62136 mile), 0.06 franc (\$0.011). Fourth class: For 1 kilometer (0.62136 mile), 0.56 franc (\$0.111), 6 centimes (\$0.011) for each kilometer after the first kilometer.

Ocean freight.—The rates for freight charges between Antwerp and the United States differ with different articles and vary with the fluctuations in the freight market, and depend a great deal upon competition, the size of the cargo, and rate of the ship. The average charges from Antwerp to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, for heavy goods, rate determined by weight, is \$1.50 per ton; for light articles, rate determined by space occupied, \$5 per ton, and 10 per cent additional per 40 cubic feet; from Antwerp to New Orleans, \$1.82 per ton, which is not considered here excessive.

PORT REGULATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

There have been no important changes in port regulations during the past four years, but several quite important improvements to the port of Antwerp have to be noted, the principal of which are the following: (1) The construction of a dock wall, similar to all the walls on the river front, for the "Campine Basin;" (2) the construction of inclosures for the dry docks; (3) the establishment of a warehouse for ores and minerals at the "Asia Basin;" (4) the construction of quarantine stables for sheep at the "Asia Basin;" (5) the completion and occupation of a four-story brick building on the river front called the "Pilotage," and used as

offices for all persons employed in the direction and management of the port; (6) the completion and occupation of a large brick grain elevator, and the largest dry dock is being lengthened so as to admit the largest ship. There are also several extensive improvements being projected, the principal of which is the extension of the docks of the river front to a distance of 2,000 meters (2,186 yards), and the construction of a very large dry dock at the end of this improvement.

The Belgian Government, in conjunction with the chamber of commerce authorities at Ostende, will commence work in the autumn upon a very extensive and important system of docks, which are estimated to cost about \$15,000,000 and which will entirely sweep away the present quays forming the old harbor of Ostende. According to the official plans, the docks will extend inland between 1 and 2 miles. Warehouses on the model of those at Antwerp, with promenades on the top, are to be erected on the quays, around which the railway system is to be carried, and powerful hydraulic cranes will be erected at intervals around the quays. Dry docks are to be constructed on the north side of the port. These docks are expected to be completed in five years.

It has also been officially decided to make Brussels a seaport. Ocean-going vessels can now proceed up the Scheldt as far as its junction with the little river Rupel, near Willebroeck, and from that point a canal suffices for vessels not exceeding 300 tons to proceed to the Belgian capital. The existing work is 19 miles long, and it is now proposed to widen and deepen it so that there may be navigation to Brussels for ships of 2,000 tons burden.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

The existing system of commercial credits here to purchasers of foreign goods, especially jobbers, is a credit of thirty days, less 2 per cent discount, or three months net. Most of the importers, however, pay cash for goods purchased from the United States, and demand the same usage for goods sold to purchasers in the United States, as well as to all foreign countries.

PATENTS IN BELGIUM.

In order to protect a foreign patent from infringement in Belgium, it is necessary for the patentee to take out his patent in this country. The duration of a patent of invention is twenty years, and the invention must be worked in Belgium within the year which follows its execution in any other country. Documents necessary for the filing of a patent must be written in the French language, and are the following: Specification in duplicate, petition on stamped paper, power of attorney on stamped paper and registered, and drawing of model. The expenses are: Government taxes for the first year, 10 francs (\$1.93); stamp and registration, 3 francs (\$0.57); preparation of specification and drawing, 20 francs (\$3.86); agent's fee, 51 francs (\$9.84); total, 84 francs (\$16.20). The Government tax increases 10 francs (\$1.93) each year as long as the patent is maintained in force. The patentee or his assignee are at liberty at any time and as often as occasion may arise, to demand supplementary patents or certificates of addition for improvements connected with the protected invention. These certificates are considered a part of the original patent and are free from Government tax. Other expenses, such as stamps, registration of documents, etc., are the same as for original demand.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES.

There have been no changes in the rates of commercial licenses since 1891. License for foreign commercial travelers, excepting those who are exempt by special treaty, is 20 francs (\$3.86) per annum. No special taxes for foreigners in Belgium and no change in status of foreigners as to citizenship or civil rights.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Principal articles imported from the United States for consumption in Belgium and changes in customs duties.

Articles.	Customs tariff.			
	Tariff number.	Old duty.	Tariff number.	New duty.
Alimentary conserves.	13	Preserved in brandy, per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 80 francs (\$15.44); preserved in sugar, per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 25 francs (\$4.88); other preserves, 10 francs (\$1.93).	Ex. 13	Preserved in sugar, per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 80 francs (\$5.79).
Animals:				
Cattle	2	Bulls and bull calves, per kilo (220 pounds), 0.04 francs (\$0.008); oxen and bullocks, 0.05 francs (\$0.01); cows and heifers, 0.03 francs (\$0.006).		
Horses	2	Free		
Animal matter	30	do		
Arms	38	do		
Butter	15	do	Ex. 15	Butter, fresh and salted, 20 francs (\$3.86) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).
Cacao	7	Crude, fiber, and cacao butter, per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 15 francs (\$2.895); prepared, 45 francs (\$8.625).	Ex. 7	Bean, shell, and cacao butter, free; prepared, 50 francs (\$9.65) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).
Carriages (including velocipedes.	60	Carriages and velocipedes, 10 per cent ad valorem; lamps, 10 per cent ad valorem.	Ex. 60	12 per cent ad valorem; lamps, 15 per cent ad valorem.
Chemical products	44	Free		
Coffee	8	Green, per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 10 francs (\$1.33); roasted, 13 francs (\$2.509).		
Colors and dyes	53	Free		
Cotton, raw	32	do		
Drugs	17	do		
Flour, bran, bread, etc	15	do	Ex. 15	Flour (including semolina), per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 2 francs (\$0.386); oatmeal, 4 francs (\$0.772).
Fruits of all kinds ...	23	Fruits not specially tariffed, 10 per cent ad valorem.	Ex. 23	Imported in chests, boxes, etc., per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 80 francs (\$5.79); otherwise, 12 francs (\$2.316); dried, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Grain of all kinds ...	15	Free	Ex. 15	Oats, 3 francs (\$0.579) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).
Grease and lard	30, 15	Animal fats, free.		
Hardware	33	10 per cent ad valorem.	Ex. 33	15 per cent ad valorem.
Hemp and flax fibers.	32	Free		
Hides and skins:				
Raw	40	do		
Tanned	40	10 francs (\$1.93) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).	Ex. 40	Goat and sheep skins hard tanned, and kid hard tanned, free.
Honey	13	do	Ex. 13	18 francs (\$3.474) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).
Lead	34	Unmanufactured, free; manufactured, 10 per cent ad valorem.		
Machinery and tools.	29	Cast iron, per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 2 francs (\$0.386); iron and steel, 4 francs (\$0.772); copper and other material, 12 francs (\$2.316); wood, 10 per cent ad valorem.		

Principal articles imported from the United States for consumption in Belgium and changes in customs duties—Continued.

Articles.	Customs tariff.			
	Tariff number.	Old duty.	Tariff number.	New duty.
Margarine.....	15	Free	Ex. 15	Margarine and other artificial butters, 20 francs (\$3.86) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).
Meat	15	Fresh meats, per kilo (2.20 pounds), 0.15 francs (\$0.028); other meats and game, 0.30 francs (\$0.057).	Ex. 15	Simply cooked, smoked, or salted, free; otherwise prepared, 15 francs (\$2.895) per 100 kilos (220 pounds); game and poultry, 30 francs (\$5.79).
Mineral ore.....	31	Not specially tariffed, free.....		
Nickel and copper ..	34	Rough, free; beaten in plates or sheets, per 100 kilos (2.20 pounds), 10 francs (\$1.93); manufactured, 10 per cent ad valorem.	Ex. 34	Copper, nickel-plated (galvanized), not manufactured, 3 francs (\$0.579) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).
Oil, vegetable	25	Free		
Oleaginous grain	56	do		
Petroleum	48	do		
Resin and bitumen ..	48	do		
Rubber, crude	9	do		
Sirup and molasses ..	51	18 francs (\$3.474) per 100 kilos (220 pounds); imported for distillation, free.		
Starch	1	Free		
Textile fibers	32	do		
Tin foil and tin.....	34	Unmanufactured, free; manufactured, 10 per cent ad valorem.		
Tobacco:				
Leaf	52	70 francs (\$13.51) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).	Ex. 52	Stripped tobacco, 75 francs (\$14.47) per 100 kilos (220 pounds); other, including stems and succedaneum of tobacco, 55 francs (\$10.06).
Manufactured ...	52	Cigars and cigarettes, per 100 kilos (220 pounds), 300 francs (\$57.90); other, 100 francs (\$19.30).	Ex. 52	Cigars and cigarettes, from 300 francs (\$57.90) to 600 francs (\$115.80) per 100 kilos (220 pounds); other, including extract of tobacco (prais), 120 francs (\$23.16) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).
Vegetable substances	56	Free		
Vegetables	15	Not specially tariffed, free....	Ex. 15	Preserved in boxes or bottles, 15 francs (\$2.895) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).
Wax, raw	30	Free		
Wood for building...	5	Oak and walnut, 1 franc (\$0.193) per cubic meter (3.28 cubic feet); other, round and unsawed, 3 francs (\$0.579); sawed more than 5 centimeters in thickness, 6 francs (\$1.16); less than 5 centimeters in thickness, 9 francs (\$1.75).	Ex. 5	Other than oak and walnut, rough and unsawed, per cubic meter (3.28 cubic feet), 1 franc (\$0.193); sawed, 6 francs (\$1.16); planed, 9 francs (\$1.74).
Wood furniture.....	5	Other than oak and walnut, per cubic meter (3.28 cubic feet); round and unsawed, 3 francs (\$0.579); sawed more than 5 centimeters in thickness, 6 francs (\$1.16); less than 5 centimeters in thickness, 9 francs (\$1.75).	Ex. 5	Rough and unsawed, per cubic meter (3.28 cubic feet), 1 franc (\$0.193); sawed, 6 francs (\$1.16); planed, 9 francs (\$1.74).
Wool	32	Free		
Zinc	34	Unmanufactured, free; manufactured, 10 per cent ad valorem.	Ex. 34	Zinc, plated (galvanized), 3 francs (\$0.579) per 100 kilos (220 pounds).

There are no octroi duties in this country, and no municipal taxes bearing upon American trade.

PRICES.

Average market prices for the following articles in Belgium during the years 1893 and 1894.

Articles.	1893.		1894.	
	Francs.	\$0. 028	Francs.	\$0. 027
Barley.....per kilo a	0. 15	.028	0. 14	.027
Beans.....do	. 19	.036	. 19	.036
Beer:				
In barrels.....per hectoliter b	25. 00	4. 825	25. 00	4. 825
In bottles.....do	40. 00	7. 720	40. 00	7. 720
Bread.....per kilo	. 30	.057	. 30	.057
Buckwheat.....do	. 15	.028	. 15	.028
Butter.....do	2. 60	.501	2. 50	.482
Cheese.....do	. 21	.040	. 18	.340
Chicory.....do	. 40	.077	. 35	.075
Coffee.....do	2. 40	.463	2. 30	.443
Corn.....do	. 15	.028	. 15	.028
Corn meal.....do	. 17	.032	. 17	.032
Eggs.....each	. 07	.013	. 07	.013
Fish, dry or salted.....per kilo	1. 00	.193	1. 00	.193
Flour.....do	. 20	.038	. 18	.034
Game.....do	2. 00	.386	2. 00	.386
Hay.....per 1,000 kilos	100. 00	19. 300	70. 00	13. 510
Hops.....per kilo	1. 80	.347	1. 40	2. 270
Lard.....do	. 65	.125	. 60	.115
Margarine.....do	1. 00	.195	. 90	.173
Meat (beef, mutton, veal, and pork).....do	1. 80	.347	1. 80	.347
Meal in.....do	. 15	.028	. 15	.028
Oats.....do	. 15	.028	. 15	.028
Pease.....do	. 19	.036	. 19	.036
Petroleum:				
Crude.....per liter	. 07	.013	. 07	.013
Refined.....do	. 14	.027	. 13	.025
Potatoes.....per 100 kilos	5. 00	.965	6. 00	1. 158
Poultry.....per kilo	2. 00	.386	2. 00	.386
Rice.....do	. 20	.038	. 18	.034
Rye.....do	. 13	.025	. 11	.021
Salt:				
Raw.....do	. 03	.003	. 03	.003
Refined.....do	. 05	.009	. 05	.009
Soap:				
Hard.....do	3. 50	.675	3. 50	.675
Soft.....do	. 30	.057	. 30	.057
Spelt.....do	. 15	.028	. 13	.025
Starch.....do	. 48	.092	. 45	.086
Sugar:				
Raw.....do	. 36	.069	. 29	.059
Refined.....do	. 51	.098	. 43	.082
Tea.....do	2. 40	.463	2. 40	.463
Wheat.....do	. 15	.028	. 13	.025

a Kilos=2.20 pounds.

b Hectoliters=26. 417 gallons.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

The following shows the respective shares of the leading countries in the special commerce of Belgium for 1894:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Francs.		Francs.	
Argentine Republic.....	89, 514, 000	\$17, 276, 202	13, 550, 000	\$2, 615, 150
Australia.....	17, 188, 000	3, 317, 284	4, 099, 000	791, 107
Brasil.....	43, 243, 000	8, 345, 899	11, 448, 000	2, 200, 078
British India.....	76, 312, 000	14, 728, 216	15, 851, 000	3, 059, 243
Chile.....	22, 120, 000	4, 289, 160	6, 409, 000	1, 248, 517
Egypt.....	3, 642, 000	702, 906	11, 508, 000	2, 221, 044
France.....	282, 009, 000	54, 427, 737	285, 481, 000	55, 097, 833
Germany.....	184, 687, 000	35, 644, 591	294, 201, 000	56, 780, 793
Great Britain.....	177, 702, 000	34, 296, 488	235, 452, 000	45, 442, 236
Italy.....	23, 995, 000	4, 631, 085	23, 313, 000	4, 498, 409
Netherlands.....	174, 353, 000	33, 650, 129	158, 518, 000	29, 821, 974
Peru.....	32, 640, 000	6, 299, 520	1, 089, 000	210, 177
Roumania.....	68, 656, 000	13, 250, 608	11, 552, 000	2, 229, 536
Russia.....	105, 403, 000	20, 342, 779	21, 608, 000	4, 170, 344
Spain.....	16, 173, 000	3, 121, 389	22, 626, 000	4, 366, 818
Sweden and Norway.....	47, 163, 000	9, 102, 459	14, 180, 000	2, 736, 740
Switzerland.....	5, 400, 000	1, 042, 200	27, 748, 000	5, 285, 364
United States.....	125, 945, 000	24, 307, 388	42, 252, 000	8, 154, 606

ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

The leading articles of special commerce were as follows in the year 1894:

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Francs.		Francs.	
Animal products	39,787,000	\$7,678,191	34,678,000	\$6,792,854
Animals:				
Horses			23,579,000	4,550,747
Living	35,557,000	6,862,501		
Butter	15,378,000	2,967,954		
Cereals	258,225,000	49,837,425	73,699,000	14,223,907
Chemicals and drugs	88,957,000	16,168,701	61,437,000	11,857,341
Coal and coke	21,206,000	4,092,758	76,245,000	14,715,285
Coffee	54,522,000	10,522,746		
Dyes and colors			17,997,000	3,473,421
Flour	20,166,000	3,892,028		
Glass			50,324,000	9,712,532
Hides:				
Raw and tanned			55,712,000	10,752,416
Raw	52,174,000	10,069,582		
Iron			50,761,000	9,796,873
Machinery	17,181,000	3,315,933		
Carriages			68,446,000	13,210,078
Manures	18,522,000	3,574,746	27,856,000	5,376,208
Meat	27,035,000	5,217,755	44,649,000	8,617,257
Metals	44,340,000	8,557,620		
Mineral substances	71,965,000	13,889,245	22,601,000	4,361,993
Oil seeds	55,423,000	10,696,639	26,223,000	5,061,039
Resins, etc	67,280,000	12,985,040	19,092,000	3,684,756
Sugar, raw and refined			39,785,000	7,678,505
Textiles, raw	140,561,000	27,128,273	59,388,000	11,461,884
Tissues:			57,074,000	11,015,282
Wool, cotton, and silk	57,687,000	11,133,591		
Timber	68,594,000	13,288,642		
Tobacco	11,111,000	2,144,423		
Wines	26,173,000	5,051,389		
Yarns, linen, wool, etc	19,723,000	3,806,539	87,987,000	16,971,841
Zinc			30,062,000	5,801,966
Steel			56,624,000	10,928,432

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the declared exports from Belgium to the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896, compared.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albumen	\$1,539.74	\$17,231.76	\$15,692.02	.....
Alum		467.38	467.38	.....
Aniline colors	10,007.51	7,698.39		\$2,309.12
Animals		787.60	787.60	.....
Cattle	3,860.00			3,860.00
Elephants		4,342.50	4,342.50	.....
Arms, fire	1,413,370.26	615,461.63		797,908.63
Arsenic	12,452.58	19,974.62	7,522.04	.....
Bagging	6,705.68			6,705.68
Barrels, iron	434.25			434.25
Baskets	139.66	1,198.54	1,058.88	.....
Bleaching powders	35,952.03	9,471.11		26,480.92
Brads and button stock	12,171.43	3,225.00		8,946.43
Brads (hat beads) and jet on wire	31,783.35	15,184.61		16,598.71
Brass	583.88			583.88
Bronze, ornaments, etc	524.23	209.89		314.34
Canvas		5,389.95	5,389.95	.....
Carbons	180.30			180.30
Card clothing		112.51	112.51	.....
Carpets	376.76	506.69	129.93	.....
Cartridge shells	813.39			813.39
Cement	870,491.62	1,004,541.53	134,049.91	.....
Chicory:				
Burnt	49,369.26	27,982.20		21,387.06
Root	135,366.03	181,198.56	45,832.53	.....
Chronographe	131.43			131.43
Church regalia and ornaments	1,489.82	472.01		1,017.81

Statement showing the declared exports from Belgium to the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896, compared—Continued.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Clay		\$952.04	\$952.04	
Coal (bricks)	\$1,030.14			\$1,030.14
Coffee	59,478.95	121,228.32	61,749.37	
Coke	2,132.05	16,788.18	14,556.13	
Combs	278.60			270.60
Copper wire		1,037.37	1,037.37	
Cordage	4,771.14	1,591.07		3,180.07
Corsets	203,888.54	230,916.85	27,028.31	
Cotton goods		410.45	410.45	
Cucurbites		7,401.64	7,401.64	
Diamonds	637,730.56	1,195,976.45	558,245.89	
Earthenware	4,526.07	3,732.46		793.61
Enamel	5,047.54			5,047.54
Fancy goods	5,867.12	2,101.01		3,266.11
Feathers, bed	9,480.85	40,251.73	30,790.88	
Fire bricks	827.43	9,222.59	8,395.16	
Fur, refuse	6,165.78	4,119.28		2,046.50
Furniture	15,842.58	11,901.51		3,941.07
Gin	2,260.40	1,997.57		262.83
Glass:				
Plate	667,274.36	653,847.07		13,927.29
Window	648,819.06	965,007.61	316,188.55	
Other	8,922.88	11,097.62	2,174.74	
Glassware	243,213.87	93,277.18		249,936.69
Gloves	471,799.94	405,156.91		66,643.03
Glue and glue stock	6,896.59	4,789.41		2,107.18
Glycerin	45,834.22	14,518.86		30,315.36
Granite	194.26			194.26
Hair:				
Animal	71,114.63	65,532.03		5,582.60
Human	439.08	1,505.40	1,066.32	
Haircloth	639.52			639.52
Harness	184.86			184.86
Hats	4,194.99	3,955.19		239.80
Hatter's fur	196,868.92	219,182.80	22,313.38	
Hones	8,361.71	11,191.36	2,829.65	
Horn strips	3,023.63	3,719.29	695.66	
Horns		1,401.13	1,401.13	
Household goods and personal effects	3,587.57	2,580.41		1,007.16
India rubber	65,408.96	130,503.69	65,094.73	
Indigo (auxiliary)	47,174.26	7,599.21		39,575.05
Instruments, musical	3,556.70	6,357.02	2,800.82	
Iron ware		33,120.17	33,120.17	
Ivory	48,472.94	51,551.85	5,068.91	
Lace goods	207,881.17	213,666.22	5,785.05	
Lamp burners and fixtures	6,040.31	2,549.56		3,490.75
Lead	88,339.85	503,180.70	414,840.85	
Leather	14,235.78	16,626.08	239.30	
Lime, chloride of		18,233.14	18,233.14	
Linen goods	482,221.39	522,192.72	39,971.33	
Linoleum	26,315.27	20,367.45		5,947.82
Liquors	1,795.15			1,795.15
Machinery	11,097.24	16,441.86	5,344.62	
Marble	21,645.83	26,064.20	4,418.37	
Marble and granite (soda-water fountains)	674.42	1,001.82	327.40	
Matches	14,855.79	7,111.54		7,744.25
Meat (extracts)	214,618.82	110,844.83		103,773.99
Nails	159.23	3,187.10	3,022.27	
Naphthaline	7,204.84	2,136.79		5,068.05
Oil:				
Coila, etc.	15,270.80	4,103.80		11,167.00
Tar		8,080.41	8,080.41	
Ore	11,580.00			11,580.00
Paint		659.78	659.78	
Paintings (oil)	16,304.26	19,262.19	2,957.93	
Paper and books	98,236.11	19,182.66		79,053.45
Pearls and precious stones		9,531.83	9,531.83	
Phosphates	77,907.37	43,344.10		34,563.27
Photographer's supplies	74.20			74.20
Pitch		1,111.83	1,111.83	
Plants	112,887.58	141,195.39	14,407.81	
Medicinal	4,999.59	1,649.09		3,350.50
Poultry and game		303.74	303.74	
Potash	45,840.75	49,312.91	3,472.16	
Powder, smokeless	1,129.05	8,148.88	7,019.83	
Provisions and potatoes	776.29			776.29
Rags and paper stock	429,523.31	370,614.95		58,908.36
Rails	6,496.76			6,496.76
Rattan	1,763.06			1,763.06
Rope, manila	905.18	1,795.08	889.90	

Statement showing the declared exports from Belgium to the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895 and 1896, compared—Continued.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salts, aniline.....		\$1, 710. 08	\$1, 710. 08	
Sand, silver.....		984. 30	984. 30	
Sardines.....	\$28, 818. 67	27, 246. 84		\$1, 571. 83
Scales and weights.....	121. 30	4, 847. 35	4, 726. 05	
Seeds, canary.....	448. 31	836. 59	388. 28	
Silk.....		1, 446. 50	1, 446. 50	
Silk, shoe laces.....	4, 707. 51	5, 062. 46	354. 95	
Silverware.....		634. 00	634. 00	
Skins (rabbit, sheep, and other) and hides.....	1, 069, 794. 28	338, 554. 42		731, 239. 86
Soap and perfumery.....	1, 134. 89	1, 566. 35	431. 46	
Soda.....	32, 897. 61	35, 377. 21	2, 479. 60	
Soda, prussiate of.....	28, 250. 82	5, 352. 64		22, 898. 18
Stationery.....	296. 30			296. 30
Steel, rods and beams.....		29, 030. 45	29, 030. 45	
Stones:				
Ground flint.....	1, 281. 63	249. 65		1, 031. 98
Paving.....	4, 154. 16	4, 849. 61	695. 45	
Straw goods.....	43, 900. 69	60, 007. 57	16, 106. 88	
Sugar, beet.....	549, 768. 20	2, 039, 449. 98	1, 489, 681. 78	
Sulphur.....	4, 871. 56	1, 739. 60		3, 131. 96
Superphosphate.....	44, 950. 76	53, 095. 27	8, 144. 51	
Tar.....	2, 110. 82	2, 469. 89	359. 07	
Thread.....	4, 321. 34	3, 607. 56		1, 713. 78
Tiles, encaustic.....	771. 02	827. 41	56. 39	
Tobacco.....	892. 11	194. 48		197. 63
Vegetable fibers (flax, hemp, and tow).....	299, 723. 93	300, 227. 23	503. 30	
Vegetables, preserved.....	32, 669. 47	23, 699. 35		9, 970. 12
Vells, cotton.....		8, 264. 41	8, 264. 41	
Wheels, car.....	392. 72	10, 021. 98	9, 629. 26	
Wine.....	2, 513. 42	3, 532. 77	1, 019. 35	
Wood pulp.....		794. 29	794. 29	
Wool.....	754, 914. 78	1, 576, 445. 85	821, 531. 07	
Wool grease.....	15, 219. 70	20, 628. 67	5, 406. 97	
Woolen goods.....	479, 153. 66	253, 862. 10		225, 291. 56
Yarns:				
Crochet cotton.....	1, 949. 34	518. 49		1, 430. 85
Jute.....		69. 58	69. 58	
Woolen.....	9, 280. 00	7, 111. 66		2, 368. 34
Zinc.....	50, 707. 61	21, 454. 47		29, 253. 14
Sundries.....	160, 333. 96	49, 056. 41		151, 277. 55
Total.....	11, 741, 253. 88	13, 287, 304. 86		

Wages, per diem, in Belgium.

Industries.	Above 21 years of age.		19 to 21 years of age.		17 to 19 years of age.		16 to 17 years of age.		15 to 16 years of age.		14 to 15 years of age.		13 to 14 years of age.		12 to 13 years of age.		Average hours of work.
	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe. male.	
Wood.....	\$0.797	\$0.380	\$0.646	.....	\$0.501	.....	\$0.196	\$0.048	\$0.254	.....	\$0.193	.....	\$0.088	\$0.088	\$0.115	.....	10
Rattan.....	646	289	588	\$0.279	443	\$0.270	424	308	308	.....	221	.....	135	.....	115	.....	10
Type works.....	955	579	675	482	501	386	386	280	281	.....	193	.....	193	.....	144	.....	10
Typography and lithography.....	868	497	546	337	409	370	268	380	204	\$0.193	165	.....	123	.....	144	.....	10
Ready-made clothing.....	810	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Iron.....	787	414	559	241	387	241	310	221	202	443	425	.....	190	.....	119	.....	10
Building.....	729	.....	650	241	536	.....	497	.....	397	.....	386	.....	317	.....	289	.....	10
Hats and caps.....	752	507	772	482	424	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Gloves.....	1,002	347	.....	.....	579	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Bookbinding.....	650	386	395	193	351	144	193	096	289	131	193	.....	067	.....	048	.....	10
Pocketbooks, portfolios, etc.....	868	.....	.....	.....	579	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Precious metals.....	824	.....	.....	.....	424	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
India-rubber lisle.....	846	413	468	360	395	326	258	252	231	160	208	.....	181	.....	231	.....	9
Woolen lisle.....	611	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Oilcloth.....	387	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cartridge manufacture.....	677	.....	386	.....	424	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Galvanized iron.....	1,001	579	482	386	444	386	434	289	386	241	289	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	10
Candles.....	658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Gas.....	1,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Electric lighting.....	546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
White-lead manufacture.....	772	.....	.....	.....	632	.....	513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Carriages and wagons.....	727	395	530	.....	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Tanning, leather straps and belts.....	839	.....	708	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Decorative and house painting.....	810	.....	579	.....	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Pianos, and all other musical instruments.....	515	.....	561	.....	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Quarries.....	646	488	466	353	463	424	221	281	279	337	312	.....	137	.....	077	.....	11
Linen weaving.....	594	308	405	299	333	289	275	237	235	208	312	.....	150	.....	098	.....	11
Linen spinning (yarn).....	618	444	441	444	348	430	279	221	273	165	208	.....	181	.....	169	.....	11
Cotton spinning (yarn).....	741	748	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	133	.....	11
Cotton weaving.....	606	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Sugar.....	694	.....	499	.....	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Foundry and construction workshops.....	772	413	683	405	507	362	470	316	366	277	194	.....	204	.....	115	.....	11
Coal mines.....	735	.....	480	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Engine boilers.....	812	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Large augers.....	934	231	500	254	480	308	349	245	303	229	273	.....	202	.....	208	.....	10
Glass.....	675	386	.....	.....	482	289	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Conglomerate coal.....	772	.....	586	.....	532	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Rolling mills.....	638	366	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Blast furnaces.....	772	.....	723	.....	675	386	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Ice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Manufacture of arms.....	673	386	579	.....	482	.....	405	405	386	886	482	.....	337	.....	289	.....	11

Wages, per diem, in Belgium—Continued.

Industries.	Above 21 years of age.		19 to 21 years of age.		17 to 19 years of age.		16 to 17 years of age.		15 to 16 years of age.		14 to 15 years of age.		13 to 14 years of age.		12 to 13 years of age.		Aver- age hours of work.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
Hardware.....	\$0.789	\$0.289	\$0.579		\$0.482		\$0.386		\$0.289		\$0.221		\$0.167		\$0.102	\$0.096	10½
Food and shoes.....	.530		.530		.337		.241		.096		.096						12
Metalurgy.....	.725		.735		.565		.468		.335		.154		.250		.158		10
Bronzes, jewelry (gold and silversmiths), elec- tric apparatus.....	.828		.360		.225		.096										11
Locks, safes, and heating apparatus.....	.820		.492		.346		.289				.193		.154				10
Manufacture of marble.....	.681		.513		.251		.318		.221				.049		.038		12
Upholstery.....	1.150		.732		.482		.482		.089		.096		.098		.038		10
Carriage painters.....	1.579		.936		.289		.113		.082		.034		.028		.028		11½
Joiners and cabinetmakers.....	.657		.422		.241		.123				.034						11
Brewery.....	.917	.193							.167		.015		.015		.077		10½
Tobacco.....	.569	.482	1.017	\$0.482	.521	\$0.424	.252	\$0.289	.167		.015						10
Masonry.....	.922																10½
Bastmen.....	.673		.579		.482		.386		.289								12
Transporters and tramways.....	.793																13
Jewelry (manufacture of).....	.772	.386	.579	.289	.434	.193	.289	.144	.193	\$0.096	.096	\$0.028	.048	\$0.032	.032		11
Tallow melting by steam.....	.737																8
Mechanical and industrial construction.....	.987				.370												10½
Steel.....	.767	.443													.256		10½
Zinc.....	.937		.579							.270							9½
Average daily wages.....	.723	.418	.604	.366	.478	.339	.872	.256	.296	.239	.247	.220	.193	.196	.158	.177	10½

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT, Consul.

BRUSSELS, September, 1896.

BELGIUM.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895.

The general results of the commercial movement of Belgium with foreign countries during the year 1895 were superior to those of the preceding year.

The general importations and exportations together amounted to 5,509,800,000 francs (\$1,063,391,400), an increase of 382,100,000 francs (\$73,745,300), or 7 per cent, as to those of 1894.

The total importations amounted to 2,904,900,000 francs (\$560,645,700), which is included in the general amount of 5,509,800,000 francs (\$1,063,391,400), being an increase of 201,800,000 francs (\$38,947,400), or 7 per cent, as compared with 1894.

The total exportations (Belgian and foreign goods combined) amounted to 2,604,900,000 francs (\$502,745,700), an increase of 180,300,000 francs (\$34,797,900), or 7 per cent, as compared with 1894.

The foreign products received in Belgium for home consumption added to the products of Belgian soil and industries sent to foreign countries during the year 1895 amounted to 3,065,800,000 francs (\$591,699,400), an increase of 187,600,000 francs (\$36,206,800), or 7 per cent, as compared with 1894.

The total value of foreign merchandise consumed in Belgium during the year 1895 amounted to 1,680,400,000 francs (\$324,317,200); in 1894, to 1,574,500,000 francs (\$304,878,500), an increase in 1895 of 105,900,000 francs (\$20,438,700). The total value of Belgian products exported in 1895 amounted to 1,385,400,000 francs (\$267,382,200), an increase of 81,700,000 francs (\$15,768,100) compared with 1894.

The following table shows the commercial movement of Belgium for 1895, compared with 1894:

Description.	1894.		1895.		Increase.	
	Francs.		Francs.		Francs.	
Importations:						
General commerce...	2,703,100,000	\$521,698,300	2,904,900,000	\$560,645,700	201,800,000	\$38,947,400
Special commerce...	1,574,500,000	303,878,500	1,680,400,000	324,317,200	105,900,000	20,438,700
Exportations:						
General commerce...	2,424,600,000	487,947,800	2,604,900,000	502,745,700	180,300,000	34,797,900
Special commerce...	1,303,700,000	251,614,100	1,385,400,000	267,382,200	81,700,000	15,768,100
Total:						
General commerce.....	5,127,700,000	989,646,100	5,509,800,000	1,063,391,400	382,100,000	73,745,300
Special commerce.....	2,878,200,000	555,492,600	3,065,800,000	591,699,400	187,600,000	36,206,800

COMMERCE BETWEEN BELGIUM AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE
YEARS 1894 AND 1895 COMPARED.

General commerce.—The importations from the United States in 1894 amounted to 155,308,000 francs (\$29,974,444) and in 1895 to 163,099,000 francs (\$31,478,107), showing an increase of 7,791,000 francs (\$1,503,663). The exportations from Belgium to the United States in 1894 amounted to 149,673,000 francs (\$28,886,889) and in 1895 to 184,944,000 francs (\$35,694,192), an increase of 35,271,000 francs (\$6,807,303).

Special commerce.—The importations from the United States in 1894 amounted to 125,945,000 francs (\$24,307,385) and in 1895 to 132,852,000 francs (\$25,509,436), showing an increase of 6,907,000 francs (\$1,202,051). The exportations from Belgium to the United States amounted to 42,252,000 francs (\$8,154,636) in 1894 and to 46,650,000 francs (\$9,003,450) in 1895, an increase of 4,398,000 francs (\$848,814).

Mineral ore.....	338,000	65,234	691,000	133,363	68,129	355,000	68,515	486,000	93,798	25,233
Nickel and copper	3,153,000	508,539	4,107,000	792,651	284,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, vegetable.....	597,000	115,231	1,647,000	317,871	202,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oleaginous grain.....	60,000	11,580	5,000	945	.....	10,615	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper of all kinds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721,000	139,153	793,000	153,049	15,896
Petroleum.....	14,925,000	2,880,523	21,538,000	4,168,414	1,287,889	382,000	75,656	401,000	77,393	1,737
Printed matter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,000	16,019	152,000	29,336	13,317
Product for industries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,513,000	178,009	3,204,000	618,372	59,637
Rags.....	7,966,000	1,537,438	6,418,000	1,238,674	298,764	1,086,000	209,598	723,000	139,539	70,059
Rodin and bitumen.....	200,000	38,600	179,000	34,547	.....	373,000	71,989	429,000	82,787	10,808
Rubber, crude.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	888,000	171,834	1,961,000	378,473	207,089
Silk thread.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,022,000	7,917,246	43,148,000	8,327,564	410,318
Silk tissues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Srimp and molasses.....	246,000	47,478	183,000	31,459	.....	563,000	108,659	726,000	140,118	31,458
Spirits and liquors.....	90,000	17,370	24,000	5,018	.....	328,000	63,304	877,000	169,261	105,957
Starch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,000	22,774	269,000	51,917	29,143
Steel in bars, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,557,000	300,501	1,540,000	297,220	8,281
Steel, manufactures of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,581,000	1,077,133	2,748,000	530,364	546,769
Straw braids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, raw.....	2,174,000	419,562	1,678,000	323,854	.....	6,040,000	1,165,720	9,862,000	1,903,366	737,646
Textile fibers, raw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,000	93,798	564,000	108,852	15,054
Tissues, not specially named.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin foil and tin.....	4,765,000	919,645	1,681,000	324,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco:.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leaf.....	7,134,000	1,376,863	9,515,000	1,836,395	459,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured.....	988,000	190,298	1,018,000	196,474	6,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,567
Vegetable substances.....	2,966,000	572,488	4,039,000	779,527	207,089	2,198,000	424,214	1,879,000	362,647	89,758
Vegetables.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384,000	70,252	570,000	110,010	.....
Wax, raw.....	381,000	73,533	78,000	15,054	.....	4,819,000	930,067	4,225,000	815,425	134,642
Wines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood:.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building.....	4,851,000	936,243	4,764,000	919,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For furniture.....	72,000	13,896	35,000	6,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,874,000	361,682	2,047,000	395,071	33,389
Wool.....	83,000	16,019	639,000	123,327	107,308	12,297,000	2,372,321	25,299,000	4,875,707	2,502,386
Woolen tissues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214,000	41,302	2,082,000	408,829	367,524
Yarn, wool.....	84,000	6,562	26,000	5,018	.....	57,000	11,001	29,000	5,587	6,404
Zinc.....	3,771,000	727,803	2,050,000	395,650	.....	5,654,000	1,091,222	4,789,000	924,277	106,945
Miscellaneous goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	155,308,000	29,974,444	163,089,000	31,478,107	.....	149,673,000	28,866,889	184,944,000	35,694,192	.....

Nickel and copper.....	3, 092, 000	597, 528	4, 061, 000	782, 773	136, 245	10, 808	837, 000	66, 901	216, 000	41, 088	.....	.....
Oil, vegetable.....	595, 000	114, 885	1, 645, 000	317, 435	202, 650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut oil.....	60, 000	11, 580	4, 000	772	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27, 213
Paper of all kinds.....	14, 025, 010	2, 880, 525	21, 598, 000	4, 158, 414	.....	1, 277, 889	284, 000	45, 182	325, 000	62, 918	17, 716	.....
Petroleum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33, 000	6, 390	60, 000	11, 380	5, 211	.....
Printed matter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 069, 000	592, 517	2, 796, 000	531, 008	.....	60, 409
Rags.....	7, 966, 000	1, 537, 438	6, 417, 000	1, 232, 431	298, 937	.....	1, 007, 000	194, 351	607, 000	117, 151	.....	77, 200
Rennin and bitumen.....	38, 000	7, 334	38, 000	7, 334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373, 000	71, 989	429, 000	82, 797	10, 808	.....
Rubber, crude.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 000	2, 128	43, 000	8, 299	6, 176	.....
Silk tissues.....	125, 000	24, 125	107, 000	20, 051	.....	8, 474	8, 000	1, 544	12, 000	2, 316	772	.....
Strap and molasses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits and liquors.....	90, 000	17, 370	26, 000	5, 018	.....	12, 332	68, 000	13, 124	216, 000	41, 088	28, 564	.....
Steel in bars, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19, 000	3, 667	42, 000	8, 106	4, 439	.....
Steel, manufactures of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 000	4, 246	24, 000	4, 632	.....	.....
Straw braids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 371, 000	1, 036, 963	2, 662, 000	511, 636	386	.....
Sugar, raw.....	1, 358, 000	262, 094	1, 243, 000	239, 890	.....	22, 185	170, 000	32, 510	34, 000	6, 962	.....	624, 767
Textile fibers, raw.....	4, 668, 000	904, 784	1, 680, 000	324, 240	.....	580, 544	370, 000	71, 410	253, 000	48, 829	.....	25, 248
Tissues, not specially named.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 561
Tin foil and tin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leaf.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured.....	4, 250, 000	890, 250	4, 693, 000	905, 749	85, 499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable substance.....	4, 408, 000	78, 744	323, 000	62, 339	.....	16, 405	731, 000	141, 083	882, 000	170, 226	29, 143	.....
Vegetables.....	2, 963, 000	571, 859	4, 038, 000	789, 334	217, 475	.....	361, 000	68, 073	561, 000	108, 273	38, 600	.....
Wax, raw.....	367, 000	70, 831	60, 000	13, 317	.....	57, 514	5, 000	965	2, 000	386	579	.....
Wine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building.....	3, 663, 000	712, 749	4, 379, 000	845, 147	.....	132, 398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For furniture.....	1, 000	183	16, 000	3, 088	.....	2, 885	1, 592, 000	307, 256	1, 647, 000	317, 871	10, 615	.....
Manufactures of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool.....	27, 000	5, 211	222, 000	42, 946	37, 635	.....	1, 099, 000	212, 107	2, 247, 000	483, 671	221, 564	.....
Woolen tissues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool (wool).....	29, 000	5, 567	24, 000	4, 632	.....	.....	32, 000	6, 176	11, 000	2, 122	.....	.....
Zinc.....	925, 100	178, 625	900, 000	173, 700	.....	4, 925	1, 683, 000	320, 659	1, 843, 000	353, 689	54, 740	.....
Miscellaneous goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	125, 945, 000	24, 307, 385	132, 852, 000	25, 640, 436	.....	.....	42, 252, 000	8, 154, 636	46, 650, 000	9, 003, 450	.....	.....

Commerce between Belgium and the United States of the principal merchandise for the years 1895 and 1896, compared.

QUANTITIES.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Alimentary conserves.....pounds				514, 479
Barley.....do	2, 575, 890	120, 799, 965		
Books.....do	22, 741	21, 608	120, 732	120, 824
Bottles and other glassware.....do				33, 000
Bran.....do	867, 152	3, 530, 623		
Buckwheat.....do	5, 380, 782	6, 102, 668		
Cement.....do				261, 854, 901
Chicory, burnt.....do		256, 850		1, 457, 575
Chicory root.....do			7, 422, 318	4, 748, 271
Cacao.....do	182, 871	53, 223		
Coffee.....do	2, 030, 409	1, 661, 691		
Corn.....do	147, 714, 934	224, 221, 848		
Cotton goods.....do				222, 578
Earthenware.....do			41, 382	366, 518
Flax.....do			1, 950, 154	1, 999, 373
Fish.....do		47, 267		13, 288
Flour, wheat, spelt and meslin.....do	2, 562, 773	14, 022, 301		
Fruits, fresh.....do		2, 025, 593		12, 155
Glass.....do				
Window.....do			43, 915, 630	51, 082, 748
Other.....do			1, 019, 691	1, 000, 690
Grease.....do		4, 510, 191		4, 191, 310
Hides and skins.....do				
Raw.....do	2, 130, 247	2, 290, 644	6, 948, 971	1, 446, 152
Tanned and prepared.....do	113, 115	184, 699	175, 083	1, 144
Honey.....do		720, 045		
Iron.....do			556, 039	1, 039, 031
Beams.....do				
Cast, rough.....do		2, 039, 761		
Cast, manufactures of.....do	142, 263	43, 294		
Old.....do			6, 941	440, 000
Rolled, hammered.....do			33, 986	765, 158
Lard.....do		24, 461, 811		
Lead.....do	1, 608	901, 331	27, 398, 432	55, 880
Linen goods, plain and twilled.....do			490, 717	361, 484
Machinery and tools.....do	1, 131, 051	1, 759, 564	547, 824	172, 500
Margarine.....do	422, 037	22		
Mead.....do				
Corn.....do		943, 559		
Oat.....do		13, 442		
Meat.....do		26, 727, 898		208, 228
Nickel and copper.....do	7, 627, 587	18, 409, 235		
Oats.....do	4, 181, 181	66, 498, 390		
Oil, vegetable.....do				
Alimentary.....do	4, 467, 120	4, 498, 799	48, 583	56, 756
Other.....do	6, 046, 055	11, 875, 291		
Oleaginous grains.....do	41, 250	29, 561, 927		14, 192
Paper of all kinds.....do	446, 006	56, 892	891, 823	637, 212
Petroleum.....do	263, 973, 435	291, 290, 529		
Potatoes.....do			64, 020	
Prunes.....do	80, 309	236, 221		
Rags.....do			17, 321, 262	13, 855, 113
Rice.....do			32, 118	115, 226
Resin and bitumen.....do	56, 473, 094	60, 744, 550	5, 344, 823	5, 665, 064
Rye.....do		58, 906, 650		
Salts of soda.....do			4, 223, 837	3, 813, 872
Seed, pease, beans, etc.....do	1, 219, 018	1, 683, 086	95, 553	56, 978
Silk, raw.....do	26, 993	18, 891		
Sirup and molasses.....do	714, 705	668, 760		
Starch.....do	165, 681	627, 856		
Steel beams.....do			2, 990, 953	183, 966
Steel rails.....do			1, 216, 439	1, 180, 276
Steel plates.....do				440, 000
Stone and marble, rough and cut.....do			523, 167	840, 762
Stone, paving.....do			153, 208	250, 800
Sugar, raw.....do			24, 333, 817	97, 596, 575
Tobacco.....do				
Raw.....do	9, 386, 078	11, 850, 958		
Manufactured.....do	151, 518	150, 112		
Vegetable substance.....do		1, 508, 554		186, 347
Wheat, spelt and meslin.....do	842, 364, 793	408, 523, 777		
Wood pulp.....do	1, 913, 182	2, 055, 915	2, 000, 418	4, 332, 799
Wool, raw (foreign origin).....do			8, 243, 466	4, 294, 380
Woolen goods.....do			263, 930	922, 599
Woolen yarn.....do				79, 572
Zinc.....do			70, 048	204, 677

Commerce between Belgium and the United States of the principal merchandise for the years 1895 and 1896, compared—Continued.

QUANTITIES—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Wood for building:				
Oak and walnut cubic feet..	29, 192	29, 562		
Other do.....		179, 762		
Alcoholic liquors..... gallons.....			10, 884	8, 876
Beer do.....			36, 693	41, 196
Coal..... tons.....			11, 375	20, 105
Coal (bricks)..... do.....			49, 870	62, 490
Coke do.....			9, 342	9, 510
Animals:				
Cattle..... head.....	196, 886			
Horses do.....	561	2, 598		
Sheep do.....	12, 769	17, 259		

VALUES.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Arms.....	\$28, 680. 96	\$13, 178. 04	\$137, 383. 27	\$257, 985. 99
Bicycles.....		45, 621. 15		
Chemical products.....	391, 295. 15	905, 430. 53	306, 637. 43	515, 515. 54
Clothes.....				167, 018. 93
Cotton goods.....				20, 525. 55
Fruits of all kinds (dried).....	63, 278. 52	78, 981. 00		
Furniture.....		4, 705. 92		15, 068. 47
Glass, plate.....			554, 990. 80	243, 592. 05
Hardware and mercery.....	12, 171. 35	12, 592. 09	36, 213. 84	15, 115. 89
Musical instruments.....			1, 288. 47	164. 05
Laces:				
Cotton.....			10, 451. 21	19, 456. 33
Linen.....			2, 049. 66	1, 208. 18
Linen goods other than plain and twilled.....			23, 201. 49	4, 265. 30
Tissues, silk.....				386. 00

Exchange of commerce between Belgium and other countries during the year 1895 (importation and exportation compared).

QUANTITIES.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Increase.	
			Imports.	Exports.
Alimentary conserves..... pounds..	24, 506, 766	2, 903, 954	21, 602, 812	
Bark (for tanning)..... do.....	146, 788, 281	32, 983, 368	113, 804, 913	
Beets..... do.....	387, 841, 476	28, 480, 843	359, 360, 533	
Bread, macaroni, etc..... do.....	3, 767, 771	3, 787, 112		19, 341
Butter..... do.....	16, 604, 020	6, 903, 692	9, 700, 328	
Cacao, prepared..... do.....	788, 810	70, 48	718, 562	
Cement..... do.....	51, 036, 264	602, 376, 449		551, 340, 185
Chicory and vegetables..... do.....	41, 087, 277	151, 791, 039		110, 704, 662
Colors and dyes..... do.....	175, 430, 638	133, 220, 769	52, 209, 869	
Cordage..... do.....	1, 666, 911	7, 958, 771		6, 291, 860
Filings, iron, steel, etc..... do.....	4, 086, 907, 334	16, 052, 436	4, 070, 855, 098	
Fish of all kinds..... do.....	100, 505, 536	16, 849, 624	83, 655, 912	
Flour, bran, etc..... do.....	209, 672, 995	143, 282, 843	66, 390, 152	
Grain of all kinds..... do.....	6, 633, 193, 822	1, 060, 471, 799	5, 572, 622, 023	
Grain, oleaginous..... do.....	543, 012, 488	203, 643, 627	339, 368, 861	
Grease..... do.....	89, 837, 904	74, 483, 508	15, 354, 396	
Hay and fodder..... do.....	150, 693, 068	87, 733, 290	62, 959, 778	
Hops..... do.....	3, 916, 557	2, 602, 512	1, 314, 045	
Iron:				
Cast..... do.....	492, 240, 562	21, 775, 246	470, 465, 312	
Manufactures of..... do.....	13, 691, 438	139, 312, 391		125, 620, 953
Old scrap..... do.....	50, 198, 337	27, 541, 840	22, 656, 497	
Sheet, etc..... do.....	38, 760, 487	596, 345, 642		557, 585, 155
Lead, rough..... do.....	100, 306, 221	87, 991, 554	12, 314, 667	
Lime..... do.....	19, 982, 142	990, 597, 816		940, 615, 674
Manures..... do.....	169, 812, 344	405, 056, 164		235, 243, 820
Meats..... do.....	55, 255, 576	50, 295, 269	4, 960, 307	
Nickel and copper:				
Rough..... do.....	23, 496, 605	11, 450, 505	12, 046, 100	
Sheets..... do.....	2, 036, 606	5, 628, 537		3, 591, 971

*Exchange of commerce between Belgium and other countries during the year 1895
(importation and exportation compared)—Continued.*

QUANTITIES—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Increase.	
			Imports.	Exports.
Oil cake.....pounds..	116, 190, 635	57, 805, 926	58, 393, 709	
Oil, vegetable.....do.	28, 311, 868	32, 856, 412		4, 544, 544
Alimentary.....do.	3, 745, 130	1, 424, 293	2, 820, 837	
Paper of all kinds.....do.	20, 763, 158	63, 285, 018		42, 521, 855
Potatoes.....do.	143, 375, 740	115, 589, 454	27, 786, 286	
Rags.....do.	52, 988, 179	81, 693, 790		28, 705, 611
Resin and bitumen.....do.	497, 493, 568	167, 390, 551	330, 103, 017	
Salt, raw and refined.....do.	267, 986, 716	2, 756, 582	265, 230, 134	
Sirup and molasses.....do.	4, 964, 577	96, 018	4, 868, 569	
Skins and hides:				
Raw.....do.	99, 909, 180	96, 257, 858	3, 651, 322	
Tanned.....do.	4, 826, 380	7, 646, 967		2, 820, 587
Soap.....do.	3, 841, 310	624, 395	3, 216, 915	
Starch.....do.	9, 892, 221	17, 888, 319		7, 996, 098
Steel:				
Bars, rolled, etc.....do.	79, 171, 484	377, 615, 104		298, 443, 620
Manufactures of.....do.	2, 499, 464	60, 363, 378		57, 863, 914
Stone.....do.	68, 603, 020	324, 893, 470		256, 290, 450
Sugar:				
Raw.....do.	21, 689, 672	272, 813, 633		251, 123, 961
Refined.....do.	1, 140, 652	106, 114, 813		104, 974, 161
Thread:				
Cotton.....do.	2, 982, 733	3, 918, 298		930, 565
Linen.....do.	13, 439, 202	52, 391, 152		38, 851, 950
Silk.....do.	159, 590	126, 531	33, 059	
Woolen.....do.	1, 465, 649	22, 154, 858		20, 689, 209
Tin, rough.....do.	7, 074, 263	2, 312, 270	5, 861, 993	
Tobacco of all kinds.....do.	17, 513, 338	351, 586	17, 161, 752	
Wax.....do.	838, 917	499, 354	339, 563	
Wood pulp.....do.	109, 460, 023	52, 594, 287	56, 865, 736	
Zinc, rough.....do.	18, 811, 313	194, 296, 090		175, 483, 777
Alcoholic liquors.....gallons..	483, 061	125, 751	357, 310	
Beer.....do.	2, 285, 308	93, 130	2, 192, 178	
Wine.....do.	6, 974, 616	22, 745	6, 949, 871	
Wood for building.....cubic feet.	3, 823, 256	64, 678	3, 758, 578	
Cattle.....head.	241, 350	612	239, 738	
Horses.....do.	28, 201	24, 633	3, 568	
Coal.....tons..	1, 533, 816	5, 121, 179		3, 587, 363
Coke.....do.	362, 834	870, 983		408, 149

VALUES.

Animal matter.....	\$1, 369, 721	\$2, 166, 618		\$796, 897
Animals, other than horses and cattle.....	324, 240	267, 496	\$56, 742	
Arms.....	308, 414	2, 778, 621		2, 470, 207
Art. objects of.....	1, 324, 945	676, 500	648, 445	
Boats and vessels.....	115, 607	85, 489	30, 108	
Candles.....	96, 114	903, 433		807, 319
Cars.....	340, 452	7, 037, 938		6, 697, 486
Chemical products.....	18, 355, 265	9, 187, 765	9, 263, 500	
Clothes.....	1, 849, 133	1, 287, 117	552, 016	
Cotton goods.....	5, 217, 948	5, 318, 208		100, 260
Earthenware of all kinds.....	743, 243	2, 026, 307		1, 283, 064
Drugs.....	3, 283, 123	2, 950, 391	333, 732	
Fruits of all kinds.....	1, 431, 288	1, 455, 413		24, 125
Furniture.....	539, 049	936, 629		397, 580
Glassware.....	604, 862	9, 834, 122		9, 229, 260
Hardware and mercery.....	3, 013, 123	3, 046, 696		33, 575
Instruments and scientific apparatus.....	150, 347	32, 231	117, 916	
Jewelry (gold and platina).....	737, 041	124, 282		612, 749
Linen goods.....	454, 901	3, 225, 609		2, 770, 708
Machinery and tools.....	3, 766, 974	4, 885, 602		1, 118, 628
Mineral ore.....	7, 968, 944	4, 005, 365	3, 963, 579	
Musical instruments.....	385, 254	64, 655	320, 599	
Plants and flowers.....	181, 034	896, 292		715, 258
Products for industries.....	248, 391	197, 632	50, 759	
Silk goods.....	2, 233, 782	133, 656	2, 100, 126	
Skins, manufactures of.....	1, 139, 315	2, 099, 817		900, 502
Textile fibers, raw.....	26, 275, 020	15, 564, 099	10, 710, 921	
Tissues.....	276, 762	702, 520		425, 758
Typographical products.....	1, 429, 358	810, 021		619, 337
Vegetable substances.....	548, 313	1, 747, 615		1, 199, 302
Watches and works.....	493, 308	7, 141	496, 167	
Wood of all kinds.....	1, 919, 771	285, 061	1, 634, 710	
Wood, manufactures of.....	221, 564	1, 887, 733		1, 666, 169
Woolen goods.....	4, 911, 657	4, 450, 387	461, 270	
Yeast.....	1, 840, 255	14, 989	1, 825, 166	

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Brussels to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Aniline colors.....	\$1,478.87	\$1,844.64	\$1,365.46	\$2,355.21	\$7,044.18
Braids and button stock.....	169.95			121.30	291.25
Braids (hat beads), jet on wire.....	267.40	883.94	157.28		1,308.62
Bronze ornaments, statues, etc.....	209.89		328.10	272.81	810.80
Carpets.....	161.16			167.96	329.12
Cement.....	86,258.94	145,873.55	189,235.77	88,883.32	510,251.58
Chemicals.....				6,992.52	6,992.52
Chicory, burnt.....	96.50	416.23			512.73
Church regalia and ornaments.....	253.07		298.71	108.84	660.62
Corsets.....	52,410.75	50,398.64	61,950.63	44,255.60	209,010.62
Cucurbites.....	1,222.51		3,633.25	3,668.48	8,519.24
Diamonds and precious stones.....	5,063.52				5,063.52
Earthenware.....		1,073.75	3,482.85	1,294.88	5,851.48
Firebricks.....	4,443.15		4,400.42	544.75	9,388.32
Fur, refuse.....	1,724.10	1,879.96	6,586.41	4,452.00	14,142.47
Furniture.....	1,302.75		56.64		1,359.39
Glass:					
Plate.....	114,959.73	71,481.71	50,712.32	41,344.89	278,498.65
Window.....	27,867.40	25,711.47	39,050.16	43,260.76	135,889.79
Other.....			580.75	83.78	664.53
Glassware.....	518.99		166.39		685.38
Gloves.....	102,629.51	27,483.86	106,323.80	39,868.26	276,305.43
Glue and glue stock.....	385.84	1,637.42		780.67	2,803.93
Glycerin.....	215.91				215.91
Hair, animal.....	2,140.81	2,710.80			4,851.61
Hats.....	2,588.90	657.98	3,867.02	1,932.31	9,046.16
Hatters' fur.....	49,410.51	32,110.51	22,137.97	34,514.22	138,173.21
Horn strips.....	1,413.00	1,719.29	1,452.07	583.37	5,117.73
Household goods and personal effects.....		418.81	96.50		515.31
Instruments, musical.....	860.63	999.41	879.02	311.97	3,051.03
Lace goods.....	58,629.31	25,939.48	90,783.17	30,479.06	205,831.02
Leather.....	7,295.12	335.08	2,090.37	1,602.62	11,323.19
Linen goods.....	104,819.16	77,402.52	73,392.22	64,950.16	320,564.06
Machinery.....	512.61	2,376.50	735.16	4,379.27	8,003.54
Marble.....	2,839.44	1,586.05	568.99		4,994.48
Marble and granite (soda-water fountains).....	485.68	352.89			838.57
Naphthalin.....	1,662.93	1,121.75			2,784.68
Oil.....	473.98		202.34		676.32
Paintings, oil (works of art).....	198.50	450.71	4,027.99	1,355.42	6,032.62
Paper and books.....	4,259.52	4,199.03	3,089.23	2,451.56	13,999.34
Phosphates.....	9,420.23	1,476.95	7,530.97	9,647.28	28,075.43
Plants.....		903.14		231.17	1,134.31
Plants, medicinal.....	384.84	445.83	2,020.78	843.63	3,704.08
Rags and paper stock.....	801.77	2,241.27	2,013.08	3,522.18	8,578.30
Scales and weights.....	1,547.96	1,663.71	1,741.82	1,639.76	6,593.25
Skins, rabbit, sheep, and other.....	11,752.19	8,584.20	2,821.11	13,721.76	36,879.26
Soap.....				467.45	467.45
Soda, prussiate of.....		873.01			873.01
Stones:					
Ground flint.....				299.73	299.73
Paving.....	2,820.26		364.77		3,185.03
Tiles, encaustic.....	378.56	295.41	233.15		907.12
Vegetable fibers (flax, hemp, and tow).....	1,701.58	1,420.04		1,609.95	4,791.57
Vegetables, preserved.....	666.24	889.32	11,685.49	5,045.77	18,286.82
Vells, cotton.....	3,519.78	4,744.63	281.14	784.16	9,329.71
Wines.....	237.97	436.18		771.71	1,445.86
Woolen goods.....	623.41		2,121.10	1,446.88	4,201.39
Sundries.....	77.48	1,424.76	2,300.19	7,808.10	11,640.53
Total.....	673,172.31	505,959.38	705,003.59	468,860.52	2,352,995.80
Total for 1896.....	728,757.93	693,899.92	1,023,960.31	725,375.87	3,171,994.03
Decrease.....	55,585.62	187,940.54	318,956.72	256,515.35	818,998.23

Declared value of exports from the Charleroi agency to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Cement	\$14,730.34	\$17,135.00	\$17,070.85	\$9,885.48	\$58,822.36
Earthenware			255.07	966.03	1,221.10
Glass:					
Plate	16,833.92	29,458.97	7,210.06	9,997.08	63,500.03
Window	197,151.71	201,951.43	80,142.55	57,461.38	636,707.07
Other		1,977.29	2,617.29	598.11	5,192.69
Machinery			3,155.55		3,155.55
Marble	4,824.44	1,149.19	5,021.07	641.73	11,636.43
Naphthalin			357.30	663.55	1,020.85
Steel	1,881.55			14,168.00	16,049.55
Wool, washed	30,557.38	1,725.83		21,330.85	56,614.06
Sundries	4,381.60	6,149.16	539.00	245.19	11,414.95
Total	270,360.94	259,547.56	116,368.74	219,057.40	865,334.64
Total for 1895	101,443.54	187,038.14	289,551.36	267,918.10	945,952.03
Decrease			173,182.62	148,861.59	80,617.39
Increase	168,917.40	72,509.42			

MINES AND MINING.

The coal mines of Belgium produced, in 1895, 20,450,604 tons of coal with a total value of 193,357,000 francs (\$37,317,901). The quantity of coal extracted in 1895 was a decrease on that of 1894 by 83,839 tons.

The average selling price per ton of coal in 1895 was 9.45 francs (\$1.82), and that of 1894 was 9.32 francs (\$1.80), an increase of 2 cents per ton. There were 118,957 laborers employed in the mines in 1895, an increase of 1,854 as compared with 1894. They were subdivided as follows:

Description.	In the mines.	On the surface.
Men	80,401	21,206
Women	1,268	5,348
Boys under 16 years	5,792	2,693
Girls under 16 years		2,249
Total	87,461	31,496

The total amount of wages paid the laborers was 112,743,000 francs (\$21,759,399), or an average annual salary per laborer of 948 francs (\$182.96), an increase of 7 francs (\$1.35) as compared with 1894.

The working expenses of the mines were:

Wages	\$21,759,399
Other expenses	13,957,181
Total	35,716,580

The total value of coal extracted in 1895 was 193,357,000 francs (\$37,317,901), which leaves a net profit of 8,297,000 francs (\$1,601,321).

The mines were divided as follows: Seventy-seven profitable mines with a profit of 11,654,000 francs (\$2,249,222); 45 losing mines with a loss of 3,357,000 francs (\$647,901); net profit, 8,297,000 francs (\$1,601,321).

Production and value of the zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium during the years 1894 and 1895.

Description.	1894.		1895.	
	Production.	Value.	Production.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Zinc blends	7,570	\$73,340.00	8,080	\$69,972.15
Zinc ore	4,015	38,300.50	4,150	38,928.10
Lead ore	180	3,261.70	220	4,821.50
Pyrites of iron	3,050	5,770.70	3,510	6,976.95
Iron ore	311,222	305,364.60	312,637	316,726.85
Manganese	22,048	53,596.10	22,478	54,250.11

Number of laborers employed in 1894, 1,581; in 1895, 1,422.

Results of the coal mines of Belgium during the years 1894 and 1895.

Year.	Production.	Profitable mines.		Losing mines.	
		Number.	Profit.	Number.	Loss.
	<i>Tons.</i>				
1894	20,534,501	71	\$2,245,748	51	\$682,834
1895	20,450,604	77	2,249,222	45	647,901

Year.	General profit.	Laborers.		Selling price per ton of coal.	Extraordinary expenses.
		Number.	Average annual wages.		
1894	\$1,562,914	117,103	\$181.61	\$1.80	\$14,093,632
1895	1,601,321	118,957	182.96	1.82	13,957,181

Number of quarries, number of laborers, and value of production for 1894 and 1895.

Year.	Number of quarries.	Number of laborers.	Value of production.
1894	1,598	28,977	\$7,407,340.00
1895	1,409	31,801	7,907,916.77

SMELTING FURNACES IN 1895.

The number of establishments in the Kingdom was as follows: Working, 17; shut down, 3. The number of laborers employed was 2,949; average daily wages per laborer, 2.86 francs (55 cents).

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Fine cast iron	329,750	\$2,845,785
Cast for molders	85,450	721,261
Cast steel	414,034	4,192,925
Total	829,234	7,759,951

STEEL WORKS IN 1895.

The number of steel works was as follows: Working, 10; shut down, 3. The number of furnaces was: Working, 7; shut down, 5. The number of converters was as follows: Working, 14; shut down, 16. The number of laborers employed was 4,691; average daily wages per laborer, 3.35 francs (65 cents).

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Ingot steel (cast).....	407, 634	\$5, 986, 474
Finished steel	367, 947	8, 186, 867
Total	775, 581	14, 173, 341

IRON WORKS IN 1895.

The number of iron works working was 48; shut down, 3. The number of casting furnaces working was 358; shut down, 129. The number of laborers employed was 13,586; average daily wages per laborer, 3.24 francs (62½ cents).

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Rough iron	393, 839	.....
Finished iron	445, 899	\$10, 755, 697
Total	839, 738	10, 755, 697

ZINC WORKS IN 1895.

The number of zinc works working was 12. The number of furnaces working was 366; shut down, 61. The number of laborers employed was 4,783; average daily wages per laborer, 3.52 francs (68 cents). The production (in ingot) was 107,664 tons, valued at 38,496,000 francs (\$7,429,628).

LEAD AND SILVER WORKS IN 1895.

The number of lead and silver works working was 4. The number of furnaces for reduction, working, was 18; shut down, 13. The number of furnaces for refining, working, was 4. The number of laborers employed was 671; average daily wages per laborer, 2.89 francs (56 cents).

The production of rough lead was 15,573 tons, valued at 4,203,000 francs (\$811,179); and the production of silver was 31,543 kilograms (69,395 pounds), valued at 3,430,000 francs (\$661,990).

GLASS WORKS IN 1895.

The number of glass manufactories was as follows: Working, 46; shut down, 5. The number of furnaces for fusion was: Working, 83; shut down, 44. The number of laborers employed was 20,937. The value of the products was 46,453,000 francs (\$8,965,429).

Maritime movement of Belgium for the years 1895 and 1896.

Ports.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Number of ves- sels.		Tonnage.		Number of ves- sels.		Tonnage.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Antwerp	4,592	4,829	5,300,354	5,759,062	4,652	4,952	5,309,664	5,857,901
Bruges	132	101	40,038	28,596	133	102	39,969	28,845
Brussels	106	144	20,350	24,969	108	144	20,886	24,866
Ghent	838	933	496,239	564,713	776	824	449,535	479,795
Louvain	10	4	1,348	430	6	4	855	430
Nieuwpoort	41	44	10,607	10,744	37	43	9,577	10,670
Ostend	1,473	1,699	973,136	1,083,682	1,456	1,683	964,029	1,076,101
Selzacte	58	51	15,454	9,959	54	50	14,075	9,272
Termonde	2	10	210	1,201	10	10	.....	1,271
Total	7,252	7,815	6,859,736	7,483,356	7,222	7,812	6,808,590	7,489,151

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT, *Consul.*BRUSSELS, *February 3, 1897.*

GHENT, 1895.

The industrial and commercial situation was in general very unfavorable at the opening of 1895. A slight improvement in trade occurred during the last months of 1894, but the amelioration was scarcely perceptible. It consisted chiefly in a somewhat increased demand, but prices continued to remain as low as they had ever been—lower than would have been deemed possible a few years ago.

Fortunately, during the year 1895, the demand gradually increased; a large portion of old stocks on hand was worked off, and prices began to be better. Before the beginning of 1896 a radical change had occurred and it was possible to foresee the revival so long awaited by the majority of manufacturers, especially by those engaged in machinery making and metal working, whose condition had for some time been critical.

This improvement in trade conditions still continues and permits the future to be anticipated with confidence. The prosperity of the period between 1887 and 1890 had encouraged such an extension in production that reaction was inevitable. The excess in manufactures provoked lower prices, while important transactions in South America were rendered impossible by the financial crash. There resulted a general want of confidence; purchasers bought only from day to day and reduced their stocks rather than sell in markets where they only sustained losses. All the great enterprises in the world were arrested by the danger of giving credit. The present revival, which is manifest in the greater number of articles, seems all the more trustworthy in that it is slow and steady and is not in any respect the result of speculation or combination. It is, furthermore, being promoted by efforts of all the great powers, with a view to give a larger extension to colonial relations.

The results of the Chinese-Japanese war and the increasing prosperity of several of the Spanish-American Republics can not fail to lead to the inauguration and execution of important transactions. The immense amount of unproductive capital at present ready for investment will engage willingly in large undertakings, so long retarded, and will contribute by its assistance even more to strengthen the market. All these factors give us reason to hope a happy rounding out of the century for commerce and industry.

AMERICAN TRADE.

The export trade from this consular district to the United States showed a marked increase in 1895 over the amount for 1894; indeed, the sum total slightly exceeded that for any previous year. In consideration of the generally low prevailing prices, this fact should be regarded as most encouraging.

The first three quarters of the year showed extraordinary increases in the value of exports, while the last quarter resulted in a considerable decrease. This fact, which there was not any reason to anticipate, was rather surprising; but, as later results have shown, was only the forerunner of another depression. As it was, the total value of exports declared at this consulate for 1895 was \$1,476,505.87, as compared with \$1,113,485.84 for 1894, and \$1,465,906.76 for 1892, the best previous year in the history of the consulate. The increase of 1895 over 1894 was \$363,020.03, while the increase in the quantity of the goods shipped to the United States, making allowance for reduced prices, may be estimated at 60 per cent.

The values declared by quarters were, respectively:

	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
First quarter	\$386,425.78	\$216,087.95	\$170,337.83	.....
Second quarter	364,997.16	227,789.27	137,207.89	.....
Third quarter	392,158.22	310,187.19	81,971.03	.....
Fourth quarter	332,924.71	359,421.43		\$26,496.72
Total	1,476,505.87	1,113,485.84	363,020.03	.....

The first ten months of the year trade was excellent, but after November 1 a sudden cessation occurred in the shipment of several of the principal articles of export.

The following table gives a statement of the values of the principal exports:

Articles.	1895.	1894.	Articles.	1895.	1894.
Rags and paper stock	\$348,309.46	\$326,144.42	Plants	\$181,904.67	\$95,673.46
Flax and tow	250,190.83	150,068.24	Sugar	78,562.53	.....
Rabbit skins and hat- ters' furs	206,390.57	171,094.27	Cement	55,432.85	39,938.95
Linen goods	171,022.86	100,832.26	Laces	39,080.61	45,039.06
Chicory, root and granulated	159,896.30	164,455.35	Miscellaneous	35,625.19	20,239.83
			Total	1,476,505.87	1,113,485.84

All the leading articles, except chicory, showed more or less increase. The decrease in valuation of chicory was entirely due to reduced prices. As a matter of fact, a much larger quantity was shipped than in 1894. The largest increase was in flax and tow—more than \$100,000.

The rag and paper-stock trade made a nominal improvement, but its percentage of the entire trade in 1895 amounted to only 23.6, as against 29.2 per cent in 1894, the least recorded here for many years. The tendency noted in the preceding year toward smaller invoices of goods was more accentuated than heretofore. The average value of invoices during 1895 was \$1,157.14, a slight gain over 1894, when it was only \$1,125.87. The total number of invoices legalized was 1,276, as compared with 989 in the preceding year, an increase of about 33½ per cent.

The number of names of exporters on the books of this consulate is larger than ever previously. The distribution of merchandise among United States ports is likewise continually increasing. The prospects of the increased importance of this consulate within the next few years is indeed most flattering.

COTTON SPINNING.

It must once more be noted how much industry is influenced by speculation. A year ago, a possible revival of prices was not to be early anticipated, and yet within a short time, a complete resuscitation occurred in the quotations of raw cotton. Middling American, which was quoted at 3d. January 1, 1895, reached 4½d. in October (but declined to 4¼d. again in October); that is to say, a variation of 60 per cent between prices within ten months. No one could foresee such a sudden change, all the more as statisticians, who for several years past had been good prophets, were announcing an average crop of 8,500,000 bales; but suddenly they modified their opinions and declared the maximum 6,500,000 bales. As it is often observed, the prices of manufactured products have not followed the steady upward tendency, and only those spinners who had large stocks of raw material profited by the situation. The extension of the weaving industry would have favored increased prices, if the competition of English threads had not interfered. All trials of foreign threads, however, have failed to respond to previous expectations. Dampness, and the extra waste occasioned by a frequently faulty finish, led to dissatisfaction, which gives ground to expect in the future a preference for Belgian products.

Several strikes occurred during the course of the year, with considerable damage to the development of Ghent industries. The claims of the workmen related especially to the increase of wages. In many spinning establishments, these were modified, equalizing thus the schedules of the various factories.

The present year does not give promise of happy results. The small American crop must inevitably cause higher prices by the reduction of stocks, which will then be seriously in deficit; if the future crop promises to be larger, buyers of cotton manufactures will delay as much as possible their purchases, meanwhile reducing their stocks in the hope of lower prices. This will necessarily oblige manufacturers to fill their warehouses at high quotations. The number of spindles remains very nearly the same as in the preceding year. In 1895, there were counted at Ghent 524,232 spinning spindles, as compared with 521,800 in 1894, and 74,834 twisting spindles instead of 80,900 for the preceding year.

COTTON GOODS.

The strong demand for threads in 1895 caused a corresponding increase in their price, accentuated by the advance in the quotations of cotton. Cotton goods likewise advanced, but very slowly, owing to the indisposition of purchasers, who had become so accustomed for several years to decreasing prices. Cotton threads advanced 3 to 4 cents per pound. Prices of the manufactured goods advanced at least 20 per cent, and in some of the cheaper qualities, as much as 33 per cent.

The increase of duties under the new Belgian tariff act should be noted: Raw cotton is free from duty. The duty on cotton threads, formerly about 15 per cent ad valorem, is now reduced to 7½ per cent. This duty, however, is a serious factor in the struggle which Belgian

manufacturers sustain with their English competitors. Wages suffer from it, and are just so much less than in England to compensate for what the weaver pays to the Government on the admission of the threads employed by him.

The condition of the workmen is, however, improving. Even though there may not have been an increase in wages during 1895, work was much more steady and plentiful, and weavers were able to increase considerably the total of their earnings.

LINEN YARNS.

Linen yarns were held at exaggerated prices, especially in Belgium, during the first part of 1894. Toward the end of that year, however, by reason of the immense accumulation in stocks of fine and medium threads, from No. 41 upward, there was a sudden decline, even below the prices anticipated. It should, however, be stated that only a few large houses profited by these prices, so disastrous for spinners, and chiefly due to the desire of a few to immediately realize. The profits of flax spinners were consequently nil in 1894, even for those houses which used the best judgment in their purchases of raw material.

During the first week of 1895, local spinners vainly tried to reduce their enormous stocks of threads, accumulated during the disastrous crisis of 1894. February 1, the principal establishments issued new prices current, giving lower quotations. This measure, soon followed by a complete reawakening of the American market, rapidly emptied the warehouses; the prices, however, involving considerable loss. This clearance having once been effected, business assumed a healthier aspect, thanks to the low price of flax and to the gradual rise in jute, and, especially, in cotton.

The weaving demand for the coarse numbers of thread also became more general; it still continues, and will, without doubt, be important for some time to come. As a result, prices showed a decided tendency to advance after September 1. Under these circumstances, the second half of the year contributed to repair the losses suffered during the long months of the crisis.

LINEN GOODS.

The low prices of raw materials made it possible for the manufacturers of linen textiles to offer them at the beginning of 1895 at exceptionally low quotations; very important orders were consequently received after May 1, 1895. About September 1, there was a change. Prices tended upward, and sales became more difficult. Quotations of textiles were satisfactory for those who bought their raw material before this advance. Those, on the contrary, who have been obliged to purchase from day to day, have not been able to realize any profit. While the tendency was upward, the advance in textiles did not keep pace with that of the raw material.

Generally, the volume of business was unchanged. The result of the year's fluctuations may be summed up as follows: Advance in flax threads of 20 cents per 20 bundles; slight increase in prices of the manufactured products; profits less in percentage but about the same in amount as the preceding year.

Almost all weaving establishments were busy throughout the year and stocks certainly decreased. The condition of the trade at the close of the year was therefore better than at its opening.

The wages of workmen increased fully 10 per cent during the year and many obtained other advantages. These concessions were not, however, made without a struggle. Strikes were numerous and the troubles constantly existing between the employers and employees in this industry are a serious menace to its future prosperity. There is also more or less constant change in the personnel of the factories, which is very unfavorable to obtaining the best results. Most of the factory hands come to Ghent originally from country districts. They remain here a few years and then are induced by the prospect of better wages to emigrate across the French frontier to Ville and Roubaix. Their places are in turn taken by new country hands. This change is certainly injurious to Ghent industries, which are thus constantly losing their most skillful workmen.

Trade with the United States experienced a notable amelioration over the preceding year. The Wilson tariff act gave a new impulse to the export of linens and cottons to our country. In 1894, the amount purchased had indeed been less than the average, owing to the uncertainty of the commercial situation pending the adoption of the new act. In 1895, the amount of declared exports of linen, cottons, and mixed goods from this consular district to the United States was valued at \$171,022.86 as compared with \$100,832.26 for 1894, being an increase of \$70,190.50.

Can it be concluded from the revival in linen manufactures that this industry has once more returned to a stable condition? Probably not. Every event which influences its regular course makes it evident that this industry no longer enjoys the independence of former days. It is at the mercy of the slightest political and financial accidents. If a fortuitous circumstance causes it to lose temporarily one of its markets, it does not find another in return. Belgium exports three-fourths of its flax and tow manufactures. Since, however, it attained the height of its development, its field has rather been narrowed by duties—protective, even sometimes prohibitive—introduced in countries affording formerly large markets. What are the remedies? The linen industry must endeavor to reduce as much as possible its cost prices in order to at least preserve the markets which remain; but while it makes the greatest sacrifices and invests in costly machinery, its efforts seem to be frustrated by exterior influences diametrically opposed to its success.

Legislation has imposed upon it a reduction in the number of working hours, but former wages have been maintained, and the working men are commencing to endeavor to obtain a new increase in wages, which would absorb the margin necessary to be maintained, in order to enable manufacturers to export their threads.

These conditions have occasioned, during the later months of 1895, the strikes which were inevitable from the standpoint of the manufacturer, who preferred to suffer the temporary embarrassment rather than to yield to conditions which would render his competition in foreign countries impossible. The importance of the linen industries in Ghent and elsewhere in Belgium may be judged from the following statistics:

The total number of spindles employed at Ghent in the spinning of flax, tow, hemp, and jute amounted in 1895 to 195,044, in all the rest of Belgium 97,112, making a total for the entire country of 292,156.

The fourteen spinning establishments in Ghent employed 10,500 workmen, subdivided into the following proportions:

	Per cent.
Boys from 13 to 16 years of age.....	5.7
Men over 16 years of age.....	23.2
Girls from 13 to 16 years of age.....	7.1
Girls from 16 to 21 years of age.....	17
Women over 21 years of age.....	47
Total.....	100

The amount of wages paid in 1895 by all the spinning establishments of Ghent approximated \$1,200,000. The amount paid to workmen delivering flax and coal to the spinning establishments, although paid by these latter, is not included in this sum; neither is any account taken of the amount paid by the manufacturers for workmen's insurance, pensions, and mutual aid societies.

The capital engaged in flax manufacturing industries at Ghent may be estimated at \$7,000,000. Ghent flax spinners employed, during 1895, 30,000 tons of flax, worth \$4,800,000; 15,000 tons of tow, worth, approximately, \$1,890,000, and 7,000 tons of jute, valued at \$160,000; total, 52,000 tons, valued at \$7,150,000.

The production was 11,639 tons linen yarn, worth, approximately, \$5,470,000; 10,930 tons tow yarn, worth \$3,140,000; 6,800 tons jute yarn, worth \$680,000; total, 29,369 tons, valued at \$9,290,000.

Spinners also employed quite a large quantity of flax waste. Exact statistics for 1895 are wanting, but the demand exceeded the supply, and many spinners were unable to obtain the amount necessary. The consumption of coal in the flax-spinning establishments of Ghent amounted to 70,000 tons, valued at \$182,000, delivered at Ghent.

LINEN SEWING THREAD.

The manufacture of flax sewing thread in this vicinity is gradually but constantly on the decline. Cotton thread is more and more replacing it. Flax thread is indeed not any longer manufactured except by some few houses. Then it is the speciality, and the grades manufactured are exclusively for those industries which require a very strong thread. The lace makers alone employ any considerable quantity of flax thread. The substitution of cotton for flax in thread manufactures during recent years may be estimated at two-thirds of the number of spindles formerly occupied in flax spinning.

During 1895, no remarkable change occurred in the thread trade; sales were generally easier than in 1894. There were, however, several periods of great stagnation, such as have characterized this business for several years past. Prices remain very limited and leave but little profit, considering the increase in price of the raw material. There has been a slight advance in quotations of tow and flax threads, but it is really only nominal. Almost all the larger contracts in force throughout the year were made at the low prices prevailing at the end of 1894. In new transactions only was it possible to realize better prices, but these formed the smaller proportion. Workmen's wages have undoubtedly increased. Were it not that the export trade was obstructed by the high protectionist duties inaugurated in several countries, these wages would not be any impediment to trade; but, under the existing circumstances, every such advance means a more limited market and fewer sales. Profits have been slightly better than in 1894, which was a very bad year for this article. This branch of the industry is still affected by the lack of sales abroad, which are decreasing year by year.

The exports of flax thread from this consular district to the United States during 1895 amounted to \$3,490.77, as compared with \$368.48 in 1894. On the contrary, the export of crochet cotton yarns fell from \$5,042.87 in 1894 to \$1,023.85 in 1895.

JUTE SPINNING.

The jute crop for the season 1894-95 was very important as regards quantity and satisfactory in quality. It is anticipated that the quantity will not be less for 1895-96. By reason of this abundance, raw jute remained, during the entire year 1895, at quite steady prices, or at least without great fluctuation, and reasonably cheap.

Spinners have therefore been able to operate with considerable certainty. The demand for yarn has been very active throughout the year, and, while working at full capacity, stocks have not accumulated. Prices of yarn were tolerably remunerative, and the results of 1895 will compensate some little for the losses of the preceding year.

JUTE WEAVING.

During the year 1895, jute weavers have generally been quite busy. The relatively low prices of yarn, which have not varied during the entire period, have given confidence to the purchaser. He has thus been enabled to operate on a large scale, low prices being an essential element of sale. If the domestic market has been rather active, the sale of textiles abroad has become more difficult. To maintain competition in foreign markets, it is absolutely necessary that weavers be able to buy their necessary yarn cheap. It may be asked why Belgian spinners do not manufacture the woof at low prices and in the same conditions as the coarse numbers. Coarse numbers are only manufactured by one spinner, and in insufficient qualities. Belgian weavers are tributary to English spinners, who produce all kinds, and furnish the woof at low prices, as well as the coarse numbers, such as are specially sought for exportation. There would certainly be an advantage for weavers to find in their own country all kinds of yarn necessary for the export trade.

The abnormal extension which jute manufacturing is taking in Bengal, by reason of the low prices of labor, is attracting the attention of all those who are engaged in this industry. A good idea of the consumption of jute is obtained from a statement of the fact that the production of the Bengal manufacturers represents 2,574,000 bales of raw jute, while Dundee only manufactures 1,200,000 bales and the other countries of Europe all together only employ 1,300,000 bales, so that the Calcutta establishment consumes more jute than all European factories.

SAILCLOTH.

The sale of sailcloth has been difficult and unfavorable. The export trade has been very limited, and becomes yearly of less and less importance.

CORDAGE AND ROPE.

Without presenting any striking difference as compared with 1894, the year 1895 was better, so far as regards the quantity of work in the factories. Sales, therefore, were larger than for 1894, but prices unfortunately did not give the same satisfaction. Competition is strong and

very bitter. Prices which in 1894 were already very low suffered a still further decline. Considering the rising condition of the hemp market which furnishes the principal part of the raw material employed in this vicinity, the situation does not seem rational. In the bad condition of trade in the East, manufacturers are more on their guard than in the past, and accept orders only with great circumspection. A tendency to advance may, indeed, result from this situation.

By reason of the increase in production and the slight fall in prices, profits have been maintained at about the same figure as during the previous year. During 1895, the question of wages did not come up for discussion. It had been adjusted in 1894, and workmen were fully satisfied. Experts of cordage and rope for the United States during 1895 amounted to only \$1,527.80, as against \$4,916.44 for 1894.

LACE.

The principal event in the lace trade during 1895 was the increased demand for Valenciennes lace, which had been suffering for a dozen years past. Generally, a slight increase in the amount of sales of lace may be noted. This improvement continued to be felt throughout the year and was chiefly attributable to English demands.

Business with America, France, England, and Italy was much more regular than in 1894. Some estimate the increase in volume of business as high as 20 to 25 per cent. There was an advance in prices. It amounted, for Valenciennes lace, to 10 to 15 per cent; Torchon lace, in the narrower widths, for which the demand was very large, increased 15 per cent; on the smaller articles in cotton thread, selling at 2½ to 6 cents per yard, there was a similar advance; on like articles in flax thread, the advance was 5 to 8 per cent; on those in cotton thread, selling up to 14 cents per yard, it amounted to 10 per cent. On manufactures of lace in other qualities of higher price, no perceptible increase is to be noted. Smaller articles have throughout the year, as heretofore noticed, been in great demand, so much so that production was not sufficient. Notwithstanding the advance, prices are not satisfactory. Not even the level of former prosperous years has yet been reached.

Wages increased 8 to 10 per cent, but are still very low and not sufficient for necessary support. Profits did not increase in proportion to the advance in prices. Some kinds of goods, which it is customary to purchase of the lace makers, were difficult to obtain, by reason of the great demand. The increase in wages and the competition occasioned by the demand contributed also to limited profits. England and France purchased more than usual; for other European countries, sales were ordinary. The amount of trade with the United States was, on the contrary, less than during the preceding year, the amount shipped from this consular district during 1895 being valued at \$39,080.61, instead of \$45,039.06 in 1894.

MACHINERY.

A very marked improvement occurred during 1895 in the condition of machine manufactures. Prices did not vary, but orders were more abundant. The tendency of business which attracted Belgian capital toward new industrial establishments in Russia increased the demand in the latter country, and in spite of the almost prohibitive tax which exists more or less everywhere, Ghent manufacturers of machinery are competing courageously and successfully, especially in the matter of excellent execution, with their foreign rivals.

For some time prior to 1895, friendly relations existed between employers and employees. During the past year, however, owing to a strike in one of the most important establishments of the city, all the manufacturers deemed it to their common interest to shut down. A lock-out of ten weeks resulted. Large losses in wages were sustained by the workmen, while foreign customers became discontented in view of the uncertainty of the prompt delivery of their orders. It should be noticed here that this was the first strike occurring in the Ghent metallurgical industry since 1871.

HARDWARE.

There was an increase of 40 per cent in the volume of business in these articles during the past year, due chiefly to an increased demand; prices also increased. The percentage of profits has remained unchanged and wages are the same as previously, but great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining good workmen. Continual strikes are the cause of this situation. Considerable numbers of workmen have emigrated to France or removed to the eastern part of Belgium. In France, there is at present plenty of work. One dealer in hardware calls my attention to the difficulties of purchasing in the United States. The employment of custom agents by American firms increases the cost of our manufactures to such an extent as to render their introduction into Belgium very difficult. My informant, for instance, gives me an illustration of the purchase of a package containing goods worth \$7.56 on which he was obliged to pay charges amounting to \$7.60.

POWDER.

Manufacturers of gunpowder report scarcely any modification in the state of their industry during 1895. Prices and profits were stationary but satisfactory. The amount of smokeless powder exported to the United States was valued at \$8,148.88, as compared with \$1,129.05 for the preceding year.

BASKETS.

The basket industry in this district has not experienced any special modification this year. The volume of business is said to have increased 20 per cent. Prices, however, remained stationary and unremunerative. Workmen's wages increased 10 per cent. If the increase continues, manufacturers will be necessarily obliged to advance prices. The percentage of profits remained about the same as heretofore. There were no exports of these articles to the United States.

BET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The season of 1895-96 was not unfavorable to the sugar industry. Favored by an exceptional temperature, the beet root was rich in sugar and the crop was a good medium. Manufacturing proceeded rapidly, and was accomplished under good conditions. The smaller sowings made throughout Europe occasioned an advance in the price of sugar and recompensed manufacturers for the losses of 1894-95.

The deficit of the present season may be estimated at about 900,000 tons, and the apparent stock is 2,400,000 tons, as compared with 1,800,000 tons in 1895 at the same date. The large purchases of beet root, made rather without consideration, and the high prices prevailing indicate a great increase in manufacture and, consequently, another decline in

the price of sugar during the next season of 1896-97. The critical condition of the sugar industry in Cuba is the only saving feature which Belgian manufacturers regard as a possibly counteracting influence. The Cuban crop will not exceed one half its usual quantity, the deficit amounting to 500,000 tons.

The number of sugar factories in East Flanders is 8, all of which were in operation last year. The sugar contracts for the season of 1895-96 amount to 48,154,346 pounds, against 46,720,388 pounds for the preceding year.

MILLING.

The first six months of the year 1895 were disastrous for Belgian milling. French flours, favored by an export drawback, had lessened the value of Belgian milled products to such a point that the latter, in order to find sale, had to be sold at less than cost price. The inauguration of a duty upon flours, coinciding with a renewed demand, suddenly occasioned a change in this unfavorable situation so that during the last six months of the year, millers have been able to recoup the losses previously suffered. The situation, however, is not brilliant, for the milling industry produces much more than the demand, notwithstanding its export trade to England. This fact, however, has not prevented the establishment of five or six new mills of considerable importance and the increase in capacity of several of the old establishments since the imposition of the duty upon importations from abroad.

DISTILLERIES.

The number of distilleries in East Flanders in 1895 amounted to 136 of which 111 were active and 25 idle. The amount of liquor distilled, as declared for taxation, in 1895 was 7,614,686 gallons. The agricultural distilleries turned out 4,431,958 gallons of this amount. In 1894, these quantities were, respectively, 7,780,541 and 4,382,192 gallons.

Agricultural distilleries, the number of which has been reduced by the competition of industrial distilleries, would possibly revive if the law under discussion at this time were to be adopted.

BREWING.

The number of breweries established in East Flanders in 1895 was 587, of which number 573 were active and 14 idle. The total quantity of malt declared by brewers for excise duty amounted to 28,960,410 tons, and the quantity of liquor produced, declared liable to taxation, was 8,005,909 gallons. In 1894, these figures were, respectively, 27,330,595 tons and 8,233,707 gallons. These figures prove that the consumption of beer has increased. The exportation of local beers remains stationary, while country brewers are sending more and more of their products to the cities. The beer is, without doubt, improving in quality, and its increased consumption indicates a decline in demand for alcoholic drinks.

LUMBER.

The year 1895 may be considered as having been very favorable to the trade in exotic lumbers. There were imported 9,087,833 cubic feet against 9,032,424 cubic feet in 1894. During the greater part of the year, the market remained calm; prices did not suffer any notable change. About September 1, however, there was a tendency to an

advance, especially for thin and narrow boards; and at the end of the year, this increase was assured.

Statistics of lumber imported indicate that the quantity of certain kinds increased while others decreased. Pitch pine shipped from America declined from 224,953 cubic feet in 1894 to 159,515 cubic feet in 1895; likewise logs, which have had for a long time their principal market at Ghent, fell off 35,314 cubic feet.

In spite of the loss in certain kinds of wood, there is constantly an annual increase in this trade. If it continues, in a few years there will be considerable embarrassment to receive, under favorable conditions, vessels loaded with lumber. It is not probable, however, that there will be any diminution, for this, if at all, might have been expected in 1895. The stock remaining unsold from the previous year was considerable, and there was likewise a proposition to increase the duty on lumber to 18 per cent ad valorem. The legislation finally voted, however, included only the following duties on lumber: (1) Decrease of about 6 per cent upon the value of all lumber entering Belgium and having undergone only very slight transformation abroad, such as for logs, trees, trunks, joists, and beams; (2) application of a uniform tax of \$3.25 per 100 cubic feet on all sawed lumber or a decrease from the former tariff of \$1.62 per 100 cubic feet on sawed lumber of 2 inches and less in thickness; (3) maintenance of the duty of \$4.87 per 100 cubic feet on all planed, manufactured, and entirely finished lumber.

These duties went into effect January 1, 1896; they favor the importation of unfinished lumber, but tend to exclude all manufactured grades, with which formerly the Belgian mills had seriously to compete.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK.

The modification in the condition of this trade during 1895 was very slight. The year opened badly, with orders very scarce. Only about the month of May, sales began to be easier and more numerous. The year also closed very quiet, prices in general remaining very low and unremunerative. Rags showed a slightly increased activity, without downward tendency in prices. The most remarkable feature of 1895, however, was the decline which occurred in old jute articles, especially bagging. At the end of the year, prices were still falling. The condition of the market for waste papers remained unchanged. Transactions were perhaps a little more difficult, and the prices were the lowest ever known. Relations with the United States are suffering the most; orders are obtained with the utmost difficulty and at extremely low prices. Business with France and Germany has not been so severely affected. Domestic sales are in bad condition. Supplies are so large that orders even at the lowest quotations are willingly filled.

Wholesale dealers have been, under these circumstances, obliged to reduce their purchase prices as much as possible—an effort, however, without great result, as prices now paid are scarcely sufficient to pay cost of collecting.

The price of labor—that is, wages—tends to increase. Profits are very small, almost nothing.

As regards the value of these goods shipped from this consulate to the United States, there was a slight increase in 1895 over the figures for 1894, the amounts being, respectively, \$348,369.46 and \$326,144.42. The percentage of the rag and paper-stock exports on the total trade of the district was only 23½ per cent in 1895, as compared with 29.2 per cent in 1894. This proportion is the smallest in the history of this consulate.

RABBIT SKINS AND HATTERS' FURS.

For these articles, the result for the year was disappointing. During the first half of the year, the demand in all lines of this trade was strong, prices advanced 20 per cent, and the production was in consequence doubled. Here was the mistake. The demand, for some reason, seems to have been fictitious, and when it ceased, the commencement of the period of stagnation was abrupt. Another cause of the advance at the opening of the year was the scarcity of Australian skins. The overproduction, however, in the manufactured articles was without doubt the primary cause of the decline in the latter portion of the year. Prices for rabbit skins fell to 10 per cent less than at the same time in 1894. Hare skins went down 20 per cent lower than in the preceding December, and sales were almost nil.

Hatters' furs also suffered. The auctions at New York largely contributed to this result. At the end of the year, there were large stocks, both of skins and furs, without any demand. American purchasers countermanded their orders and refused to accept merchandise en route. Prices, early in the year, were profitable, but as they declined became absolutely unremunerative. The crisis which, with only a few months' exception, has prevailed during the past three years has forced employers to seek means of diminishing the price of labor.

While no actual change in the scale of wages has occurred, still new men and active women are gradually being substituted in the place of old and inexperienced hands, at the same pay. Thus, more work is being obtained without increased cost. Last year, the exports of rabbit skins to the United States amounted to \$147,072.36, as compared with \$98,265.09 in 1894. Hatters' furs, on the contrary, declined from \$72,829.18 in 1894 to \$59,318.21 in 1895. The total of these two items showed an increase from \$171,094.27 in 1894 to \$206,390.57.

HORTICULTURE.

There was a considerable increase in the volume of the horticultural trade in 1895 as compared with the business of other preceding years. The inauguration of several new establishments in Ghent and vicinity may be cited in evidence.

The year 1894 had been very disastrous for certain plants. The damp and cold weather of that season was especially unfavorable to the growth of palms. Furthermore, the demand was almost nil, and prices had consequently weakened. From the spring of 1895, sales were easier, but prices did not immediately respond. The crisis, however, was passed. Prices throughout the year may be said to have been satisfactory. A distinction should be made between the different seasons. For the first eight months of the year, quotations showed a tendency to decrease; toward the end of the year, the situation changed and prices became firm, there being even in some articles a slight increase in quotations. For palms, business was excellent throughout the year. Prices of different varieties advanced on an average 35 per cent over 1894. Furthermore, owing to the summer heat of 1895, plants grew vigorously and were in better condition than during the preceding year.

Workmen's wages throughout the year continued to follow the general rule. While in no establishment did wages suffer a reduction, it is certain that in several there was an increase varying from 5 to 20 per

cent. The present pay is from 70 cents to \$1 per day. In considering this question, we must bear in mind the very low cost of necessaries in this country.

The horticultural business having increased in recent years, the number of workmen employed is much larger than formerly. Naturally, these men have not remained indifferent to the claims of their fellows in other industries. The advance in wages in this trade has, however, come gradually and without any conflict. Even though the books of horticulturists may show as large a balance for 1895 as for 1894, profits have been comparatively less. Profits have decreased in percentage, but the large increase in the volume of business has kept the totals up to nearly the same figures. The increase in the cultivation of plants has not been compensated by a corresponding advance in prices. Sharper competition, in connection with higher wages and considerable losses on foreign accounts, has materially affected the results of the year's trade.

Improved methods of cultivation and the increase in the number of new varieties produced should be noticed. The most important feature in the trade in 1895 was the scarcity of certain plants, especially azaleas and palms. The increased number of orders and the difficulty of collections were unfavorable symptoms.

The condition of trade with various countries may be briefly reviewed.

France, notwithstanding the high duties it assesses upon plants and flowers, has not yet diminished its purchases, but continues to buy as much as formerly.

The trade with England constantly decreases, not because the consumption is less, but as a result of the increased cultivation of palms in that country. Belgium formerly exported great quantities of palm trees to England. Although English plants can not compare with the Belgian products, still their purchasers are satisfied with them. The loss of this trade has been severely felt in Belgium.

The export trade with Russia has remained stationary.

Germany has increased its purchases, and generally business with that country is very satisfactory. The taste for plants and flowers is constantly developing beyond the Rhine, and, in spite of the great quantity furnished by domestic cultivation, there is still a strong demand abroad. Germans are the principal purchasers in Belgian markets. This fact is in a great measure due to climatic conditions which prevent the cultivation of certain species on their own soil with the same success as in this country. Protectionists at one time threatened the Belgian trade with a prohibitive duty. Such a scheme, however, met with so much German opposition that it was finally abandoned. German horticulturists perceived that a duty would injure only themselves, as they must have Belgian products, although their own industry be materially increased.

The United States has shown the largest increase of trade in its history, notwithstanding the new 10 per cent duty. The amount of exports of plants from this consulate to the United States in 1894 had been \$95,673.46; for 1895, the declared value was \$131,904.67; the increase was \$36,231.21. The figures for a few previous years should be noted:

1890.....	\$39,565.69	1893.....	\$90,522.85
1891.....	53,303.84	1894.....	95,673.46
1892.....	69,957.48	1895.....	131,904.67

CEREALS AND SEEDS.

The year 1895 must be considered as generally good for the crops. The harvest of wheat and barley was very nearly the same as the preceding year; that of rye and oats was less. The quality of all cereals was reported as good. From the commercial point of view, the characteristic of 1895 was the gradual and constant increase in the price of wheat, which did not suffer any reaction. The year closed with the highest prices obtained during three years. Shipments to countries of consumption were made, in accordance with their apparent needs, without interruption and without excess. The producing countries have ceased to inundate Belgian markets with their products, and seem to be disposed to furnish only in accordance with the demand. Possibly, the cessation of the decline in silver is not without its influence. France can only boast of an improvement in prices similar to that of other importing countries. The duties inaugurated by France favor an increased cultivation of wheat in that country. The result has been that the abundance of their crops has nearly counteracted the effect of the duty, and prices continue at a level little higher than in countries where wheat is not subject to any entrance duty. From 23,000 tons in 1894, the importation of oats at Ghent fell to 12,700 tons in 1895. This great decrease was solely due to the application since July last of the duty of 26 cents per 100 pounds. The importation of barley was almost of the same importance as in 1894—that is to say, 3,500 tons—as compared with 3,800 tons the preceding year.

The price of oleaginous seeds did not suffer any very important fluctuations. Flaxseeds for thrashing remained firm during the first six months; afterwards, they gradually declined, especially those coming from south Russia, which at certain moments were very depreciated by reason of excessive arrivals. Colza and rape seeds were articles of important transactions; prices varied little until the approach of winter, when they became firmer, and the year closed with an advance of 17 to 26 cents per 100 pounds.

Excellent in quality and unprecedentedly cheap, ravison seeds especially attracted the attention of oil manufacturers. They supplied the greater part of these establishments during the entire year. From 74 cents per 100 pounds, quoted in January, prices rose to 94 cents in June. They declined gradually to 76 cents in December. Transactions in Riga flaxseed for sowing attained their usual importance. The quality, although not as fine as that of the preceding year, gave full satisfaction to purchasers, selling at \$4.24 per sack at the commencement of the autumn season, but could be bought for \$3.86 at the end of the year.

FLAX AND TOW.

The condition of the flax trade during 1895 remained almost unchanged. Prices in 1894 had been bad, with a constant decline. At the end of that year, they had reached the lowest point for two years. The crop, however, had been exceptionally large, and sales were easier. The quantity of ordinary and average flaxes in 1894 had been very large. This circumstance, together with the unfavorable condition of the spinning industry, due to a period of loss, had necessarily exercised a depressing influence on Flemish flax. The weather during 1895 was very favorable to flax growing, while 1894 had been the reverse, being excessively dry. The flax crop of 1895 was large, and furnished 200 per cent more fiber, of moderate qualities, than the preceding year. Prices therefore remained

stationary almost the entire year. Only when the decline in price seemed to have reached its lowest limits were native and French spinners encouraged to extend their operations, and during the months of January, February, and March, considerable quantities of flax were bought up without affecting in any perceptible degree quotations. The harvest at the end of the 1894 season had been far from exhausted, and the unsold, together with the new, harvest—itsself above the average—furnished for the season of 1895-96 an exceedingly abundant stock. The amount offered for sale remained generally in excess of the demand, and prices were mostly in favor of purchasers. Only in October and November, 1895, was there a slight advance, but in December, quotations declined, being then at a level much lower than at the same time in the preceding year.

Only the better qualities of flax occupied a slightly different position. Being rare in both the last harvests, there was a good demand, and prices were consequently quite steady. The low prices of flax were certainly favorable to spinners in Belgium and in north France. Their profits must have been fairly good, as they had already worked off the higher priced flax of 1893, and were able to replenish their stocks with the cheaper flax of 1894. The rise in cotton enabled them, too, to raise the prices of their products, and they worked their flaxes with at least some profit. The same fact may be said to be true of the country flax scutchers. We may in general conclude that the year was not brilliant for flax growing, and can not be praised for the prices realized, although some compensation was found in the abundance of the crop.

The exports of flax and tow from this consular district to the United States amounted in 1895 to \$250,190.83, as compared with \$150,068.24 for 1894, the increase being \$100,122.59. This increase, however, is considerably less, comparatively, than the actual increase in quantity due to the excessively low prices prevailing throughout the year.

CHICORY ROOT.

The fabulous price of \$40 to \$50 per ton for chicory root prevailing during the season of 1893-94 caused a considerable increase in the sowing of this plant, and increased the acreage from 25,000 to 35,000 acres, or the quantity of dried chicory root from 80,000 to 120,000 tons. This overproduction left a large stock on hand at the end of the season of 1894-95. The harvest of this season, although the sowings were less important than for the preceding year, turned out a superior crop. Thus the stock was greatly increased and amounted at the end of the season to about 200,000 tons. The exportation to Germany and France is also decreasing, as both these countries are now supplying their demands with chicory of native growth. Only toward the United States is the export trade on the increase, without, however, being sufficient to compensate for the losses of sales elsewhere.

In January, 1894, the price of chicory root was \$29.80 per ton. After a period of speculation, until quotations in March rose to \$61.37 per ton, as the result of the good crop of that year, prices declined to \$24.40 per ton at the opening of 1895. The sowings of 1895 were less than for 1894; but, owing to the large stock remaining from 1894, and the very satisfactory result of the last crop, the decline steadily continued, until, at the end of 1895, quotations were \$20.80, or even \$19.20 per ton.

These low prices caused an enormous loss to the cultivator and to the dryer, who purchased the green root in the field. In spite of the low agricultural wages prevailing in Belgium, which enable it to pro-

duce chicory cheaper than elsewhere, and in spite of improved agricultural methods, the farmer can not produce this plant at present prices without a loss of \$7.72 per acre.

The difference in price between March, 1894, and March, 1895, was \$39 per ton. The total loss may be estimated at about \$575,000. Even at the present time, the stock is still much too large, especially in view of the increased cultivation of chicory in France and elsewhere. Present prices do not leave any profit to the cultivator. The question of the day is, therefore, how to reduce production? Sowings this season will probably be less, as more attention will probably be given to the beet root, production of which is once more remunerative. Prices may therefore have a chance to recover, but, owing to the large stock still on hand, much time and patience will be required before the improvement becomes marked.

The exports of chicory root to the United States from this consular district were valued at \$156,642.21 in 1895, as against \$158,786.89 in 1894. Although this valuation appears slightly on the decline, due to the low prices prevailing, the actual amount shipped in 1895 to the United States may conservatively be estimated as at least 30 per cent in excess of the shipments during 1894.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Nitrate of soda.—In 1895, the exports of nitrate of soda from the different Chilean ports amounted to 1,220,000 tons, as compared with 1,082,000 tons in 1894. It is the largest figure ever reached. During the last two years, the consumption not having kept pace with the progressive increase of exports, there resulted a sharp decline in quotations. We have thus seen the price of nitrate steadily decline, and finally reach, in the month of December last, the lowest limit of \$31.20 per ton. The importation of nitrate in 1895 into the different countries of Europe was as follows, in tons:

Germany	445, 000
France	186, 230
Belgium	130, 000
Italy	120, 040
United Kingdom	116, 500
Netherlands	58, 900
Other countries	11, 250
Total	1, 067, 920

Sulphate of ammonia.—The production of sulphate of ammonia in England and on the Continent amounted, in the year 1895, to 315,000 tons, distributed as follows:

United Kingdom	170, 000
Germany	70, 000
France	30, 000
Belgium and Holland	25, 000
Other countries of Europe	20, 000
Total	315, 000

The low price of nitrate of soda influenced, in a disastrous manner, the sulphate of ammonia market, which fell to the quotation of \$41.50 per ton. This price is the lowest ever known.

Dephosphorated dross.—The employment of this phosphated product, which is used in the manufacture of steel by the Thomas process, is gradually extending; furthermore, this production has considerably developed, a number of establishments having adopted it recently.

The consumption in the different countries of Europe is estimated as follows, in tons:

Germany.....	510,000	Spain.....	10,000
United Kingdom.....	90,000	Switzerland.....	10,000
France.....	77,000	Russia.....	10,000
Belgium.....	50,000	Luxemburg.....	7,000
Austria.....	37,000	Colonies.....	3,000
Italy.....	33,000		
Scandinavian States.....	25,000	Total.....	882,000
Holland.....	20,000		

Superphosphates of chalk.—The production of superphosphates of chalk for 1895 in the different countries of Europe amounted to 2,910,000 tons, distributed as follows:

Germany.....	800,000	Austria.....	65,000
France.....	750,000	Sweden and Norway.....	35,000
England.....	750,000	Holland.....	30,000
Belgium.....	300,000	Miscellaneous.....	30,000
Italy.....	150,000		

It is evident from the above statement that the proportion of Belgium in the European output is much larger comparatively speaking than that of any other country; indeed, the Belgian establishments do not find a market entirely at home, but must look abroad for the sale of their surplus.

Phosphates of chalk.—The situation of the phosphate market remains in the same depressed condition as for several years. Prices have constantly declined, and there is no reason to foresee a revival in this article. After the Florida phosphates, those from Algeria compete the most with continental products. A more rapid extension of the employment of superphosphate might alone in any considerable manner strengthen the quotations of phosphate. The following table gives the amount imported and the production of phosphate in Europe during the year 1895:

	Tons.
Florida.....	425,510
France.....	975,000
Belgium.....	300,000
Algeria.....	136,000
Carolina.....	125,385
Other countries.....	30,000
Total.....	1,391,895

OIL AND OIL CAKE.

Manufacturers of oil suffered during the past year. Prices declined steadily, while raw materials could not be obtained at any more favorable terms. Profits were therefore lessened in proportion to the fall of prices. The sale of oil cakes of local manufacture is also more and more difficult. The weather of the winter of 1895-96 was favorable to the consumption of fodder to the detriment of oil cakes. For several years, American oil cakes have been competing, but the struggle has never been great until recently. Many manufacturers have found it more profitable to close their factories and to purchase American oil cakes for resale to their customers. The manufacture of linseed oil in Belgium is, therefore, in a very precarious situation. It tends to decrease more and more, not only on account of the difficulty in sale of oil cakes, but also by reason of a steady decline in price of oils, a decline caused in great part by a smaller consumption. The manu-

facturers of soft soap, who are the great consumers of linseed oils, are lately inclined in this country to replace them by others of secondary quality, such as Japanese fish oil, cotton-seed oil, corn oil, etc.

Oil manufacturers have, therefore, in many instances, been obliged to change their manufactures and to devote themselves to specialties, as for instance, peanut oil, ravison oil, and cocoanut oil. The price of linseed oil during 1895 remained stationary, and colza oils slightly advanced, while oil cakes have declined to prices previously unknown. According to all appearances, prices will soon recover. There has not been any modification in workmen's wages.

The amount of oil shipped from this district to the United States was valued at \$2,773.14, as against \$655.64, for 1894.

ALBUMEN AND BLOOD.

The manufacture of albumen in this district is without importance. The situation in 1895 was slightly better than in 1894. Prices were such as to afford a small profit, while during the preceding year manufacturers had lost money. The exports to the United States amounted to \$248.99 in 1895, as compared with \$496.10 in 1894. There was a considerable decline in the prices of dried blood for fertilizers, due to the decline in nitrate of sulphate of ammonia. At the present prices, profits are impossible, even if losses can be avoided. Workmen's wages remained unchanged; there was, however, a slight tendency to an advance.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco crop last year yielded 2,558 pounds per acre. The leaves were of good color and good quality. It sold at \$8.10 per 100 pounds. It is generally hoped that a protective tariff against foreign tobacco will render this crop more remunerative. The suppression of excise duties would also remove the cause of much vexation. There were registered in East Flanders during the past year, 52,707 declarations for tobacco culture. These declarations included 10,127,138 tobacco plants, of which 7,453,356 were dutiable. The average number of plants per acre was 10,406. In 1894 15,623,000 tobacco plants were raised in the province of East Flanders.

CEMENT.

The furious competition of English and German manufacturers has rendered sales very difficult and forced a decline in prices. There will, however, probably be an upward movement in 1896, due to the organization by the municipal Belgian manufacturers of Portland cement, at the end of 1895, of a trust. One firm informs me that it increased its product of 1895 by 32,627 barrels of cement caused by the great extension of its trade in the United States, chiefly in California. The exports of cement to the United States during 1895 were valued at \$55,432.85, as compared with \$39,938.95 for 1894. Workingmen's wages vary from 63 to 82 cents per day, and remain unchanged. In view of the increasing relations between this consular district and the United States in the cement trade, it seems well to give a brief general review of this industry.

Roman cement is obtained by the calcination of a special calcareous stone, which is submitted, after calcination, to crushing and sifting. Natural Portland cement is obtained by a stronger and slower calcination of the same stone, but better selected, effected by means of a slow coke fire. Artificial Portland cement is obtained by a mixture of siliceous

and limestone, which is submitted to calcination and afterwards to crushing and sifting, as in the other cases. Although the calcareous stone which, by its calcination, produces natural cements, is only found in the vicinity of Tournay, and more especially at Chereq, Vaulx, and Antoin, it is at Ghent that this industry was first established in Belgium. There are at Ghent at the present time seven large cement factories. Besides various brands of cement, they manufacture concrete, cement flags, compressed cement tiles, and various objects in cement and iron. It has been impossible to ascertain exactly the total production of the various establishments combined, but the minimum may certainly be estimated as follows:

Year.	Cement tiles.	Cement.	Year.	Cement tiles.	Cement.
	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1870	1, 614, 000	15, 000	1890	5, 380, 000	33, 000
1880	3, 497, 000	20, 000	1895	6, 456, 000	45, 000
1885	5, 380, 000	27, 000			

The exportation of tiles and cement commenced in 1880, but in 1885, Germany and France adopted tariffs which rendered importations into these countries impossible. As a result of the loss of these markets, Belgian manufacturers greatly reduced their prices so as to find markets elsewhere. This measure, adopted successfully by all the Ghent establishments and others of Belgium, caused such competition as to render profits almost nil. The greatest drawback to the cement industry of this country is the high rate of freight exacted by railways. Great efforts and much expense have been incurred to create new markets for these articles in countries beyond the sea. The results may be considered as very fortunate. The trade is continually growing. The chief object in view at present is the perfection of methods of manufacture, so as to be able to produce at still more advantageous prices.

MARBLE.

The exports of marble to the United States amounted in 1895 to \$505.04, as against \$451.91 in 1894. The year 1895 was generally unfavorable to the manufacturers of marble. Competition increased, and prices consequently declined, while the cost of manufacture remained unchanged. Profits are naturally less. Foreign trade has been excessively bad.

JET TRIMMINGS.

The general tendency was the same as for other articles. The volume of business considerably increased. Prices declined 25 per cent, while wages increased 20 per cent, with the usual result of a large decline in the profits. Jet trimmings, during 1895, assumed importance for the first time as an export from this consular district to the United States. The value shipped amounted to \$4,068.81, as compared with \$446.24 for the year 1894.

MATCHES.

There was an increase of about 20 per cent in the quantity of matches manufactured during 1895 over 1894. Prices remained very low, and profits were less than ever. The tendency of prices is to decrease, and the prediction is they will be much less. The manufacture of matches in Belgium is decreasing by reason of its attendant dangers and restrictive legislation; workmen's wages did not show any change. The value

of matches exported to the United States during 1895, was declared to be \$1,118.89, only a trifle more than in 1894, when the figures were \$1,091.02.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Many of these articles mentioned in my last annual report have acquired sufficient importance this year to have separate mention, as heretofore given. Those articles to which I would call most particular attention at this time, are art stained glass, braids, shoe laces, and crochet cotton yarns. By reason of the considerable production of these items in this consular district, the market should be favorable to intending purchasers.

Stained glass, chiefly for church windows, of which there was not any export to the United States in 1894, shows a declared valuation of \$2,589.36 for 1895. Braids increased in value from \$339.70, in 1894, to \$1,697.12 in 1895. The trade in shoe laces, became one of the most important among the minor articles of export, having increased from \$1,953.65 in 1894, to \$4,746.55 during 1895. Crochet cotton yarns showed a decrease from \$5,042.87 to \$1,023.85. This trade was seriously interrupted during the year by disputes between the local exporters and our custom-house authorities concerning valuations. The only other articles to be mentioned as exported during 1895, from this consular district to the United States, are human hair, wines, and some divers dry goods.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Ghent to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Albumen.....	\$248.99	.....	.....	\$118.55	\$248.99
Baskets.....	159.66	.....	.....	183.54	256.21
Braids, silk.....	955.74	\$557.84	.....	.....	1,697.12
Cement.....	8,004.48	16,001.52	\$17,029.02	14,397.83	55,432.85
Chicory, granulated.....	.....	1,078.57	1,103.60	1,071.92	3,254.09
Chicory root.....	16,369.28	32,767.01	67,117.91	40,388.01	156,642.21
Church regalia.....	.....	.....	.....	218.94	218.94
Cordage and rope.....	530.63	553.83	448.34	.....	1,527.80
Firearms, old.....	.....	.....	.....	28.95	28.95
Flax.....	52,784.61	38,147.78	30,803.15	30,287.11	151,972.60
Glass, art, stained.....	323.85	921.49	498.61	643.41	2,587.26
Hair, human.....	.....	439.08	.....	1,505.40	1,944.48
Hatters' furs.....	19,041.31	8,521.44	21,683.68	10,071.78	59,318.21
Jet trimmings.....	782.59	885.90	921.90	1,468.35	4,068.81
Lace.....	15,254.19	10,502.80	4,711.83	8,611.69	39,080.61
Laces, silk, shoe.....	1,604.77	1,450.82	661.42	1,029.54	4,746.55
Linen goods.....	65,144.53	31,288.79	33,026.18	41,663.36	171,022.86
Marble.....	.....	505.04	.....	.....	505.04
Matches.....	311.45	811.18	138.73	359.53	1,118.89
Oil.....	525.07	1,814.17	433.90	.....	2,773.14
Paintings.....	.....	.....	.....	289.50	289.50
Paper stock.....	79,790.01	94,224.07	83,169.51	91,185.87	348,269.46
Plants.....	4,219.43	36,429.91	47,037.20	44,218.13	131,904.67
Powder, smokeless.....	.....	.....	8,148.88	.....	8,148.88
Skins, rabbit.....	23,490.23	59,370.36	47,387.29	16,824.48	147,072.36
Sugar, beet.....	78,592.53	.....	.....	.....	78,592.53
Thread.....	649.07	492.73	852.91	1,496.06	3,490.77
Tow.....	17,282.65	27,683.50	26,477.32	26,704.76	98,218.23
Wines.....	.....	430.29	.....	.....	430.29
Yarn, crochet.....	480.73	205.97	387.15	.....	1,023.85
Miscellaneous.....	.....	392.93	124.69	.....	517.62
Total.....	386,425.78	364,997.16	392,158.22	332,924.71	1,476,505.87
Total for preceding year.....	216,087.95	227,789.27	310,187.19	359,421.43	1,113,485.84
Increase.....	170,337.83	137,207.89	81,971.03	.....	363,020.03
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	26,496.72	.....

METEOROLOGY.

At the end of October, 1894, very abundant rains caused most of the rivers to overflow their banks. According to the statistics compiled at the Ghent Agricultural Garden, the amount of water falling in the month of October for the last five years was:

Days and quantity of rain.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of days of rain.....	12	20	15	21	19
Quantity of water (cubic inches).....	2. 976	4. 644	3. 336	6. 417	4. 838

The rainy period lasted till November 17, 1894; after that date, there was a period relatively dry and mild. Opportunity was given for the drainage of the superfluous waters which soaked the soil and inundated the valleys. After January 22, 1895, a sudden and serious change occurred in the atmosphere. Rain fell in abundance, and the cold became intense, so that the mercury stood at zero during the night of January 25-26; during the night following, it marked 15° below. At the agricultural garden, it remained constantly about zero until February 17. Very low temperatures were observed the following dates: Night of February 7-8, zero; February 9-10, 5° above zero; February 13-14, 1° above zero; February 16-17, 13° above zero. After February 18, the temperature gradually rose, and the thaw commenced slowly, there still being night frosts at the end of the month.

The months of March and April were not very favorable for crops; for, after a fortnight of relatively low temperature, there were abundant rains commencing March 20, followed in April by alternating brisk changes of sunshine, rain, and cold winds. Conditions for vegetation were consequently unfavorable. The month of May was on the contrary especially favorable, thanks to the temperature and to the rains coming in the right time. In June, also, the weather remained fine. Unfortunately, the rains, which had not been abundant in April and May, becoming rarer in the following month, the drought became intense, which fact caused the feeble development of oats, flax, and in many places other crops. The rainfall in the first days of July furnished the water necessary for the soil, but after July 20 a rainy period commenced, which continued until August 15, interfering considerably with the harvest of cereals; then the sky became clear and the temperature rapidly advanced until the thermometer at the agricultural garden marked 88° in the shade August 22 at noon. Fine weather continued until the end of September, occasioning a very intense drought such as rarely occurs in Belgium at that period of the year.

Exposed crops and beet roots suffered greatly. The rainfall at the commencement of October brought an end to this abnormal condition, and the weather during the remainder of the year was relatively favorable for the crops, as well as to autumn work and sowings.

Such is in brief the meteorological account of 1894-95, characterized successively by abundant rains and late heavy frost; followed in June by great drought, which gave place to a very rainy period about the end of July, and during the month of August, to close in September with a new period of drought, so intense as is rarely experienced. The

number of days and the amount of rainfall per month during the last two years, are recorded as follows:

Month.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Days.	Cubic inches.	Days.	Cubic inches.
October.....	15	3. 336	21	6. 173
November.....	16	4. 507	12	2. 488
December.....	12	2. 427	18	3. 306
January.....	16	2. 690	12	2. 706
February.....	20	2. 934	4	. 458
March.....	15	2. 574	16	2. 986
April.....	14	1. 704	15	2. 543
May.....	15	3. 065	7	2. 635
June.....	18	5. 148	9	1. 358
July.....	21	5. 724	16	7. 076
August.....	20	5. 630	16	4. 508
September.....	17	5. 350	4	. 573

AGRICULTURE.

Chicory.—Chicory gave a very satisfactory crop—220,460 to 264,552 pounds per acre—but the decline in prices is such that farmers must abandon the cultivation of this plant. The roots in their green state sell for scarcely 15 cents per 100 pounds.

Jute.—This culture, peculiar to the locality of Termonde, has not yet recovered its former importance. The crop of 1895 was inferior to that of 1894, amounting to only 800 pounds of fiber and 535 pounds of grain per acre.

Winter colza.—Winter colza, which was formerly the principal crop of several communes in the province, is hardly any longer cultivated on account of the low price of the grain.

Hops.—The weather was not favorable to the cultivation of hops. The cold rains of the fortnight of August occasioned a beginning of the disease, which, however, the fine weather following caused to disappear. Great heat at the end of August and during September stopped the normal development of the combs and hastened their maturity. The crop was that of an ordinary year—1,300 pounds per acre. The hops of the first harvest were beautiful, but the last gathered were deficient in quality and coloring. Hops sold at \$4.48 the 100 pounds. The low prices caused a loss to all growers.

Butter.—By reason of an extraordinary quantity of clover at the beginning of the year, butter continued abundant and of good quality. This industry, however, makes little progress. Only the cooperative dairies, such as possess skimmers and churn their cream, sell their product profitably. Butter on the market sold throughout the year from 20 to 22 cents per pound. Much complaint is made of the sales of so much margarin in the public markets. Honest farmers would prefer that the laws concerning the adulteration of butter by margarin should be more rigorously enforced. As the matter now stands, scarcely anyone ventures to purchase butter in the public market, and the dairies can not supply the demand for their products, which sell at 4 cents per pound more than farmers' prices.

Cheese.—The manufacture of cheeses is not developing. Even the practical lessons which have been given more or less everywhere upon this new industry have remained without any result. Markets are lacking for the sale of this article at its real value. Dutch and American cheeses are also sharply competing.

Beeswax and honey.—Apiculture has made considerable progress. Movable hives are becoming general. The production of honey throughout the year was very satisfactory. An exposition of agricultural products was held near Ninove. All the leading agriculturists of the country took part therein. It is probable that as a result this industry will further develop. The production of last year is estimated as follows: For the movable hives from 88 to 100 pounds of honey; fixed hives from 33 to 44 pounds. Honey sold for 22 cents a pound; when extracted by machine it sold for 15 to 18 cents per pound. Wax was quoted at 28 cents per pound.

Kitchen gardens.—There is nothing remarkable to mention under this heading. Vegetables are raised for sale only in the environs of large cities, where this culture is extending more and more and making great progress. A new species of precocious potatoes has been cultivated in the vicinity of Wetteren, near Termonde. The cultivation of onions and cauliflowers has given very satisfactory results. Asparagus growing near St. Nicholas is in full progress, but does not suffice to satisfy all demands. The chief want in Flanders has been a rapid and regular transportation route to England for the sale of vegetables. This need may be supplied by the recently inaugurated Ostend-Tilbury (London) Line.

Fruit trees.—Fruit in general has not been of good quality. There were very few stone fruits and pears, but sufficient apples. The ravages caused to fruit trees by vermin are said to be incalculable, which fact is to be attributed, in a great part, to the destruction of insectivorous birds. The law defining the punishment for the destruction of birds' nests and the young is, owing to its severity, seldom enforced. Large fruit-tree nurseries are established at Wetteren and extend to several neighboring communes. Shipments of trees are made in all directions and to all countries of Europe.

Forest trees.—The price of forest trees has remained about the same as last year. Canadian poplars and willows are still selling at very high prices. There is some complaint of too many forest trees. There is scarcely any small piece of land which is not surrounded by full grown trees, which necessarily contracts the crops.

General summary.—The crop of cereals was satisfactory in quantity and in quality. Rye, and especially oats, in several parts of the province, however, gave smaller returns than the preceding year. Fodder plants furnished farmers abundant food for their cattle. The first crop of clover was very satisfactory, but the second crop suffered greatly by reason of dryness. Carrots and turnips, on fallow land, gave a good crop; on unprotected ground they suffered much by dryness, but were revived by the autumn rains, and finally gave a satisfactory crop. Fodder beets and sugar beets were much more numerous than the preceding year. The saccharine richness of the sugar beets was exceptional at the beginning of October. This richness was slightly diminished by rains which followed later. Flax, although shorter than the preceding year, gave a haul of very good quality.

The crop of hops was that of an ordinary year, but in general was deficient in quality and color. Prices were very low. Potatoes were exceptionally abundant.

Farming implements.—The agricultural society of East Flanders has gratuitously furnished to each of its local associated societies one or more farming machines with the object of endeavoring to favor farming by machinery. All the members of each local society have the privilege of using such farming implements without expense. For some reason,

however, Flemish farmers do not seem to appreciate the advantages of machinery, but prefer to continue their old methods of hand labor.

Horses.—The committee charged with the investigation concerning the condition of horse breeding reported to the agricultural society of East Flanders the steady deterioration in the breed of Flemish horses, and attributes this condition, in a large measure, to the exportation of the better breeders, while only the inferior horses remain in the country.

Cattle.—The sale of fat and lean cattle in 1895 was very advantageous. Prices were very remunerative for breeders and raisers.

Hogs and pork.—The breeding of hogs is in favor among farmers, and is a source of considerable profit. Unfortunately the price of hogs has fallen so low that in certain markets they are being sold at from \$1.93 to \$2.89 apiece. The price of fat pork is from 6 to 7 cents per pound, live weight.

NAVIGATION.

The following tables give the statistics of the maritime movement of the port of Ghent.

Arrivals of vessels at Ghent in 1895.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.
English.....	27	9, 148	603	347, 791	630	356, 939
Danish.....	4	553	62	64, 754	66	65, 307
German.....	3	1, 709	52	34, 855	55	36, 564
Norwegian.....	35	10, 243	19	9, 036	54	19, 279
Russian.....	9	3, 545	10	9, 753	19	13, 298
Swedish.....	5	1, 087	12	5, 981	17	7, 068
Dutch.....	1	1, 088	7	3, 921	8	5, 009
Belgian.....	.....	.....	4	3, 101	4	3, 100
French.....	5	1, 064	2	717	7	1, 811
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	2	912	2	942
Total.....	80	28, 437	773	480, 880	862	509, 317

Merchandise arriving at Ghent in 1895.

Merchandise.	In sailing vessels.		In steamers.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.
Sundry merchandise.....	.....	.....	558	328, 920	558	328, 920
Wood logs and stanchions.....	50	15, 172	89	61, 339	139	76, 511
Wood and flax.....	.....	.....	30	30, 491	30	30, 491
Ballast.....	5	906	37	15, 905	42	16, 811
Nitrate.....	8	9, 082	.....	.....	8	9, 082
Pyrite.....	.....	.....	8	6, 333	6	6, 333
Flax.....	.....	.....	6	6, 265	6	6, 265
Coal.....	.....	.....	13	6, 212	13	6, 212
Oats and flax.....	.....	.....	6	6, 112	6	6, 112
Cotton.....	.....	.....	3	4, 213	3	4, 212
Flax, oats, and wood.....	.....	.....	4	3, 747	4	3, 747
Flax and flaxseed.....	.....	.....	5	3, 490	5	3, 490
Wood pulp.....	2	279	4	1, 833	6	2, 112
Tow.....	.....	.....	2	1, 788	2	1, 788
Porcelain earth.....	13	1, 770	.....	1, 494	13	1, 776
Oats.....	.....	.....	2	2, 027	2	1, 494
Salt.....	.....	.....	2	649	2	1, 027
Wine.....	4	334	1	780	5	983
Castin.....	1	115	1	206	2	875
Sulphate.....	4	561	1	.....	5	767
Guano.....	1	150	.....	.....	1	159
Flour.....	.....	.....	1	98	1	98
Barley.....	1	53	.....	.....	1	53
Total.....	80	28, 437	773	480, 880	862	509, 317

Arrivals of vessels at Ghent according to tonnage.

Between—	Number of sailing vessels.	Number of steamers.	Total.	Between—	Number of sailing vessels.	Number of steamers.	Total.
51 and 100 tons.....	9	1	10	801 and 900 tons.....	1	89	90
101 and 150 tons.....	14		14	901 and 1,000 tons.....		25	25
151 and 200 tons.....	12	5	17	1,001 and 1,100 tons.....	4	15	19
201 and 250 tons.....	17	10	27	1,101 and 1,200 tons.....		18	18
251 and 300 tons.....	11	14	25	1,201 and 1,300 tons.....	1	13	14
301 and 400 tons.....	9	101	110	1,301 and 1,400 tons.....	1	6	7
401 and 500 tons.....	5	141	146	1,401 and 1,500 tons.....	1	2	3
501 and 600 tons.....	2	183	185	1,501 and 1,600 tons.....		4	4
601 and 700 tons.....	1	84	85				
701 and 800 tons.....	1	82	83	Total.....	89	773	862

Wood and logs arrived at Ghent.

Year.	Vessels with wood.	Tonnage.	Vessels with logs.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.
1880.....	151	28,246	34	5,029	185	33,275
1881.....	122	28,993	23	4,234	145	28,227
1882.....	191	38,748	37	7,713	228	46,461
1883.....	126	31,145	42	9,896	168	41,041
1884.....	93	26,589	14	4,290	107	30,879
1885.....	116	40,063	10	3,740	126	43,803
1886.....	83	32,399	6	2,009	89	34,408
1887.....	103	42,588	11	4,605	114	47,193
1888.....	122	52,812	25	12,432	147	65,244
1889.....	150	62,051	24	13,093	174	75,144
1890.....	123	50,643	17	7,539	140	58,182
1891.....	112	51,417	14	6,333	126	57,750
1892.....	124	61,926	6	2,595	130	64,521
1893.....	120	59,175	9	6,212	129	65,387
1894.....	139	81,496	8	5,854	147	87,350
1895.....	132	72,809	7	3,702	139	76,511

Arrivals, by country, at Ghent in 1895.

From—	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
England.....	18	1,773	545	303,268	563	305,041
Russia.....	13	4,605	105	101,764	118	106,369
Sweden and Norway.....	37	10,494	64	42,351	101	52,815
South America.....	9	9,241			9	9,241
Belgium.....	4	752	15	7,410	19	8,162
Germany.....	2	350	16	7,508	18	7,858
Holland.....			13	7,346	13	7,346
North America.....	1	835	4	5,408	5	6,243
Spain.....			5	2,703	5	2,703
France.....	5	387	5	2,055	10	2,442
Algeria.....			1	1,067	1	1,067
Total.....	89	28,437	773	480,880	862	509,317

Departures from Ghent in 1895.

Destination.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.
England	28	10,799	720	444,512	748	455,311
Sweden and Norway	25	8,031	4	3,692	29	11,723
Denmark	12	2,614	11	8,254	23	10,868
Germany	2	448	16	10,134	18	10,582
Russia	9	3,485	0	0,896	15	10,381
Belgium	1	209	7	4,352	8	4,561
Holland	6	830	5	2,513	11	3,343
North America	1	835	1	1,725	2	2,560
South America	2	2,068	—	—	2	2,068
France	6	816	4	1,391	10	2,207
Total	92	30,135	774	483,469	866	513,604

Cargo of vessels departing from Ghent in 1895.

Merchandise.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.
Sundry merchandise	—	—	542	304,003	542	304,003
Ballast	41	15,775	164	143,678	205	159,453
Phosphates	27	5,592	18	6,188	45	11,780
Fruits	—	—	12	9,120	12	9,120
Sugar	1	1,067	9	5,135	10	6,202
Dross	1	364	7	4,006	8	4,370
Bran	12	2,714	2	848	14	3,562
Castings	—	—	3	2,504	3	2,504
Macadam	—	—	5	2,467	5	2,467
Finished iron	—	—	5	2,400	5	2,400
Coal	3	672	2	1,246	5	2,118
Campine sand	1	1,454	—	—	1	1,454
Rails	1	1,355	—	—	1	1,355
Chicory	1	260	1	685	2	945
Potatoes	1	87	3	802	4	889
Tiles	2	448	—	—	2	448
Iron and chicory	—	—	1	387	1	387
Colors	1	147	—	—	1	147
Total	92	30,135	774	483,469	866	513,604

River navigation, 1880-1895.

[Arrivals at the docks and the "Avant Port." Boats which have paid quay charges to the city.]

Year.	Boats.	Tonnage.*	Year.	Boats.	Tonnage.*
1880	2,212	221,441	1888	3,275	366,469
1881	2,080	194,864	1889	3,642	413,496
1882	2,010	179,972	1890	4,426	503,182
1883	2,422	201,341	1891	4,391	490,890
1884	2,390	231,330	1892	3,804	465,070
1885	2,778	285,055	1893	3,028	411,916
1886	2,808	288,100	1894	3,192	434,280
1887	3,486	370,246	1895	3,032	422,224

* 1,000 kilos per ton.

Traffic on the Terneuzen Canal in 1894.—Boat arrivals, 2,581; tonnage, 167,789. Departures, 2,517 boats; tonnage, 204,608.

Arrivals and departures at Ghent by inland water courses in 1894.

Water courses.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Boats.	Tonnage.	Boats.	Tonnage.
Bas Ecaut	5,028	644,285	2,012	364,866
Haut Ecaut	2,116	441,567	487	40,434
Bruges Canal	1,448	156,771	5,806	601,022
Lys	115	8,381	47	2,037
Total	8,707	1,251,004	9,252	1,008,359

SUMMARY OF THE MARITIME COMMERCE OF GHENT.

During the year 1895, two much desired objects have been attained or are being satisfactorily settled. The duties on lights and beacons have been abolished, and the legislature has placed at the disposition of the Government a considerable sum to construct works of public utility in connection with various Belgian ports. In this distribution of improvements, the city of Ghent is not forgotten; it obtains a great water route to the sea, so much desired by commerce and industry. The movement of the port increases slowly but surely. The total tonnage arriving in 1895 was 509,317 tons, as against 507,362 tons in 1894. The easiest method to increase the tonnage of the port is to reduce the charges and duties in connection with the use of the wharves, warehouses, and machinery. The facilities at the outer port are already becoming too limited at certain times. The blockades and obstacles from time to time give just cause for complaint. There is, indeed, urgent necessity to prolong the quays and wharves along both sides of the harbor. The police protection must also be considerably increased. The regular lines to Goole, London, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Rotterdam furnish the principal part of the tonnage, nearly three-fourths of the total. Unfortunately, last season, the fruit crop was poor and commerce suffered greatly by the small amount of this trade. Generally speaking, the regular shipping lines did not have a prosperous year. The port of Ghent is also threatened with the competition of a new freight line, subsidized by the Belgian Government, for the service between Ostend and Tilbury (London). This line is designed to favor agricultural interests in the vicinity of Ostend and throughout West Flanders by affording a daily delivery of such products upon the London market. The competition thereby created is all the more serious, as the tariff in force quotes rates really below the actual cost of transportation, the loss being made good by the Government subsidy. This line seems destined to attract considerable trade which formerly passed by way of Ghent.

Imports and exports of Ghent by the Terneuzen Canal in 1895.

Merchandise.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Imports.	Exports.
	Kilos.	Kilos.		Kilos.	Kilos.
Arms	219	48,780	Bran and pea skins	41,000	
Beer	36,328		Fruits:		
Candles	77,255		Green—		
Chemicals:			Lemons and oranges	929,634	2,000
Acids—			Apples	8,270	13,017,867
Acetic		60,428	Other	11,956	3,378,583
Other	40,151	2,785	Dry—		
Bichromate	66,420		Currants	496,694	14,309
Carbonate of soda		2,250	Other	349,511	
Chlorides	802,820	5,885	Furniture	119,993	63,071
Nitrates	13,031,600		Glass:		
Paraffin	4,836		Plate		89,805
Phosphates	2,550,000	28,760,010	Window	44,019	2,624,715
Soda caustic	423,303		Other	84,482	237,416
Sulphates—			Groceries:		
Ammonia	7,585,358		Cinnamon	14,178	
Baryta		1,673,355	Cloves	2,819	
Soda	3,603,876	1,313,715	Nutmegs	2,952	
Other	385,894	166,460	Pepper and spices	62,626	
Clocks and watches		166,023	Other	1,895	
Clothing	31,500	47,747	Guano	405,815	
Coal	133,878,655	4,705,000	Haberdashery	155,085	610,754
Cocoa:			Honey	15,591	
Beans	52,687		Liquids, alcoholic	51,277	687
Butter of cocoa	3,709		Liquors	3,572	
Prepared chocolate	186	69,587	Machinery	11,893,170	208,559
Coffee	388,437		Matches		1,544,457
Cordage	31,294	206,904	Materials:		
Drugs:			Animals—		
Glue	99,400	26,365	Wax	22,776	
Gums	134,491		Horns		105
Isinglass	89,356	21,020	Horsehair	2,782	210
Lemonade and mineral waters	3,620	100	Fat—		
Other	40,596	15,677	Liver oil	76,885	
Dyes and colors:			Other	27,723	24,580
Dyewood	72,978		Skins—		
White lead		669,850	Rabbit	3,637	74,392
Extracts—			Other	1,976	123,975
Brown catechu	54,608		Blood		1,480
Gambier	205,405		Bristles	7,911	5,135
Other	6,713		Other	16,010	36,144
Indigo	19,418		Minerals—		
Bone black	22,464		Cement	101,552	6,645,095
Dye nuts	8,360		Ore	4,910,880	29,750
Varnish	149,356		Plaster		1,140,721
Other	292,170	1,111,258	Plumbago	120,258	
Vegetable fibers:			Washed sand		1,065,000
Cocoa	43,482		Dross		39,568,000
Pissavav	1,300		Porcelain clay	2,936,000	
Fodder:			Fertilizing earth		2,990
Straw		255,770	Other	936,445	16,480
Other		945,305	Textile—		
Food commodities:			Hemp—		
Butter	1,420	660	Raw	1,520,679	18,496
Flour and fecula	316,728	129,590	Waste		18,465
Oats	12,601,726	100	Cotton—		
Horse beans and pease	104,064		Raw	7,690,380	18,355
Broad beans	400,390	97,635	Waste	1,887,329	214,404
Grains—			Tow	3,441,792	896,770
Wheat	31,628		Jute, raw	10,677,948	142,265
Groats	31,460		Wool—		
Malt	45,863		Artificial		21,547
Barley	3,564,105		Raw	10,215,172	64,347
Rye	10,650		Combed	10,706	284,377
Vegetables—			Wool waste	817,842	101,887
Onions	6,125	5,597,859	Flax—		
Potatoes	18,350	5,825,535	Raw	21,715,497	11,556,773
Chicory root		4,967,420	Waste	103,832	5,995,004
Other		101,815	Silk—		
Bread, sea biscuits, etc	16,722		Raw	63	11,194
Fish:			Waste	28,905	27,590
Fresh	3,069		Meat	311,190	16,420
Smoked	38,769		Metals:		
Salted	390,540	8,295	Copper—		
Dry	219,754		Unwashed and old	5,780	430
Rice	331,898		Drawn and manufactured	29,596	79,007
Salt:			Pewter, unworked	27,186	
Raw	8,622,670		Iron steel—		
Refined	1,387,470		Beaten and drawn	4,754,473	14,220,225
Other	11,048	16,915			

Imports and exports of Ghent by the Terneuzen Canal in 1895—Continued.

Merchandise.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Imports.	Exports.
Metals—Continued.			Sugar:		
Iron steel—Cont'd.			Raw—	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Manufactured—			Beet.....		29,838,002
Nails.....		1,061,293	Cane.....	847,007	
Other.....	256,220	373,913	Vergeoise.....	49,324	
Tin—			Sirups and molasses.....	358,852	
In sheet.....	124,381		Teas.....	32,325	
Manufactured..	10,567	95	Tobacco:		
Iron—			Manufactured—		
Drawn and old			Cigars.....	934	276
pipes.....	214,810		Other.....	702	
Cast and un-			Unmanufactured,		
washed.....	2,029,858	392,683	in leaf.....	218,748	4,278
Lead—			Tissues:		
Raw and old....	55,856		Cotton.....	717,872	1,211,297
Manufactured..	36,692		Jute.....	64,067	85,739
Zinc—			Wool.....	607,166	176,808
In ingots.....		162,438	Flax lines.....	89,116	738,536
Drawn and			Flax tow and bag-		
manufactured	49		gings.....		604,175
Mercury.....	4,270		Straw and wood..	270,209	
Oils:			Silk.....	2,946	21,068
Colza.....	136,668	2,355,418	Other.....	217,950	9,341
Flax.....	48,200		Vegetables and vege-		
Other vegetable..	3,792	689,378	table products:		
All other oils....	134,472		Tan bark.....	8,700	573,589
Paper:			Seeds—		
Pasteboard.....	546	316,237	Colza.....	325,865	
Stationery.....	25,191		Other oleagi-		
Old paper and paper			nous.....	8,000,330	154,430
waste.....	852,360	1,305	Other seeds.....	977,230	63,100
Other.....	882,840	1,097,214	Hops.....	27,976	283,861
Perfumeries.....	2,623	36,237	Plants, living.....	49,826	596,618
Pottery:			Oil cakes.....	2,131,395	20
Bricks, crucibles,			Other.....	1,069,138	79,895
and fireproof			Vinegars.....	154,241	12,112
earth.....	376,413		Wine.....	689,307	111,710
Faience and porce-			Wood:		
lain.....	96,335	4,436	Oak—		
Clay pipes.....			Logs.....	8,441,000	
Terra cotta—			Other.....	2,290,625	
Tiles and slate..			Pitch pine—		
Other.....	88,437	34,786	Beams.....	509,086	
Printers' products	19,776	8,920	Joists and		
Preserves:			planks.....	3,330,552	
Cheese.....	327,926	1,260	Pine—		
Licorice juice....	22,796		Rollers and logs..	746,248	
Sugared—			Beams.....	8,390,306	
Biscuits and			Joists and		
bon bons.....	467,138	79,815	planks.....	89,573,982	
Condensed milk		19,370	Other trees, trunks,		
Vinegar, pickles,			etc.....	58,652,412	490,864
etc.....	32,534		Dogwood, for canes		
Other.....	41,844	4,691	Rough hewn, for		
Pasteboard objects		116,185	butt ends of mus-		
Rags and paper stock	569,734	12,012,242	kets.....		119,240
Resins and bitumen:			Manufactured—		
Pitch.....	304,500		Baskets.....	214	
Gum.....	12,597		Other.....	43,936	123,808
Naphtha.....	41,501		Yarn and thread:		
Petroleum.....	77,118		Hemp.....		963,124
Turpentine.....	5,371		Cotton.....	3,327,937	178,680
Other.....	153,183	1,000	Tow.....	294	4,705,900
Rubber:			Jute.....	735,836	33,160
Raw.....	141,855	8,120	Wool.....	535,443	65,091
Manufactured....	11,678	85,768	Flax.....	1,349,214	5,151,972
Skins:			Hair.....	61,590	1,172
Unmanufactured..	900,600	223,207	Silk.....	8,670	522
Manufactured....	12,085	306,263	Total kilos.....	484,169,178	255,448,733
Tanned and curried	266,718	282,369			
Leavings and waste	746,588	18,707	Animals, living:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Soaps.....	81,618	15,134	Horses.....	1,385	26
Starch.....	63,302	349,610	Other.....	239	117
Stones:			Carriages and vehicles	11	11
Rough.....	11,513	23,324,420	Eggs.....	3,928,383	47,779,180
Lithographic.....	200	115,776	Pianos and organs..	13	395
Mill.....	100,012		Velocipedes and bicycles	20	3
Paving.....		65,000	Ships, boats, and barges	2	
Polished, and mar-			Total number.....	3,980,053	47,779,733
ble.....	3,176	784,650			

THE TERNEUZEN CANAL.

The total trade by the Terneuzen Canal in 1895 was considerably less than for the year 1894. Both imports and exports show a decrease. This fact was chiefly due to the closing of the canal during the repairs made in the month of April.

The total trade of the Terneuzen Canal was as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1894.....	507, 725, 996	283, 146, 058
1895.....	483, 991, 380	262, 306, 611
Decrease	23, 734, 618	20, 779, 447

During the months of April and May, various minor improvements and dredging were executed on the Terneuzen Canal. For a period of six weeks, the waters were considerably lowered by the opening of the locks, so that during this time commerce was more or less hindered. By the measures taken, however, the canal is now navigable by vessels of greater tonnage than heretofore. The canal is, in the course of a few years, to be further deepened in accordance with the projects of the Government.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The organization of a commercial school, similar to schools existing in other Belgian cities, has been perfected at Ghent during the past year.

POLLUTION OF THE ESPIERRE.

The legislature voted \$60,000 in 1895 for the establishment of a dam destined to hold back in France the polluted waters which for so long a time have been passing through Belgian territory. Active measures have not yet been put in force, however, and the present condition of matters is the same as heretofore reported in previous years.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

During the past year, Government inspection of factories has been enforced and various regulations prescribed for the management and conduct of such establishments. Almost all the measures have been in favor of the workmen and workwomen, and to the prejudice of employers, who have, in many cases, made loud protests.

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The following were the market prices of the principal articles of food at the several places mentioned on December 31, 1895:

Articles.	Prices at—				
	Ghent.	Ghent, Vooruit.	Ghent, Het Volk.	Bruges.	Roulers.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Wheat bread.....per pound..	2	2	2	2	2
Rye bread.....do.....	1	1	1	1	1
Meal bread.....do.....	1	1	2	2	2
Coffee.....do.....	18 to 33	22 to 31	26	26	26
Milk.....per quart..	4	2 to 2½	2½	4½	4½
Eggs.....per dozen..	18 to 34	26	18	20	20
Butter.....per pound..	22 to 30	25	19 to 21	20 to 23½	20
Margarin.....do.....	10 to 18	12 to 16	16	16	16
Lard.....do.....	9	11 to 13	14	14	14
Beef.....do.....	13 to 14	13 to 16	16 to 18	18	18
Veal.....do.....	15 to 16	16 to 18	18	18	18
Mutton.....do.....	10 to 11	13 to 16	22	22	22
Pork.....do.....	13	13	13	13	13
Bacon.....do.....	11	11	11	11	11
Potatoes.....do.....	7 to 9	8	10	9	9
Salt.....do.....	2 to 4	2 to 3½	4	3	3
Sugar.....do.....	6	6 to 8	8	8	8
Rice.....do.....	7 to 9	13	9	9	9
Beans.....per quart..	1	1	2½	2	2
Codfish:					
Dry.....per pound..	42	50	17	18	18
Salted.....do.....	11	9 to 18	9	9	9
Herrings.....each..	10	9	9	9	9
Olive oil.....per quart..	11	9 to 18	9	9	9
Cheese.....per pound..	10	9	9	9	9
Coal.....per 50 pounds..	10	9	9	9	9

LABOR IN BELGIUM.

On January 1, 1896, the 46 existing trade unions of Ghent made their reports. Of the total of 10,009 members, 1,014, or 10 per cent, are reported as idle. Want of work was especially noticeable in the building trades and those handling lumber, the idle therein being, respectively, 80 and 11.8 per cent. On the contrary, the textile and metallurgical industries report only 2.2 and 2.3 per cent, respectively, as idle out of their 7,775 and 1,895 members.

Cotton spinners complained that certain kinds of spinning is being done more and more by women to the prejudice of men.

Flax spinners declare their wages are too low.

Shoemakers maintain that the importation of shoes manufactured abroad by machinery is causing a decrease in their wages.

The recent printers' strike resulted disastrously. Two shops have expelled all the union men, who for the most part are being supported by their organization.

Bakers are working in certain establishments one hundred to one hundred and ten hours a week. Wages, in addition to food and lodging, are 2 cents per hour for foremen, and 1½ cents for first class and 1 cent per hour for assistants.

Ten unions, with 2,719 members, consider the situation as worse than last year; 7 unions, with 1,444 members, consider it as stationary, and 11, with 8,165 members, declare it to be better.

TRANSPORTATION AND PORTERAGE.

The tendency is more and more to employ children instead of adults for the delivery of parcels. The large number of factory hands recently without work who endeavor to obtain odd jobs contributes to an increased competition upon the dock hands and other porters. The number of these without work is considerable, which arises in a great part from the too long hours employed. It happens that scarcely a week passes without the possibility of seeing workmen employed on the docks or about ships continuously engaged for thirty-six and even forty hours.

MACHINERY BUILDING.

After the long strike, the activity in this industry is naturally greater than ever. The situation is better than last year, and work is more abundant. During November and part of December, machinery building at Ghent ceased entirely as a result of the strike and lockout. The number of idle at the beginning of 1896 was, however, very small. There was rather a scarcity of good workmen. Wages are on the advance.

FLAX SPINNING.

With the exception of about 2,000 workmen now on a strike at two establishments, there may be said not to be any idlers. Wages are not subject to fluctuation in flax spinning, and, in spite of contrary statements, they are relatively high at Ghent, and they have never heretofore been lowered.

COTTON SPINNING.

This industry employs at Ghent about 600,000 spindles. The situation is less favorable than formerly, as a result of the introduction of English cotton threads. Wages as well as prices are at present stationary.

MECHANICAL TRADES.

The situation is analogous to that of last year. Idlers are few, and they are generally workmen of inferior capacity. Good workmen are in great demand, especially for turners. In spite of the continued decline in sale prices, wages again tend to increase.

BUILDING.

The period of work commenced in 1895 in the month of March. In general, it has been as favorable as in 1894. All branches of industry have been very busy. The greater part of joiners and carpenters are employed. Outside of capable workmen, who are favored by contractors and who have employment during almost all the winter, masons are almost all idle at present. Only a few are employed at work foreign to their trade.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

Work was very scarce during the winter season. The situation is about the same as last year. Wages remain unchanged, at about 6 cents per hour. The number of those out of work is considerable, and must amount to six or seven hundred.

CLOTHING.

The city of Ghent is not manufacturing any ready-made clothing for exportation. The output is limited to the wants of its inhabitants. The situation at the opening of the year was the same as that in November, but rather worse than during the preceding year. The number of those without work is probably larger. Long-established merchant tailors maintain fixed wages, but new houses and ready-made clothing manufacturers are exercising a depressing effect upon wages.

SHOEMAKING.

The shoemaking industry, as a result of the influence of machinery, is in exceedingly bad condition. Workmen complain loudly. The situation, they claim, is worse than ever before. Few workmen are entirely idle, but almost all must supplement work in their regular avocation with some other kind of labor. Sale prices of goods are increasing, but wages decrease.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

The different chemical industries maintained a normal activity in December. In general, 1895 has not been as good as in 1894 for many of the chemical industries, but all have retained their usual number of workmen, and none of the latter are out of work, except those who refuse to work. Wages are tending upward. Manufacturers are making all concessions possible to retain good workers.

PROVISION TRADE.

The situation is quite bad, and has grown worse during the past year, as a result of the closing of Belgian frontiers to Dutch cattle. Wages have a tendency to decline, although prices of food supplies continue high. The number of those out of work is considerable.

PRINTING.

The month of December was the best month of the year. The situation was much better at the close of the year than during the preceding month, the time of the strike, which was almost general among printers. The situation is analogous to that of 1894, but the number of those out of work is much larger, as many strikers lost their places. The general scale of wages remains about the same. The only result of the strike was to secure a few months earlier the advance in wages always granted in January.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the third time, I beg leave to thank the numerous exporters and merchants of this district who have, by their ready cooperation, enabled me to compile the information contained in the present report. It gives me great pleasure to state that my inquiries have, upon this occasion, met with prompt and courteous consideration. The utility of such reports in effecting new and important relations between the commercial communities of two worlds seems to be fully recognized.

The printed publications to which I am this year indebted for statistics and other information are: Report of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ghent for 1895, Report of the Society of Agriculture of East Flanders for 1895, and Labor Review, January, 1896.

HENRY C. MORRIS, *Consul*.

GHENT, *June 25, 1896.*

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the exports declared at the several consulates and agencies of Belgium for the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ANTWERP.					
Alum					\$467.34
Animals					787.60
Arsenic					865.50
Asbestos.					57.90
Beans					1,274.38
Bleaching powder					9,471.11
Blood, albumen of					16,285.71
Books					35,423.65
Bric-a-brac					697.30
Canvas					5,389.95
Cement					339,977.55
Champagne					158.70
Chicory					24,152.46
Clay					768.05
Coffee					121,228.32
Coko					12,111.91
Diamonds					1,190,506.47
Elephants					4,342.50
Feathers, bed					40,261.73
Fiber					1,818.44
Flax					11,108.01
Flower of wood					594.00
Furniture					10,598.76
Gin					1,997.57
Glass					3,727.11
Glycerin					14,302.95
Hair, animals'					58,375.94
Hides					96,250.33
Horns					140.13
India rubber					130,207.99
Iron and ironware					33,120.17
Ivory					51,551.85
Lead					372,023.23
Lime, chloride of					18,233.14
Linen					63,534.31
Linoleum					20,367.45
Machinery					241.25
Manila rope					1,795.08
Matches					4,104.31
Meat extract					208,774.83
Nails					3,187.10
Oil					3,195.92
Paint					659.78
Paintings					13,694.54
Paper					55,377.83
Perfumery					1,041.95
Pearls					3,508.08
Pease					1,867.89
Phosphate					17,876.84
Pitch					1,111.38
Potash					49,139.83
Pulp					200.29
Rags					39,047.44
Salt, aniline					1,710.08
Sardines					27,246.84
Seed					836.56
Shoes, rubber					295.70
Silk					1,446.50
Silver sand					984.30
Silverware					634.00
Soap					524.40
Soda					35,377.21
Steel rods and beams					29,030.45
Sugar, beet					2,039,449.98
Sulphur					1,739.60
Tar					2,499.89
Tar oil					8,080.41
Tobacco					190.48
Wine					2,493.80
Wire, copper					1,037.37
Wool					799,056.25
Wool grease					20,626.67
Zinc dust					596.65
Sundries					7,862.01
Total					6,022,783.05

Statement showing the exports declared at the several consulates and agencies of Belgium for the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ended.				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BRUSSELS.					
Albumen.....		\$936.05			\$936.05
Aniline colors.....	\$1,147.58	3,227.30	\$1,478.87	\$1,844.64	7,698.39
Braids and button stock.....	783.44	1,703.28	169.95		2,661.65
Braids (hat beads), jet on wire.....	3,942.13	7,098.13	267.40	883.94	12,191.60
Bronze ornaments and statues.....			209.89		209.89
Carpets.....	345.53		161.16		506.69
Cement.....	187,324.38	153,634.40	86,258.94	145,873.55	573,091.27
Chicory, burnt.....			96.50	416.23	512.73
Church regalia and ornaments.....			253.07		253.07
Coke.....	4,676.27		52,410.75		4,676.27
Corsets.....	78,536.58	49,575.93	52,410.75	50,393.64	230,916.85
Cucurbites.....		6,179.13	1,222.51		7,401.64
Diamonds.....	406.46		5,063.52		5,469.98
Earthenware.....	1,125.47	1,533.24		1,073.75	3,732.46
Fire bricks.....		4,779.74	4,443.15		9,222.89
Fur, refuse.....	1,015.22		1,794.10	1,379.96	4,189.28
Furniture.....			1,302.75		1,302.75
Glass:					
Plate.....	201,634.70	147,478.06	114,959.73	71,481.71	535,554.20
Window.....	17,295.72	24,709.14	27,867.40	25,721.47	95,592.73
Glassware.....			518.99		518.99
Gloves.....	186,995.89	88,047.65	102,629.51	27,483.86	405,156.91
Glue and glue stock.....	1,151.62	1,604.53	385.84	1,637.42	4,789.41
Glycerin.....			215.91		215.91
Hair, animal.....	819.53	1,484.95	2,140.81	2,710.80	7,156.09
Hate.....		708.36	2,588.90	687.93	3,955.19
Hatters' fur.....	45,362.02	51,206.12	49,410.51	32,110.51	178,089.16
Horn strips.....		414.18	1,413.00	1,719.29	3,546.47
Household goods and personal effects.....	2,161.60			418.81	2,580.41
Instruments, musical.....	2,014.15	1,882.83	860.63	990.41	6,367.02
Lace goods.....	48,129.08	47,248.79	58,629.31	25,939.48	179,944.66
Leather.....	6,469.63	2,526.25	7,295.12	335.08	16,626.08
Linen goods.....	94,940.25	86,683.15	104,819.16	77,402.52	363,845.08
Machinery.....	121.30	684.19	512.61	2,376.50	3,704.60
Marble.....	184.50	843.88	2,839.44	1,585.05	5,452.87
Marble and granite (soda-water fountains).....	163.25		485.68	352.89	1,001.82
Naphthalin.....	822.20	151.66	1,662.93	1,121.75	2,136.79
Oil.....			473.98		473.98
Paintings, oil.....	756.24	3,677.62	198.50	451.71	5,084.07
Paper and books.....	4,479.52	6,385.45	4,259.52	4,199.03	15,064.00
Pearls and precious stones.....		6,023.80			6,023.80
Phosphates.....	9,182.74	5,387.34	9,420.23	1,476.95	25,467.26
Plants.....				903.14	903.14
Plants, medicinal.....		818.42	384.84	445.83	1,649.09
Poultry and game.....		303.74			303.74
Rags and paper stock.....	5,792.53	3,816.90	801.77	2,241.27	12,652.47
Scales and weights.....		1,635.68	1,547.96	1,663.71	4,847.35
Skins, rabbit, sheep, and other.....	77,893.65	6,050.94	11,752.19	8,584.20	104,280.98
Soda, prussiate of.....	2,982.33	1,497.30		873.01	5,352.64
Stones:					
Ground flint.....	249.65				249.65
Paving.....	823.72	1,205.63	2,829.26		4,849.61
Tiles, encaustic.....		153.44	378.56	295.41	827.41
Vegetable fibers (flax, hemp, and tow).....	6,294.41	188.13	1,701.58	1,420.04	9,604.16
Vegetables, preserved.....	16,922.45	2,077.07	686.24	889.32	20,555.08
Vells, cotton.....			8,519.78	4,744.68	13,264.41
Wines.....		206.12	227.87	426.18	860.27
Woolen goods.....	956.53	164.45	633.41		1,754.39
Sundries.....	9,953.09	1,445.22	77.48	1,424.76	12,900.55
Total.....	1,023,960.31	725,375.87	673,172.31	505,959.38	2,928,467.87
CHARLEVOIX.					
Cement.....	9,173.96	9,860.37	14,730.34	17,135.69	50,900.36
Glass:					
Plate.....	42,258.52	29,241.46	16,833.92	29,458.97	117,792.87
Window.....	196,184.83	274,135.91	197,151.71	201,951.43	869,423.88
Other.....	1,736.27	1,923.13		1,977.29	5,636.69
Marble.....	5,867.88	3,316.95	4,824.44	1,149.19	15,158.46
Sundries.....	3,654.48	2,214.39	6,263.15	6,149.16	18,281.18
Wool, washed.....	30,675.42	47,226.78	30,557.38	1,725.83	110,185.41
Total.....	289,551.36	367,918.99	270,360.94	259,547.56	1,187,378.85

Statement showing the exports declared at the several consulates and agencies of Belgium for the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ended--				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GHEENT.					
Baskets		\$118.55	\$416.11	\$663.88	\$1,198.54
Braids		183.54	245.79	134.02	563.35
Cement	\$17,029.02	14,397.83	4,209.12	4,936.38	40,572.35
Chicory:					
Granulated	1,103.60	1,071.92		1,141.49	3,317.01
Root	67,117.91	40,388.01	38,285.59	35,407.05	181,198.56
Church regalia		218.94			218.94
Cotton goods				410.45	410.45
Cordage	443.34		624.15	523.58	1,591.07
Firearms, old		28.95			28.95
Flax	30,803.15	30,287.11	60,510.72	74,723.84	196,324.82
Glass, art, stained	498.61	843.41	125.42	266.34	1,733.82
Hair, human		1,505.40			1,505.40
Hatters' furs	21,683.68	10,071.78	4,589.33	4,748.35	41,093.14
Iron, old	124.69				124.69
Jet trimmings	921.90	1,468.35	602.79		2,993.04
Lace	4,711.83	8,611.69	9,797.64	10,600.40	33,721.56
Laces, silk, shoe	661.42	1,029.54	964.03	2,407.47	5,062.46
Linen goods	33,026.18	41,563.36	56,131.62	21,273.05	151,994.21
Machinery			241.25		241.25
Matches	138.73	357.53		2,510.97	3,007.23
Oil	433.90				433.90
Paintings		289.50		199.08	488.58
Paper stock and rags	83,169.51	91,185.87	73,730.93	66,757.48	314,843.79
Plants	47,037.20	44,218.13	3,448.67	45,688.25	140,392.25
Powder, smokeless	8,148.88				8,148.88
Rabbit skins	47,387.29	16,824.48	940.68	4,291.35	69,443.80
Thread	852.91	1,496.06	822.95	435.64	3,607.56
Tow	26,477.32	26,764.76	22,183.19	5,945.53	81,370.80
Yarns:					
Crochet cotton	387.15			131.34	518.49
Jute			69.58		69.58
Total	392,158.22	332,924.71	277,939.60	283,195.94	1,286,218.47

DENMARK.¹

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The bureau of statistics has not yet completed the returns of trade for 1895² (it has issued only a preliminary work) and I am enabled to quote imports and exports for the year by articles only:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Barley	\$3,385,676	\$508,372	Petroleum	\$1,504,143	\$320,850
Bran	1,090,359	37,640	Bacon and hams	815,512	10,118,339
Corn	1,086,164	70,763	Meat and sausages	561,448	1,345,529
Oats	602,717	11,897	Lard and oleomargin	1,210,780	219,108
Rye	2,920,125	195,792	Butter	6,719,754	27,879,593
Wheat	1,909,170	263,767	Eggs (scores)	318,204	2,258,704
Flour	1,370,972	352,962	Rice	876,358	429,436
Coal	5,935,018	471,313	Seeds	3,068,857	568,796
Coffee	4,593,067	1,030,010	Skins and hides	530,385	1,745,978
Cotton, wool, and silk manufactures	13,155,560	2,167,356	Sugar	1,408,012	262,764
Fertilizers	668,779	169,504	Tea	287,789	72,599
Iron and steel goods	4,941,095	842,252	Wine and spirits	1,361,807	474,414
Live stock	599,828	10,400,339	All other articles	33,692,281	9,095,184
Oil cake	2,348,614	23,317	Total	97,562,484	71,936,588

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

² See report of November 21, 1896, following this report.

Through the courtesy of the director of the bureau of statistics, I have been supplied with the advance sheets containing the figures of trade for the first six months of 1896; but I regret very much that the figures are given only by articles and quantities, and not by countries and values. When it is remembered that there are no less than 79 custom-houses in this consular district, it will scarcely be thought surprising that the statistics are not up to date.

Imports, by quantities, during the first six months of 1896.

Articles.	First six months in 1896.	Compared with same period in 1895.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Breadstuffs.....	pounds	562, 924, 183	
Coal.....	do.	937, 341, 024	29, 783, 383
Coffee.....	do.	13, 591, 998	823, 358
Cotton, wool, and silk manufactures.....	do.	27, 503, 509	4, 666, 650
Fertilizers.....	do.	32, 948, 884	
Iron and steel goods.....	do.	141, 190, 142	24, 991, 277
Oil cake.....	do.	70, 308, 705	4, 708, 596
Petroleum.....	do.	31, 792, 429	
Bacon and hams.....	do.	3, 912, 552	
Meat and sausages.....	do.	2, 381, 090	
Lard and oleomargarin.....	do.	9, 999, 961	3, 014, 343
Butter.....	do.	17, 054, 837	525, 435
Eggs (scores).....	do.	583, 417	27, 805
Rice, rough.....	do.	10, 269, 994	
Seeds.....	do.	28, 508, 715	8, 228, 905
Skins and hides.....	do.	4, 171, 983	1, 750, 867
Sugar.....	do.	20, 936, 455	
Tea.....	do.	498, 837	67, 730
Wine and spirits.....	gallons	1, 063, 759	
Live stock.....	head	17, 633	13, 650

Exports, by quantities, during the first six months of 1896.

Articles.	First six months of 1896.	Compared with same period in 1895.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Breadstuffs.....	pounds	62, 233, 360	2, 072, 416
Coal.....	do.	63, 749, 402	906, 250
Coffee.....	do.	5, 587, 248	1, 476, 646
Cotton, wool, and silk manufactures.....	do.	11, 903, 168	4, 055, 740
Fertilizers.....	do.	8, 875, 329	2, 480, 165
Iron and steel goods.....	do.	24, 294, 419	11, 516, 569
Oil cake.....	do.	1, 809, 992	1, 284, 509
Petroleum.....	do.	806, 092	
Bacon and hams.....	do.	83, 116, 749	22, 564, 418
Meat and sausages.....	do.	7, 303, 987	89, 281
Lard and oleomargarin.....	do.	2, 520, 735	1, 200, 641
Butter.....	do.	70, 001, 028	2, 340, 869
Eggs (scores).....	do.	4, 255, 735	1, 229, 926
Rice.....	do.	14, 675, 189	379, 849
Seeds.....	do.	2, 836, 682	
Skins and hides.....	do.	6, 519, 379	
Sugar.....	do.	6, 715, 095	
Tea.....	do.	142, 063	20, 585
Wine and spirits.....	gallons	798, 967	82, 984
Live stock.....	head	73, 382	

IMPORTS DECLARED FOR CONSUMPTION.

During the first six months of the current year, the imports declared for consumption were:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Breadstuffs	555,882,103	Lard and oleomargarin	9,692,614
Coal	953,104,971	Butter	15,628,939
Coffee	8,010,039	Eggs (scores)	548,283
Cotton, wool, and silk manufactures	22,501,567	Rice, rough	25,476
Fertilizers	32,877,862	Seeds	26,573,228
Iron and steel goods	131,416,012	Skins and hides	2,164,601
Oil cakes	70,308,705	Sugar	21,458,864
Petroleum	51,590,434	Tea	469,238
Bacon and hams	411,113	Wine and spirits	α 610,209
Meat and sausages	2,058,745		

α Gallons.

While the country of origin of the products declared for consumption is not given in the statistics from which they are taken, by comparison with the statistics for 1894 it can be told with reasonable certainty what countries supply them, viz:

Breadstuffs come from Russia, Germany, United States, Sweden, and South America. The United States has the lead in the import of wheat and corn; for while the statistics give Germany the lead in wheat, a considerable portion of what is credited to Germany is in reality of American origin, shipped to Denmark via Germany. Russia leads in the import of rye and barley, and Sweden in oats.

Bacon, hams, and lard come from Sweden, Great Britain, and the United States; live stock, from Sweden, Russia, and Germany; iron and steel, and manufactures of the same, from Sweden, Germany, Great Britain, and Belgium. Agricultural implements are not specially mentioned, but are included under the term "manufactures of iron." I am informed, however, by dealers in this line that the United States has about one-third of the business in agricultural implements, the balance going to England and Germany. Cotton, wool, and silk manufactures come from England and Germany; fertilizers, from Germany and the United States; wine and spirits, from Germany and France.

The following table of percentage gives a fair idea of the volume of trade enjoyed by each country with Denmark for the five years 1890-1894:

Countries.	Imports.						Exports.					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Aver- age.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Aver- age.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Great Britain.....	22	20.6	21.3	21.5	19.7	20.9	55.4	53.1	53.7	61.3	57.9	56.2
Germany	32.4	33.1	32	34.5	34.1	33.2	25	27.4	26.6	20.1	25	24.9
Sweden	13.9	14.1	15.1	13.9	14.5	14.3	9.4	9.2	10.4	10.2	8.7	9.6
Russia	8.8	10.7	5.8	8.6	12.2	9.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	.9	.9	1.1
America	7.3	6	9	6.6	5.4	6.9	.9	.9	.6	.5	.4	.7
Norway	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	3	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.2
Holland	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	.4	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
Danish colonies	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
Belgium	2.8	2	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.1	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
France	2.3	2.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	.9	1	.5	.6	.7	.7
Spain and Portugal	.7	.7	.8	.6	.6	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2
Italy	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.1	.2
East Indies and China	.6	1.2	.9	.8	.4	.8						
All other places	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.2	1	.8	.9	1	1	.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Of the share credited to America in the foregoing summary, the United States have 80 per cent, both in imports and exports. The foreign trade of Denmark, however, is practically in the hands of the English, Germans, and Swedes, these three nations contributing 70 per cent of the total imports and taking 90 per cent of the total exports. England alone takes 55 per cent of the total exports in bacon and butter; the figures for these two articles in 1895 being \$38,200,276, out of a total export trade of \$71,936,588.

CURRENCY.

There are no changes to record in the value of the krone, Denmark having a fixed or standard currency. The rate of exchange is at present for sellers 3.70 kroner and for purchasers 3.76 kroner to the dollar. The amount of currency in circulation as given by the bureau of statistics is as follows:

Gold coin, about 5,000,000 kroner (\$1,340,000); silver coin, about 18,000,000 kroner (\$4,824,000); paper notes, about 80,000,000 kroner (\$21,440,000). The national bank in Copenhagen is the sole bank of issue for paper notes, which are redeemable on demand in gold, as are also silver coins. The gold reserve of the national bank, besides the 5,000,000 in circulation, is about 60,000,000 kroner (\$16,080,000).

MARKET PRICES.

At my request, I have been furnished by the merchants' society with their weekly quotations for the first six months of the year. There has occurred no marked fluctuation either in domestic or foreign commodities during this period.

WAGES.

Occupation.	Wages paid.
Laborers:	
In Copenhagen.....per annum.....	\$209. 00
In the provinces.....do.....	140. 23
Agricultural laborers.	
With board.....do.....	84. 00
Without board.....do.....	131. 00
Domestic servants:	
In Copenhagen—	
Males.....do.....	67. 00
Females.....do.....	40. 20
In the provinces—	
Males.....do.....	56. 60
Females.....do.....	33. 50
Mechanics:	
Tinmiths.....per week.....	5. 30
Blacksmiths.....do.....	4. 92
Boiler makers.....do.....	4. 75
Coppersmiths.....do.....	5. 30
Machinists.....do.....	5. 90
Metal turners.....do.....	5. 60
Joiners.....do.....	5. 39
Factory operatives:	
Males.....do.....	\$3. 62 to 7. 18
Females.....do.....	1. 84 to 3. 85
Clerks in stores:	
Males.....per month.....	21. 40 to 53. 60
Females.....do.....	10. 00 to 30. 00
Bookkeepers.....do.....	26. 80 to 53. 60
Railway employees:	
Engineers.....per annum.....	643. 00 to 804. 00
Station masters.....do.....	643. 00 to 804. 00
Dispatching agents.....do.....	582. 80
Traffic assistants.....do.....	241. 00 to 482. 00
Warehouse masters.....do.....	281. 40 to 326. 60
Conductors.....do.....	241. 00 to 273. 00
Firemen.....do.....	241. 00 to 321. 60
Porters.....do.....	140. 80 to 214. 40

TARIFF REVISION, TAXES, ETC.

In 1894, the Rigsdag appointed a tariff commission to prepare and report a new tariff bill. This commission is still at work, and will probably report at the approaching session. There are no octroi duties or municipal taxes which specially affect American trade.

DRUMMERS LICENSE.

There is a drummers license, which must be taken out by all foreigners before they can transact business or solicit orders, but this can not be considered as a municipal tax, as it is issued by the General Government and covers the whole Kingdom. The licenses cost \$42.88 yearly, reckoning from the date of the license to the same day the year following. If more than one firm is represented by the same party, there is a further charge of \$21.44 for each additional firm so represented. There are no changes in the status of the civil rights of foreigners to be recorded.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In my report on the "Highways of Commerce," Special Consular Reports, volume 12, page 240, this question has been fully considered, so I will only touch briefly upon it here.

Railways.—The railway system of Denmark, owned and controlled by the Government, consists of three main lines, running out of Copenhagen as a common center. The north line runs to Elsinore, connecting by a steam ferry with Helsingborg, Sweden. The west line runs to Korsör, crossing the great and little belts by steam ferry, and thence down the Jutland peninsula to Vamdrup, on the German frontier. There is also a steam ferry from Korsör to Kiel. The south line runs to Gjedser, Island of Falster, and connects by steam ferry with Warnemünde, Germany.

The roads are well equipped and finely managed.

The great volume of traffic between Helsingborg, Sweden, and Copenhagen, has necessitated the building of a new line from Copenhagen to Elsinore, now under construction, which will probably be ready for business about August, 1897. This line will have its Copenhagen terminus adjoining the free port where a barge station with warehouses, offices, etc., is now being erected. The road follows the coast at an average distance of one-half mile from the water, and hence its name "Kystbanen" or coast line.

Steamships.—The Thingvalla Steamship Company maintains a fortnightly service between Copenhagen and New York. The Scandia Line also touches at Copenhagen during the fall and winter months when there is freight in the market. The time between Copenhagen and New York, touching at Christiania and Christiansand, is about fifteen days. I am informed by the Thingvalla Steamship Company, to which I applied, that they could not quote firm rates on account of market fluctuations. The rates at present for principal articles are, per ton, as follows: Iron, cement, and sugar, \$1.75; rags, old rope, and rubber shoes, \$3.12; hides and flint pebbles, \$3.75; oil, rennets, and cork, \$5; cabbage, \$7.50; books and glue, \$6.25; machinery, porcelain, beer, liquors, and all measurement goods, \$5 per 40 cubic feet. These rates can not be considered as excessive, being an average of \$5.12 per ton for all the articles named.

The United Steamship Company, of Copenhagen, maintains a regular packet service between Copenhagen and all the principal ports of the different European countries, including important points on the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Archipelago, and the Black Sea. As it would spread this report out too much to describe in detail the various routes and lines maintained by this company, I refer to my report on the highways of commerce above alluded to.

CHANGES IN PORT REGULATIONS.

On the opening of the free port in November, 1894, there occurred an important change in port regulations, when the old harbor dues on outgoing vessels were abolished. At the same time, the harbor dues on incoming vessels engaged in foreign trade was also abolished, and in place thereof, a tax on the merchandise imported was levied, calculated at 30 öre (8.04 cents) per register ton, according to schedule. The law affecting this change, with the schedule regulating the tax, is fully set out in my report on the free port of Copenhagen. (Consular Reports, No. 185, p. 208). I do not know of any other changes.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS, RATES, ETC.

While there are three banks in Copenhagen on a sound financial basis, with connections all over the United States, buyers in Denmark do not as a rule have drafts in dollars or kroner made on them by sellers in the United States, the rates for such drafts never having proved satisfactory. They therefore open either a confirmed banker's credit or advise the American merchant to draw on some London or Hamburg bank at sixty or ninety days' sight, and at or before maturity cover these drafts through the Copenhagen banks.

It is proper to remark here that American merchants seeking an opening in Denmark for their wares must be prepared to give a credit of from sixty to ninety days. It is the usual period allowed by the English and German merchants who control this market, and for the American merchant to compete successfully, he must conform to trade usages.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

In concluding this report, I must add my testimony to what appears to be the consensus of opinion among consular officers, at least in Europe, as to the necessity of our merchants sending out commercial travelers with samples of the goods they wish to introduce. As has been so frequently said, price lists, catalogues, and advertising matter are of little value as a means of extending trade. What the Danish merchant wants is the privilege of seeing, handling, and examining the article offered him. Out of all the advertising matter which has been distributed and the lists of dealers in various lines forwarded by me, I do not know of a single instance where permanent connections have been formed. On the other hand, those firms which go to the expense of sending out salesmen are generally repaid in the end for their enterprises. As an instance, not ten days ago a representative of a large bicycle concern in New York landed in Copenhagen with two wheels. The next day, he made satisfactory connections and sold \$1,500 worth of goods; and there is tremendous competition in the bicycle trade here. There is also an agent here at present representing American dealers in white and red lead, paints, varnish, oils, and colors. He will recommend to his firms to open a warehouse in the free port, and carry a full line of goods not only for the trade of this

market but for other Baltic ports. This is the kind of work which, in my opinion, is needed to get a foothold in this market. The free port is there for that purpose. Why not take advantage of it?

ROBERT J. KIRK, *Consul.*

COPENHAGEN, *September 25, 1896.*

DENMARK, 1895.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The volume of trade between Denmark and the various countries of the world during the year 1895 is shown in the following table taken from the completed statistics just issued:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Per cent of the whole.	Value.	Per cent of the whole.
Danish colonies.....	\$1,122,005	1.1	\$1,084,461	1.4
Norway.....	1,509,651	1.6	1,780,367	2.5
Sweden.....	12,541,706	12.9	5,968,568	8.3
Russia.....	10,614,795	10.9	810,220	1.1
Germany.....	32,723,175	33.6	17,566,878	24.4
Great Britain.....	18,945,905	19.4	41,640,741	57.8
Holland.....	2,518,784	2.6	83,635	.1
Belgium.....	1,713,153	1.8	260,554	.4
France.....	1,874,718	1.9	257,343	.4
Spain and Portugal.....	698,455	.7	164,471	.2
Balance of Europe.....	346,961	.3	47,138	.1
West Indies.....	133,413	.1	23,923	.....
United States.....	2,702,967	2.8	617,039	.9
Balance of North America.....	5,580	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	5,263	.....	5,365	.....
Balance of South America.....	293,878	.3	220	.....
East Indies and China.....	682,104	.7	1,719	.....
All other places.....	9,071,367	9.3	1,744,955	2.4
Total.....	97,562,480	100	72,063,597	100

TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

It will be observed from the foregoing table that Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Russia, and the United States are credited with 79.6 per cent of the total imports and 92.5 per cent of the total exports for the year 1895.

The principal articles in imports and exports from these five countries during the year are the following, in round numbers:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
GREAT BRITAIN.		GREAT BRITAIN—continued.	
Imported from:		Exported to:	
Coal.....	\$5,400,000	Butter.....	27,200,000
Steel and iron.....	880,000	Bacon and hams.....	10,000,000
Rails.....	260,000	Eggs.....	2,000,000
Sugar.....	600,000	Beef.....	400,000
Metals.....	500,000	Skins and hides.....	300,000
Bran.....	500,000	All other articles.....	1,740,000
Cotton goods.....	2,140,000	Total exports.....	41,640,000
Woolen goods.....	1,340,000	Total in 1894.....	40,908,000
Seeds.....	420,000	Increase.....	732,000
Coffee.....	295,000		
All other articles.....	6,610,000		
Total imports.....	18,945,000	GERMANY.	
Total in 1894.....	18,399,000	Imported from:	
Increase.....	546,000	Grain.....	4,000,000
		Butter.....	536,000
		Woolen goods.....	2,300,000

Trade by countries—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
GERMANY—continued.		SWEDEN—continued.	
Imported from—Continued.		Exported to—Continued.	
Coffee.....	\$1,600,000	Books.....	\$161,000
Seeds.....	1,300,000	Rice.....	134,000
Lard.....	350,000	All other articles.....	2,864,000
Leather.....	294,000	Total.....	5,968,000
Drugs.....	428,000	Total in 1894.....	6,147,000
Tobacco.....	723,000	Decrease.....	179,000
Margarin.....	134,000		
Skins and hides.....	107,000	RUSSIA.	
Manufactures of iron.....	2,840,000	Imported from:	
Silk goods.....	563,000	Grain.....	5,038,000
Boots and shoes.....	322,000	Lumber.....	750,000
Sugar.....	429,000	Oil cakes.....	1,018,000
Coal.....	107,000	Bran.....	482,000
Lumber.....	395,000	Seeds.....	188,000
Steel and iron, raw.....	858,000	Petroleum.....	107,000
Oil cakes.....	456,000	Butter.....	2,278,000
Gunpowder.....	214,000	Eggs.....	161,000
Cotton and linen goods.....	794,000	All other articles.....	592,000
All other articles.....	13,973,000	Total.....	10,614,000
Total.....	32,723,000	Total in 1894.....	11,408,000
Total in 1894.....	31,890,000	Decrease.....	794,000
Increase.....	833,000		
Exported to:		Exported to:	
Live stock—		Skins and hides.....	80,000
Cattle.....	4,770,000	Iron goods.....	80,000
Horses.....	2,814,000	Chalk.....	54,000
Hogs.....	760,000	Cement.....	27,000
Fish, dried.....	482,000	All other articles.....	575,000
Fresh meat.....	723,000	Total.....	816,000
Skins and hides.....	670,000	Total in 1894.....	649,000
Seeds.....	160,000	Increase.....	167,000
Granite and paving stone.....	1,840,000		
All other articles.....	3,847,000	UNITED STATES.	
Total.....	17,566,000	Imported from:	
Total in 1894.....	17,654,000	Lard and grease.....	322,000
Decrease.....	88,000	Hardware.....	132,000
		Butter (low grade).....	112,000
SWEDEN.		Petroleum.....	1,280,000
Imported from:		Grain—	
Butter.....	3,484,000	Corn.....	295,000
Fish, dried.....	804,000	Wheat.....	185,000
Bacon and hams.....	804,000	Flour.....	53,000
Books.....	482,000	Fertilizers.....	73,000
Meat, fresh.....	321,000	Lumber.....	21,000
Manufactures of iron.....	268,000	Sirup.....	20,000
Skins and hides.....	161,000	Oil cakes.....	13,000
Live stock.....	289,000	All other articles.....	217,000
Lumber.....	2,680,000	Total.....	2,703,000
Bricks and granite.....	679,000	Total in 1894.....	3,656,000
Grain.....	848,000	Decrease.....	953,000
Marble and sandstone.....	821,000		
Iron and steel, raw.....	821,000	Exported to:	
All other articles.....	1,609,000	Cement.....	123,000
Total.....	12,541,000	Coal (steamers bound out).....	44,000
Total in 1894.....	13,521,000	Cabbage.....	18,000
Decrease.....	980,000	Iron, in bars.....	32,000
Exported to:		Skins and hides.....	157,000
Grain.....	268,000	All other articles.....	248,000
Petroleum.....	294,000	Total.....	617,000
Coffee.....	1,072,000	Total in 1894.....	251,000
Woolen goods.....	429,000	Increase.....	366,000
Skins and hides.....	268,000		
Seeds.....	268,000		
Iron goods.....	210,000		

The difference between the imports into Denmark in 1894, as given above (\$3,656,000), and the exports, as given in the recent issue of

Review of the Commerce of the World, page 112,¹ is stated at \$5,050,000. I do not pretend to say which is correct. Also, as regards the total value of exports to the United States in 1895, the statistics exceed the value shown by the books of this consulate for the same period by \$224,000. Of this excess over the records of the consulate, coal, \$44,000, and iron in bars, \$32,000, are clearly not entitled to be considered legitimate articles of export from Denmark, coal only being taken away by outward-bound steamers for their own use, and the iron bars being transshipments from Sweden. Neither coal nor iron is found in Denmark.

The fall of \$953,000 in the value of imports in 1895 as compared with 1894 (Danish statistics) is confined almost exclusively to corn and wheat.

ROBT. J. KIRK, *Consul.*

COPENHAGEN, *November 21, 1896.*

DENMARK: MERCHANTS' SOCIETY REPORT.

The following statistics are compiled from a report upon the trade of Denmark for the year 1895, published by the Copenhagen Merchants' Society.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The results for the year 1895 were satisfactory; crops were large and harvested in dry weather. Capital seeking investments at low rates of interest encouraged agricultural undertakings.

The exports of horses, cattle, bacon, live hogs, sheep, meat, eggs, potatoes, and rawhides and skins show a considerable increase over those of 1894.

Butter.—The exports were about the same (118,000,000 pounds) as last year, but the imports of Swedish and Finnish butter decreased.

Eggs.—The exports amounted to about 160,000,000, principally to Great Britain. The imports amounted to 22,465,000. They came chiefly from Russia and were sold mostly to bakers.

Corn.—American corn was quoted at \$1.33 per hundred weight in the beginning of the year, which was too high for general use. Prices declined, however, throughout the year, and when they reached 94 cents per hundredweight, considerable quantities were bought not only by the distillers but by the farmers, who considered American corn the cheapest feeding stuff at the price. During the first six months of the year, there were some imports of corn from Odessa, which was sold at somewhat lower prices than the American corn. No direct importation from the Argentine Republic took place, but some small lots were imported from Hamburg.

Wheat.—Besides the home wheat product, the offers of which were insignificant, the flour mills have used wheat from various Baltic ports, Russian and Roumanian ports, and to a slighter extent, North American, Argentina, and California wheat. Formerly, a great deal of American red winter wheat No. 2 was imported, but in 1895 it was offered in

¹The statistics given in the Review of the World's Commerce were taken from the official report of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department. The fact that these were for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, while the Danish returns were for the calendar year 1895, may account for the difference.

small quantities at prices which could not compete. On the other hand, various sorts of American spring wheat were offered but bought sparingly, as they are not used here except for mixing purposes.

Rye.—The Danish rye was of poor quality and alone could be used for feeding purposes, so that foreign rye, especially rye from South Russia and the Baltic ports, was ground.

Flour.—The most important event to the Danish milling industry was the raising of the duty in Sweden to such an extent that export from Denmark became impossible. The loss of the Swedish market was a great misfortune for the Danish mills, which years ago, were built and worked on an export basis, and the mills have partly had to shut down or reduce their output. This became also necessary on account of the increased import of flour and the enormous expansion of the American milling industry, with which the Danish mills could not compete.

Bran.—Enormous quantities of bran, about 200,000,000 pounds, are consumed in Denmark; received chiefly from Baltic ports. That the United States with its large production of bran can not compete is owing to the high rates of freight.

Oil cake.—The importation amounted to about 204,000,000 pounds, being 36,000,000 pounds more than in 1894. This article comes mostly from New Orleans.

Margarine.—The home consumption of margarine during the year ended March 31, 1895, was about 18,000,000 pounds, being 1,000,000 pounds less than the year before, probably owing to the low prices for all kinds of provisions. The prospects for a rise in prices for provisions are not favorable, owing to the enormous corn crop in the United States in 1895, as a large corn crop there not only regulates the market for provisions, but for feeding stuffs also. Oleomargarine, which Denmark receives from the United States, has not fluctuated much in price. On March 31, 1895, seventeen margarine factories existed in Denmark.

Bacon.—Prices for hogs have never ruled as low as in 1895, but the United States was able to undersell Denmark in Norway and Germany. The principal buyers, Great Britain, took large quantities, but at unsatisfactory prices. Danish packers have, for a great number of years, been purveyors to the British Navy.

Sugar.—The Danish production of beet sugar was about the same as in 1894, viz, 70,000,000 pounds, but the quality was not so good. One new refinery was built, having a capacity of about 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Dried fruits.—It is expected that California will furnish large quantities of raisins. The quality is good and the fruit resembles the Spanish, but dries up more quickly than the Spanish, so it is claimed.

Wines.—Attempts have been made to introduce California wines into Denmark, but thus far, the quantities sold are insignificant.

Lumber.—The importation of American pitch pine into Denmark is increasing, not less than five cargoes having arrived from the United States in 1895, of which three cargoes were disposed of in Copenhagen. American oak, white wood, walnut, etc., have also been imported. A Danish company (limited) has been started, with a view to import foreign lumber, and the prospects for larger importations of American woods are favorable.¹

Seeds.—Denmark was formerly dependent on commission merchants

¹ See American Lumber in Denmark. (Consular Reports, No. 174, p. 392.)

in Hamburg and Stettin for its supply of seeds, but since the establishment of direct steamship lines to European and American ports the supplies are drawn direct.

The crop of red clover in Europe was abundant and prices were very low. The United States had a poor crop, and has not for many years sent such small quantities to Europe as in 1895.

The United States furnishes the market here with the finer qualities of white clover seed, but during 1895 sent none.

Alsike.—The United States had a good crop of alsike, and sold it at extremely low prices. It was formerly much more expensive than white clover, but is now selling about 40 per cent lower than the latter.

Timothy.—The United States had, also, a small crop of timothy and of poor quality. Europe had a fairly good crop. Prices were about 10 per cent lower than in 1894.

The United States had a middling crop of *Dactylis glomerata*. New Zealand furnishes Denmark with this seed. The United States had a very good crop of *Festuca pratensis*, and offered it at prices lower than ever before. This seed is now being cultivated largely in Denmark.

PETROLEUM.

The consumption in Denmark in 1895 is estimated at 110,405 hundredweight water white American (in 1894, 83,668 hundredweight); 645,441 hundredweight standard white American (in 1894, 653,543); 74,941 hundredweight Russian petroleum (in 1894, 74,182).

The fluctuations in prices were very great. For a number of years, prices declined steadily, and had come down to such a low level that neither producers nor refiners could make any profit. Prices rose slowly in 1895 from the month of January to February, in March rapidly, and in the middle of April, an enormous rise took place, so that the price which in January was 7.35 öre (\$1.97) per 100 pounds Danish (110.2 American pounds) for water white American, 610 öre (\$1.63) for standard white American, and 560 öre (\$1.50) for Russian, rose in April to 1,410 öre (\$3.78) for water white American, 1,285 öre (\$3.44) for standard white American, and to 1,235 öre (\$3.31) for Russian. Thereafter, prices commenced to decline in May to 900 öre (\$2.41), 775 öre (\$2.08), and 725 öre (\$1.94) for American and Russian, respectively. At the end of the year, the prices were 870 öre (\$2.33), 745 öre (\$3), and 695 öre (\$1.86), respectively.

Opinions differ as to the reasons for these great fluctuations, but the fact remains that increased prices were demanded that the oil might be produced without loss. Present prices must be considered moderate. The consumption of American petroleum increases steadily in Denmark. This year (1895), the increase is about 2,000,000 hundredweight, while Russia remains about stationary. Although prices for American are higher, the public prefer it nevertheless.

SPIRITS.

Stocks were large, consumption small, and prices low. In former years, bad corn crops in the United States had the effect of bringing corn from Russia, but last year's big American crop and low prices gave again America the lead as far as the Danish distilleries were concerned.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The United States Steamship Company, of Copenhagen, has started a line to New Orleans, running about once a month. So far, very little

outward freight has been offered from Denmark, but the steamers take freight at Havre and Pauillac (Bordeaux), and homeward, they have full cargoes of corn, oil cakes for Denmark, and cotton for Sweden, Finland, and Russia.

The Thingvalla Steamship Company (Copenhagen-New York) continues to work under difficulties. The fleet has made 21 trips, against 24 in 1894, owing to the unsatisfactory passenger and freight rates. One of the ships, the *America*, formerly the White Star Line *Celtic*, has been laid up the whole year. The line in 1895 carried 27,208 tons merchandise to New York and 38,884 tons from New York; 6,596 passengers to the United States and 4,702 passengers from the United States. The net profit per passenger was \$7.76, against \$9.68 in 1894. The net loss for this steamship company was \$65,573.68, against \$150,513.09 loss in 1894.

DANISH GOVERNMENT BONDS.

On December 31, 1895, the new 3 per cents were quoted at 97 and the 3½ per cents at 100, against 101 in 1894.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the imports and exports into and from Denmark in 1895 was as follows: Imports, \$97,562,454; exports, \$71,936,569. The exports of bacon and hams to Great Britain amounted to \$9,989,968, and of butter to \$27,210,308.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Exports to the United States during the year 1895 (as per records of the Copenhagen consulate).

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cabbages	\$38,899.29	Skins	\$21,642.95
Cement	81,059.61	Wool	14,615.81
Hides	68,076.86	Miscellaneous	71,892.58
Porcelain	17,132.24		
Rags	9,459.73	Total	392,610.80
Rape oil	19,356.79	Total in 1894	234,772.74
Remnets	35,044.70		
Seeds	15,429.14	Increase	157,838.06

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Reliable statistics of the imports into Denmark from the United States are unobtainable, as large quantities of goods of American origin are imported via Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., and entered at the custom-houses in Denmark as English and German goods. There is, however, no doubt that in the aggregate very large quantities of American goods are consumed in Denmark, and I am doing my very best by calling upon the exporters and importers here and explaining to them the advantages in dealing with the United States, to increase the trade from and to the same.

DANISH STATE RAILWAYS.

The following railway statistics are taken from the report of the general director for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1895:

The net revenues amounted to \$1,046,004, an increase of \$76,112 com-

pared with the year 1894. This result must be considered extremely favorable, considering the weather conditions. The year 1893-94 brought a very mild winter, and traffic did not suffer any stoppage on account of snow or ice, but the weather conditions in 1894-95 were quite different. The severe, although not very long, winter occasioned considerable expense, and the increase in revenue was due exclusively to increased traffic. The latter has given a revenue which, not only in the aggregate, but also calculated per mile, is considerably larger than in former years. The nature of the winter naturally caused some impediments to passenger traffic. When the trains are carried through less regularly and transshipments over the "Belts" are doubtful and difficult, passengers do not venture out more than absolutely necessary.

The first eleven months of the fiscal year showed considerable increase in passenger traffic, which, at the end of February, amounted to \$2,321,148, against \$2,245,840 for the corresponding period of the year 1894, but in March, the revenue fell from \$199,660 in 1893-94 to \$149,812, but the whole income for the year is somewhat larger than the year 1893-94. Of 1,000 passengers on the lines on which return tickets are issued, 214 traveled on single tickets and 786 on return tickets. Of 1,000 passengers, 133 traveled first and second class and 867 third class.

The nature of the winter had, as stated, a detrimental effect on passenger traffic, but not on freight traffic. The ice blockade of the Sound, Oresund, and Baltic ports, necessitated a large transportation of goods over the "Belts," which was successfully effected, with scarcely a hitch. The connection between Elsinore and Helsingborg (Sweden) was not interrupted. Owing to the great accumulation of goods, the want of sufficient cars has at times been severely felt. The principal articles handled were grain, butter, feeding stuff, coal, timber, meat.

Between Danish railway stations and Helsingborg (Sweden), the same quantities as last year have been exchanged, viz, 971,000 hundredweight from Sweden to Denmark and 129,000 hundredweight from Denmark to Sweden. Esbjerg, Jutland, has received for transportation to Great Britain:

Articles.	1894-95.	1893-94.
	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>
Butter	260,000	167,000
Bacon	629,000	604,000
Eggs	13,000	2,700
Fish	9,000	5,000

The free port of Copenhagen has forwarded 255,000 hundredweight, and received by rail 25,000 hundredweight; the former consisting of grain and feeding stuffs.

The revenue from cattle transportation amounted to \$334,464, or \$70,216 more than during the year 1893-94. Of horses, 42,900 were transported, against 35,800 in 1893-94; of cattle, 251,000, against 212,000 in 1893-94; of hogs, 586,000, against 416,000 in 1893-94; of other live stock, 127,000, against 105,000 in 1893-94. Of these, 13,500 horses, 73,000 cattle, 124,000 hogs were forwarded to Germany over the Danish frontier.

The steamship line between Korsor (Denmark) and Kiel (Germany), netted \$61,708, against \$63,516 in 1893-94. On account of ice, this line was completely stopped from February 9 to March 21, 1895.

The aggregate revenues of the free port amounted to \$5,048,316, against \$4,785,944 in 1893-94.

The expenses were \$4,002,312, against \$3,816,052 in 1893-94, leaving the net profit \$1,046,004, against \$968,892 in 1893-94.

The removal of snow and other incidental expenses on account of ice and snow, amounted to the enormous sum of \$108,540 against only \$5,360 in 1893-94.

The average length of the trains was 13.8 cars, against 12.9 cars in 1893-94. The average price for rails was \$25.30 per ton, against \$25.94 in 1893-94.

The price of coal, for the locomotives in the Zealand Falster district, was 21½ cents per hundredweight, against 21 cents in 1894, and in the Jutland Fyen district 21 cents, against 18¾ cents in 1894.

The length of the Danish State Railway is 1,728.59 kilometers (1,074 miles) of private railways controlled by the State, 29.37 kilometers (18½ miles) and of other private roads 446.55 kilometers (277½ miles).

The State railroad owns 294 locomotives, 239 tenders, 821 passenger cars, seating 35,179 passengers, 83 postal cars, 179 baggage cars, 4,320 freight cars, 6 reserve cars, 2 ferry cars, and 52 snowplows.

The State railway gives employment to 7,103 persons. The capital invested is about \$50,920,000, on which the Government earns about 2 per cent interest per annum. The salaries run from \$2,680 per annum to the chief manager; to \$177 per annum to office messengers. Engineers earn from \$643 to \$804 per annum, and conductors from \$241 to \$273.

For every five years' service, salaries are increased according to class. After ten years continuous service, every employee is entitled to receive pension, when, on account of age, poor health, or other causes, he is retired. The employees are divided into three classes, and a percentage of 5 in first class, 2½ in second, nothing in third is deducted from their wages to form a pension fund. The percentage is calculated on the salaries and all perquisites.

In case of accident, by which the employee is discharged, he receives two-thirds, one half, or one-third pension of his salary according to the class in which he is rated. After ten years' continuous service, the employees reaching the age of 70 years have a right to demand pension.

The employees, who, by law, are adjudged guilty of crime, lose all right to pension; also if they reside abroad without permission from the minister of the interior.

The widows get one-third of the husband's pension, and assistance is eventually given to the children under 18 years of age, but never more than one-half of the widow's pension.

Orphans are eventually given one-third of the father's pension.

Widows or children of employees who die during the service are also entitled to pension, the amount of which is fixed by the minister of the interior.

A widow can not obtain pension under the following conditions: If the husband was 60 years old or over at the time of marriage or was married on his deathbed or after his discharge with pension, or when the marriage was annulled before the death of the husband. The widow's pension ceases if she remarries, if she resides abroad without permission from the minister of the interior; if she has neglected to collect the pension during the three years without giving sufficient reasons; if she is adjudged guilty of crime. When a widow's pension has ceased on account of a remarriage, she is entitled again to a pension should she become a widow for the second time.

Strikes do not occur; the employees appear satisfied. Appointments are eagerly applied for; applicants have to pass an examination.

Most of the conductors are soldiers who have served their obligatory term and been discharged with good characters.

FREE PORT OF COPENHAGEN.

The books of the Copenhagen free port show the following imports and exports for the year 1895:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Bran.....cwt.	106,862	Iron goods.....cwt.	29,875
Oil cake.....do.	340,824	Zinc.....do.	1,032
Beer in bottles.....potter	96,317	Salt peter.....do.	14,290
Spirits.....cwt.	1,200	Canned goods.....do.	489
Herrings.....do.	232	Victuals.....do.	130
Fruits.....do.	1,270	Butter in tins.....do.	3,617
Seeds.....do.	10,490	Fish oil.....do.	696
Coffee.....do.	48,082	Lumber.....cubic feet.	26,693
Meat and bacon.....do.	6,905	Lard.....cwt.	11,208
Barley.....do.	802,385	Oleomargarine.....do.	11,591
Wheat.....do.	216,741	Malt.....do.	624
Corn.....do.	487,901	Flour.....do.	40,636
Rye.....do.	382,179	Sirup.....do.	10,013
Oats.....do.	11,210	Oils.....do.	3,852
Buckwheat.....do.	1,665	Butter.....do.	3,543
Dry goods.....do.	920	Sugar.....do.	44,313
Metals.....do.	24,021	Wood pulp.....do.	43,257
Railroad rails.....do.	66,871	Cotton, raw.....do.	11,315
Iron and steel beams.....do.	16,241	Machinery.....do.	1,650

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Home consumption.	To foreign countries.	Articles.	Home consumption.	To foreign countries.
Bran.....cwt.	114,905	3,283	Zinc.....cwt.	1,032	.....
Oil cake.....do.	294,037	17,302	Salt peter.....do.	9,554	4,453
Beer.....do.	.....	2,888	Canned goods.....do.	439	50
Herrings.....do.	10	222	Victuals.....do.	130	.....
Fruits.....do.	1,063	24	Butter, in tins.....do.	.....	3,617
Seeds.....do.	9,283	1,207	Fish oil.....do.	67	629
Coffee.....do.	41,211	.....	Lumber.....cubic feet.	1,467	1,143
Meat and bacon.....do.	5,507	1,019	Lard.....cwt.	9,478	.....
Barley.....do.	726,096	95,758	Oleomargarine.....do.	12,699	.....
Wheat.....do.	166,496	36,346	Malt.....do.	.....	524
Corn.....do.	387,516	45,217	Flour.....do.	34,990	21
Rye.....do.	238,279	85,017	Sirup.....do.	10,703	.....
Oats.....do.	10,831	379	Oils.....do.	2,796	.....
Dry goods.....do.	851	69	Butter.....do.	3,408	.....
Metals.....do.	6,821	17,200	Sugar.....do.	27,641	.....
Railroad rails.....do.	66,871	.....	Wood pulp.....do.	29,711	.....
Iron and steel beams.....do.	15,717	1,269	Cotton, raw.....do.	847	9,135
Iron goods.....do.	29,347	561			

Some of these figures show a larger quantity sent out of the free port than received, but the difference was on hand in the warehouses on December 31, 1894.

Navigation at the ports of Denmark for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 to foreign countries, including Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and the Danish West Indies.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	1892.		1893.		1894.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
SAILING VESSELS.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Denmark	5,879	255,207	6,112	237,605	6,025	236,376	5,607	76,456	5,926	86,776	5,664	73,751
Norway	840	75,175	729	66,183	754	71,109	814	4,542	722	3,418	752	5,123
Sweden	6,694	242,599	5,985	211,116	5,362	213,393	6,795	20,460	6,150	21,233	5,427	30,832
Russia	175	39,775	153	28,982	191	39,975	175	2,413	131	1,423	184	3,088
Germany	1,347	44,256	1,329	47,945	1,490	55,001	1,335	22,616	1,404	24,782	1,480	23,825
Holland	100	10,121	95	11,200	111	8,069	104	2,368	99	1,536	118	3,237
Great Britain	60	6,512	50	7,393	48	4,776	49	1,948	50	1,800	42	248
France	7	1,445	6	268	4	546	6	186	7	.....	4	.....
Italy	.....	.....	1	541	3	1,676	.....	.....	1	.....	3	703
Austria	1	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	1	1,835	1	426	.....	.....	1	1,608	2	4	.....	.....
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15,104	677,233	14,461	611,659	13,989	631,185	14,887	132,693	14,492	142,972	13,674	140,807
STEAMERS.												
Denmark	9,507	657,139	8,525	654,237	8,884	777,921	9,697	332,103	8,572	338,487	9,064	324,051
Norway	373	75,351	378	74,713	441	118,055	374	7,046	386	7,376	440	6,609
Sweden	1,163	110,225	1,237	124,833	1,462	160,598	1,329	27,362	1,300	30,158	1,631	47,211
Russia	96	7,338	108	12,419	127	10,280	133	2,609	113	5,206	135	1,853
Germany	1,852	177,234	1,732	166,981	2,051	199,202	1,808	22,345	1,663	18,797	1,950	29,496
Holland	61	14,696	64	16,169	60	13,945	58	693	69	1,147	65	929
Belgium	4	1,684	3	274	1	176	8	68	4	122	2	.....
Great Britain	529	310,575	691	387,339	716	420,447	571	33,177	702	38,466	687	38,841
France	1	380	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	68	3	122
Portugal and Madeira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Spain	.....	.....	1	730	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	54
Austria	1	1,737	.....	.....	2	972	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42
United States	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....
Total	13,587	1,356,359	12,742	1,437,695	13,749	1,703,455	13,979	425,403	12,813	439,847	13,983	449,233

The navigation statistics for 1895 are not yet available.

ROBERT J. KIRK, *Consul.*

COPENHAGEN, May 26, 1896.

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Copenhagen to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Acid cutztrio	\$259.69	\$272.22	.....	.....	\$531.91
Animals for breeding	67.00	.....	.....	.....	67.00
Anatto	.....	283.26	\$380.03	\$330.32	993.61
Bagging	1,112.21	.....	631.83	385.51	2,129.55
Bicycle parts (returned American goods)	.....	.....	.....	504.10	504.10
Books	1,984.76	284.10	281.72	368.19	2,918.77
Braas	463.25	.....	.....	.....	463.25
Cabbage	.....	17,431.03	34,760.4	.....	52,191.47
Cement	28,055.09	14,381.41	29,788.7	1,204.36	86,429.57
Chalk	1,864.48	3,449.64	523.5	1,003.24	6,840.92
Cherry brandy	.....	454.60	.....	278.59	733.25
Cocoanut oil	353.52	.....	.....	.....	353.52
Coffee	2,826.99	2,399.23	.....	.....	5,226.22
Cork scrapes	298.97	1,010.30	390.29	142.29	1,841.85
Cotton nets	589.60	1,074.65	.....	.....	1,664.25
Cotton tares	116.82	422.85	.....	.....	539.67
Eiderdown quilts	.....	257.60	.....	.....	257.60
Flintstones	1,059.82	1,026.78	333.93	670.48	3,091.01

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Copenhagen to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Furniture, antique.....	\$1, 676. 07				\$1, 676. 07
Fusel oil.....	306. 66				306. 66
Furs.....				\$244. 92	244. 92
Glue.....	1, 831. 60	\$1, 836. 17	\$100. 96		3, 768. 73
Hides.....	2, 791. 77		230. 58	7, 154. 51	10, 176. 86
Household goods.....	321. 60				321. 60
Leather (returned American goods)			1, 178. 99		1, 178. 99
Liquors.....		114. 33			114. 33
Machinery.....	1, 493. 67	914. 66	2, 958. 05	427. 03	5, 793. 41
Marble.....				661. 26	661. 26
Minerals.....			310. 88		310. 88
Music, printed.....	623. 90	199. 02		230. 91	1, 053. 83
Paintings and frames.....	6, 844. 72				6, 844. 72
Personal effects.....			335. 00		335. 00
Porcelain and terra cotta.....	4, 941. 67	6, 053. 37	2, 788. 92	2, 457. 82	16, 240. 78
Rags.....	1, 120. 08	6, 257. 52	6, 280. 00	5, 608. 10	19, 265. 70
Rapeseed oil.....	5, 902. 82	7, 566. 59	6, 404. 00	1, 375. 72	21, 339. 13
Rennets.....	3, 012. 48	4, 613. 60	12, 876. 71	5, 630. 34	26, 133. 13
Rope, old.....	914. 22	1, 200. 44	622. 73		2, 737. 39
Rubber shoes, old.....	1, 272. 32	336. 34		466. 32	2, 074. 98
Seeds.....		13, 992. 75	3, 406. 52		17, 399. 27
Silverware.....	4, 474. 93	504. 11	172. 86	135. 87	5, 287. 77
Skins, dressed, lamb.....	6, 032. 50	8, 499. 18	3, 064. 69	1, 849. 56	19, 445. 93
Skins, polar bear.....			1, 156. 74		1, 156. 74
Sirap of fruit.....			151. 07	151. 07	302. 14
Wool.....	9, 079. 68	3, 323. 90		1, 117. 22	13, 520. 80
Miscellaneous.....	239. 92	164. 95	25. 13	266. 64	696. 64
Total.....	91, 932. 81	97, 869. 00	109, 699. 00	45, 664. 37	345, 165. 18

FRANCE.*

The monthly abstract of statistics for September, issued by the administrations of customs, shows the movement of French commerce during the first eight months of 1896 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1895, 1894, 1893, and 1892.

There was an increase in the imports, as compared with the first eight months of 1895, of 215,230,000 francs (\$41,539,390), and in the exports of 68,529,000 francs (\$13,226,097). The increase in the aggregate of foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) is 283,759,000 francs (\$54,765,487), or 6 per cent.

The following summarizes the commercial movement for the first eight months of 1895 and 1896 under the three broad classifications of merchandise adopted by the French Government:

Classes.	1896.	1895.
Imports:	<i>France.</i>	<i>France.</i>
Foodstuffs.....	705, 888, 000	640, 786, 000
Materials of industry.....	1, 506, 006, 000	1, 391, 573, 000
Manufactured goods.....	410, 956, 000	375, 261, 000
Total.....	2, 622, 850, 000	2, 407, 620, 000
United States currency.....	\$506, 210, 056	\$464, 670, 660
Exports:		
Foodstuffs.....	396, 281, 000	361, 429, 000
Materials of industry.....	539, 530, 000	572, 902, 000
Manufactured goods.....	1, 178, 730, 000	1, 193, 317, 000
Parcel post.....	95, 754, 000	74, 118, 000
Total.....	2, 210, 295, 000	2, 141, 766, 000
United States currency.....	\$428, 566, 935	\$413, 360, 838

* In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

The net receipts from customs duties during the first eight months of 1896 were 2,622,850,000 francs (\$506,210,050), an increase of 215,230,000 francs (\$41,539,390) as compared with the corresponding period of 1895, but a reduction of 25,406,000 francs (\$4,903,358) from the receipts for the first eight months of 1894.

COMMERCE BY COUNTRIES.

The following shows the imports and exports by leading countries for the first eight months of 1896, 1895, and 1894:

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1894.
United Kingdom.....	\$62,430,482	\$62,867,241	\$66,076,059	\$128,672,328	\$121,234,687	\$111,239,024
Belgium.....	48,653,370	36,132,688	35,831,029	62,319,314	63,552,970	61,388,668
Germany.....	38,675,463	37,472,484	39,234,584	43,379,838	39,181,316	40,686,330
United States.....	44,791,633	39,841,183	40,379,846	30,923,618	39,062,814	23,044,779
Spain.....	22,316,011	22,295,167	42,358,482	12,349,491	13,622,905	12,439,429
Argentine Republic.....	26,463,581	27,084,848	34,059,096	7,336,509	5,666,490	6,992,004
Switzerland.....	8,096,157	7,702,630	9,746,307	23,051,534	18,087,960	16,072,847
Italy.....	15,668,898	13,730,599	16,473,901	14,354,375	15,805,928	10,760,329
Russia.....	Account opened Jan- uary 1, 1896.		22,586,018	2,644,486	Account opened Jan- uary 1, 1896.	
Brasil.....	6,487,116	10,434,150	11,731,312	9,556,588	9,645,947	9,974,626
Turkey.....	11,943,998	10,982,279	10,189,242	4,918,026	6,836,253	6,686,099
Total.....	285,526,700	268,543,288	328,665,876	339,506,107	332,697,260	299,284,135

It will be seen that the United States ranks fourth in the importance of its commercial relations with France, the aggregate of imports and exports being exceeded only by those of the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany. In exports to France, the United States stands third, and would be second only to the United Kingdom but for the extraordinary and doubtless temporary growth in the imports of Spanish wines, which has swelled the total of imports from Spain from 115,519,000 francs (\$22,295,167) during the first eight months of 1895 to 219,474,000 francs (\$42,358,482) during the first eight months of 1896.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following shows in detail the commercial exchanges between France and the United States during the first eight months of 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, respectively. The figures are given for the five years, so that the movement of Franco-American commerce can be followed from a period antedating the existing commercial depression in the United States to the present moment.

Imports into France from the United States during the first eight months of 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Cotton.....	\$26,001,925	\$20,768,344	\$17,090,343	\$21,345,607	\$13,710,720
Oil and essence of petroleum.....	3,063,290	1,830,026	2,256,556	3,079,122	3,164,621
Tobacco, leaf.....	2,699,877	1,935,404	1,561,370	2,282,418	1,635,675
Grease, not including fish.....	3,207,853	1,229,217	1,873,065	1,640,114	2,131,299
Copper, first fusion.....	663,727	1,343,122	1,332,665	2,060,661	3,359,165
Coffee.....	1,438,815	1,834,079	1,806,094	1,393,460	1,796,058
Wood, in rough.....	319,994	630,378	1,444,026	1,080,028	1,298,697
Cereals, flour and seeds.....	43,389,488	6,426,900	10,188,470	791,686	3,404,134
Machines and machinery.....	827,005	311,309	569,157	870,044	1,096,819
Meats, fresh, salt, and canned.....	1,465,256	42,460	239,706	660,639	1,141,595

Imports into France from the United States during the first eight months of 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896—Continued.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Oil, pure fixed	\$609,880	\$244,724	\$353,962	\$556,612	\$1,392,109
Raw skins and hides	207,861	472,850	996,652	534,224	1,654,782
Lobster, preserved	303,010	276,762	136,608	331,881	141,469
Oil, heavy, and residue of petroleum	131,433	150,347	219,055	225,617	317,678
Animals			1,014,022	290,079	84,727
Whalebone			165,594	226,196	281,780
Feathers, millinery	772,386	58,479	161,927	189,526	499,068
Tools and metal work	209,212	170,998	95,921	137,802	137,030
Furniture and woodwork	110,782	72,568	120,818	117,730	153,049
Skins, prepared	75,270	60,216	114,256	97,079	135,100
Chemicals	135,486	74,498	57,707	116,958	175,051
Bran	72,375	49,022	49,794	82,025	16,791
Rubber and gutta-percha	116,572	108,080	134,328	85,885	212,107
Drugs and medicines			47,092	63,304	53,268
Oil seeds			292,202	79,130	145,136
Apples for cider	111,861	67,743	37,635	34,547	47,478
Seeds, sowing, grass, and clover	102,097	60,866	565,490	36,091	22,581
Rubber (manufactured goods)			44,004	34,161	40,144
Molasses	173,121	143,785	6,176	6,369	
Lead, in bulk			254,181	772	75,849
Other articles	1,254,886	2,038,659	1,572,757	1,391,916	2,055,886
Total	87,462,968	40,408,989	44,791,633	39,841,183	40,379,846

Exports from France to the United States during the first eight months of 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Silk cloth trimmings and ribbons	\$7,817,851	\$10,688,340	\$6,945,684	\$9,887,004	\$7,071,520
Wool cloth trimmings and ribbons	4,534,535	3,427,294	1,730,052	5,514,975	4,149,693
Gloves	3,354,340	2,551,074	1,089,992	2,402,850	1,854,151
Raw hides and skins	1,035,059	668,938	442,163	2,813,747	716,800
Feathers (millinery)	1,250,640	801,143	2,490,086	1,792,198	1,591,563
Fancy goods	1,309,891	1,281,134	1,006,698	1,551,913	1,466,800
Wines	1,082,537	1,120,944	1,116,698	1,515,436	1,289,433
Flowers, artificial, and fashion articles	605,034	587,492	1,155,105	1,518,331	1,429,551
Clothing and linen	657,636	920,417	371,332	1,345,210	990,476
Cotton cloth trimmings and ribbons	895,134	847,463	821,215	1,222,655	1,375,511
Leather and skin goods other than gloves	317,678	418,617	555,454	1,024,830	804,168
Tartar, raw	366,857	358,208	507,783	599,458	439,461
China ware, glassware, and crystal	403,756	472,271	233,723	552,752	934,699
Objects for collections, not commercial			226,003	418,038	378,666
Prepared skins	516,498	418,617	306,096	447,181	307,256
Paper, cardboard, books, and engravings	319,801	513,959	327,328	336,013	356,278
Fish, seasoned and with oil	149,382	81,060	155,172	263,831	348,172
Silk and silk waste	372,490	245,496	44,004	374,034	126,029
Vegetables, canned	153,242	119,274	259,199	258,813	153,628
Wool	523,995	379,173	202,071	224,266	183,736
Tools and metal work			150,154	240,472	239,513
Flax or ramie cloth trimmings and ribbons			119,081	200,936	43,039
Oil and essences			169,261	269,621	248,584
Instruments of music			120,818	178,332	146,101
Hair of all kinds	362,281	302,624	184,894	209,212	237,583
Fruit for table	141,083	158,067	161,348	147,066	115,800
Furniture and woodwork			151,891	149,189	72,761
Perfumery	177,753	188,175	171,963	157,681	164,436
Raw rubber and gutta-percha	238,741	98,816	97,851	166,396	162,120
Glycerine	117,730	218,090	75,077	202,843	278,499
Plants and shrubs	65,234	75,270	50,952	89,745	64,655
Grindstones	193,965	112,905	82,110	56,549	107,115
Other articles	4,212,997	5,280,673	1,573,529	2,871,261	3,606,012
Total	31,136,690	32,315,534	23,044,779	39,062,814	30,923,618

SPECIAL COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following shows the importations from the United States and the exportations to the United States, by articles, during the calendar year 1895, the figures being those for "special commerce," as hereinbefore explained:

Imports into France from the United States during the calendar year 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Raw cotton.....	\$25,527,686	Furniture and woodwork.....	\$173,662
Petroleum.....	5,366,764	Chemical products.....	131,346
Tobacco, leaf.....	4,456,182	Canned meats.....	78,269
Coffee.....	2,084,924	Rubber and gutta percha, raw.....	128,990
Grease, animal.....	2,421,429	Wood (exotic).....	127,416
Copper, first fusion.....	2,476,329	Silk and silk waste.....	122,475
Cereals, seeds and flour.....	1,311,586	Guts, fresh, dried, or salted.....	86,549
Lumber.....	1,746,488	Medicinal roots.....	95,000
Oil, pure fixed.....	1,002,645	Seed oil cakes.....	34,150
Raw hides and skins.....	1,126,915	Cacao.....	29,257
Machinery.....	1,012,132	Paraffin.....	57,623
Meats, fresh and salted.....	756,928	Nickel, in lingots.....	67,077
Lobster, canned.....	493,823	Bristles, hog.....	64,573
Oil, heavy.....	352,654	Seeds, sowing.....	46,578
Whalebone.....	299,590	Apples and pears (older).....	49,547
Skins, prepared.....	217,149	Lead.....	42,570
Phosphates, natural.....	274,227	Indigo.....	40,547
Cattle.....	254,804	Other articles.....	1,536,342
Feathers, millinery.....	197,851		
Tools and metal work.....	191,220	Total.....	54,654,142
Sponges, raw.....	170,846		

Exports from France to the United States for the calendar year 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Silk cloth ribbons and trimmings.....	\$14,525,930	Glycerine.....	\$256,383
Cotton cloth ribbons and trimmings.....	1,854,661	Cork.....	11,482
Woolen cloth ribbons and trimmings.....	7,455,828	Brushes.....	245,782
Raw hides and skins.....	3,165,750	Bonnets.....	202,216
Gloves.....	3,500,759	Furniture.....	235,732
Feathers (millinery).....	2,681,689	Rubber and gutta-percha, raw.....	224,609
Wines.....	2,346,105	Perfumery.....	21,683
Artificial flowers.....	1,766,656	Thread.....	120,344
Silk and silk waste.....	500,994	Extracts from dyewoods.....	166,857
Clocks and watches.....	201,686	Imitation whalebone.....	166,622
Clothing and linen.....	1,534,220	Whalebone.....	152,994
Toys.....	1,510,845	Haircloth.....	151,967
Prepared skins (hats).....	1,308,157	Grease, animal.....	144,580
Raw tartar.....	901,146	Rags.....	122,610
China ware and glassware.....	941,946	Brandy and liquors.....	123,704
Prepared skins.....	624,541	Table fruits, preserved.....	115,056
Oils and essences.....	388,960	Gold and platinum leaf.....	113,696
Articles for collections.....	674,119	Medicinal roots and herbs.....	87,608
Sea fish.....	675,963	Millstones.....	97,923
Seeds, sowing.....	596,547	Medicines.....	96,204
Paper, cardboard, and books.....	545,322	Cheese.....	92,129
Raw wool.....	875,023	Corsets.....	93,873
Buttons.....	484,216	Plants and trees.....	93,672
Coffee.....	497	Machinery.....	42,840
Jute and flax cloth, ribbons and trimmings.....	389,700	Straw goods.....	12,442
Tools and metal work.....	378,691	Rubber and gutta-percha goods.....	60,878
Vegetables, fresh or preserved.....	373,495	Chocolate.....	211
Fruit for table.....	290,990	Fans and hand screens.....	58,907
Musical instruments.....	320,763	Other articles.....	1,777,682
Hair of all kinds.....	312,445		
		Total.....	55,718,244

The foregoing figures are for "special commerce," i. e., as to imports, merchandise entered for consumption in France, and as to exports, merchandise either produced in France or "nationalized" in France by the payment of French duties. In other words, they exclude all foreign merchandise which merely passes through France en route from the country of origin to that of destination.

The principal articles imported from the United States are cotton, petroleum, cereals, copper, lard and tallow, hides and skins, salted and canned meats, tobacco, lumber, and machinery.

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS.

The following figures show, side by side, the gross importation of these commodities from all the countries and the importations of the same from the United States during the first eight months of 1896, and will be interesting as indicating the proportion in which the United States supplies the French demand for her chief exportable products:

Imports into France for the first eight months of 1896.

Articles.	From all countries.	From the United States.	Percentage from United States.
Cotton	\$20,550,833	\$13,710,720	67
Petroleum and naphtha, refined.....	3,595,397	3,164,621	88
Oil, pure, fixed	2,740,214	1,392,109	.....
Heavy oils and residue of petroleum	747,682	317,678	.....
Cereals, including flour	17,371,351	3,404,134	19
Copper	6,998,759	3,359,165	48
Lard and tallow	3,478,211	2,131,299	61
Hides and skins	17,119,293	1,654,782	9
Meats, fresh and canned.....	4,938,098	1,141,595	23
Tobacco	2,728,248	1,635,675	59
Lumber	12,237,937	1,298,607	10
Machinery	8,048,100	1,096,819	13

GENERAL AND SPECIAL COMMERCE OF FRANCE.

The "general commerce" of France during the calendar year 1895, imports and exports combined, amounted in round figures to 9,509,000,000 francs (\$1,835,000,000), an increase of 589,000,000 francs (\$113,677,000) in the year 1894, but a decrease of 260,000,000 francs (\$50,180,000) from the annual average for the quinquennial period of 1891 and 1895, both inclusive. The value of general imports was 4,920,000,000 francs (\$949,560,000), an increase of 125,000,000 francs (\$24,125,000) over the preceding year, while the general exports aggregated 4,589,300,000 francs (\$885,677,000), an increase of 464,000,000 francs (\$89,552,000) over 1894, and of 75,000,000 francs (\$14,475,000) on the quinquennial average.

As to "special commerce," the importations were 3,720,000,000 francs (\$717,960,000) and the exportations 3,374,000,000 francs (\$651,182,000), a decrease of 130,000,000 francs (\$25,090,000) for importation, and an increase of 296,000,000 francs (\$57,128,000) for exportation, as compared with 1894.

The following table shows in round figures the imports and exports of France ("special commerce") during the years 1894 and 1895:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1894.	1895.
Raw wool.....	\$61,181,000	\$59,251,000
Silk and silk waste.....	35,319,000	43,618,000
Wine.....	27,985,000	40,916,000
Coffee.....	28,371,000	34,161,000
Raw cotton.....	32,617,000	32,231,000
Coal.....	33,196,000	32,617,000
Cereals.....	70,059,000	31,266,000
Oil seeds.....	38,407,000	30,301,000
Raw hides and skins.....	22,388,000	25,862,000
Lumber.....	28,371,000	25,090,000
Animals, other than horses.....	25,476,000	21,616,000
Flax.....	10,036,000	11,580,000
Machinery.....	11,001,000	11,387,000
Silk cloth.....	8,106,000	9,650,000
Minerals.....	10,229,000	9,457,000
Copper.....	6,562,000	8,492,000
Soda, nitrate.....	7,324,000	8,299,000
Wool, cloth.....	8,492,000	8,106,000
Horses.....	4,825,000	7,334,000
Sea fish.....	6,948,000	7,334,000
Cheese and butter.....	6,369,000	7,141,000
Cotton cloth.....	6,369,000	6,562,000
Petroleum.....	5,597,000	6,562,000
Fresh and canned meats.....	8,299,000	6,369,000
Tobacco, leaf.....	5,211,000	6,176,000
Prepared skins.....	4,246,000	5,404,000
Jute.....	3,667,000	5,211,000
Fruits (table).....	7,334,000	4,825,000
Sugar (French colonies).....	9,369,000	5,018,000
Wood (exotic).....	5,018,500	4,632,000
Tools and metal work.....	4,632,000	4,825,000
Paper, cardboard, and books.....	4,439,000	4,632,000
Rice.....	5,983,000	4,439,000
Lead.....	5,018,000	4,439,000
Cacao.....	4,825,000	4,439,000
Grease.....	4,825,000	4,439,000
Vegetables, dry.....	3,860,000	4,246,000
Oils and seeds (fat).....	3,281,000	3,281,000
Cotton thread.....	3,281,000	2,895,000
Hemp.....	3,088,000	3,474,000
Other merchandise.....	164,629,000	159,611,000
Total.....	743,050,000	717,767,000

EXPORTS.

Wool cloth.....	\$46,706,000	\$62,339,000
Silk cloth.....	43,039,000	52,303,000
Wines.....	44,969,000	42,846,000
Fancy articles (articles de Paris).....	29,722,000	29,722,000
Raw wool.....	23,932,000	29,529,000
Silk.....	17,177,000	24,318,000
Cotton cloth.....	21,809,000	22,774,000
Skins, prepared.....	15,633,000	20,265,000
Clothing and linen.....	19,493,000	18,528,000
Raw hides and skins.....	12,738,000	18,142,000
Leather, manufactured goods.....	15,440,000	16,019,000
Tools and metal work.....	10,808,000	13,124,000
Millinery and artificial flowers.....	9,457,000	12,738,000
Chemical products.....	11,001,000	11,966,000
Cheese and butter.....	12,738,000	11,773,000
Paper and its appliances.....	9,264,000	9,843,000
China and glass ware.....	9,264,000	9,457,000
Brandy and liquors.....	10,422,000	9,264,000
Lumber.....	9,457,000	8,492,000
Oil, fixed, pure, other than olive.....	6,562,000	7,913,000
Sugar, refined.....	9,264,000	7,913,000
Machinery.....	6,755,000	7,141,000
Copper.....	5,597,000	6,562,000
Raw cotton.....	5,211,000	6,369,000
Cotton thread.....	3,474,000	5,983,000
Fruits (table).....	6,369,000	5,597,000
Raw sugar.....	9,457,000	4,825,000
Rags.....	3,474,000	4,825,000
Mules and horses.....	5,211,000	4,632,000
Dyewoods, extracts of.....	3,281,000	4,439,000

Imports and exports of France during the years 1894 and 1895—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1894.	1895.
Sea fish.....	\$4, 632, 000	\$4, 439, 000
Jewelry.....	3, 860, 000	4, 439, 000
Iron and steel castings.....	3, 474, 000	4, 053, 000
Coal.....	2, 509, 000	3, 860, 000
Sowing seeds.....	2, 702, 000	3, 860, 000
Seed oil cakes.....	4, 053, 000	3, 867, 000
Material, construction.....	3, 860, 000	3, 867, 000
Eggs, chicken and game birds.....	2, 895, 000	3, 474, 000
Clocks and watches.....	3, 281, 000	3, 088, 000
Fresh and canned meats.....	3, 474, 000	3, 088, 000
Cloth, hemp or ramie.....	2, 702, 000	2, 895, 000
Other merchandise.....	118, 695, 000	140, 118, 000
Total.....	594, 054, 000	651, 182, 000

CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

The following table from the Review of Foreign Commerce (*Revue du Commerce Extérieur*) shows the value of foreign products consumed in France during the first seven months of 1895 and 1896 by totals and principal countries, and the value of exports for the same period by totals and principal countries of destination:

Value of foreign imports consumed.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Food supplies.....	\$107, 304, 526	\$119, 810, 540
Raw materials.....	238, 878, 416	260, 101, 468
Manufactured products.....	62, 555, 353	70, 260, 299
Total.....	408, 738, 295	450, 172, 307

Whence imported:

United States.....	\$37, 509, 357
England.....	58, 584, 764
Germany.....	33, 420, 260
Belgium.....	31, 580, 468
Switzerland.....	8, 343, 583
Italy.....	14, 813, 522
Spain.....	57, 883, 813
Russia.....	19, 427, 187
Turkey.....	8, 722, 249
Brazil.....	10, 571, 768
Argentine Republic.....	32, 158, 046

Value of foreign products exported.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Food supplies.....	\$61, 347, 945	\$68, 344, 581
Raw materials.....	95, 576, 485	90, 185, 246
Manufactured products.....	192, 108, 726	200, 727, 334
Parcel post.....	12, 966, 512	16, 848, 707
Total.....	361, 999, 678	376, 055, 868

Whither exported:

United States.....	\$28, 040, 005
England.....	111, 979, 372
Germany.....	88, 969, 510
Belgium.....	55, 775, 070
Switzerland.....	20, 256, 315
Italy.....	12, 492, 097
Spain.....	10, 992, 315
Russia.....	2, 228, 571
Turkey.....	4, 201, 891
Brazil.....	8, 530, 793
Argentine Republic.....	6, 227, 531

FOREIGN AND FRENCH PRODUCTS.

The Government estimates, on the basis of the commerce of 1895, the value of foreign goods necessary for French consumption, and the surplus of French products available for export, as follows: Value of foreign goods necessary for French consumption, cereals and flour not included, 3,502,835,457 francs (\$676,047,243); value of French products available for export, cereals and flour not included, 3,341,497,255 francs (\$644,908,970); excess of importations, 161,338,202 francs (\$31,138,273).

These figures seem to me of doubtful utility, since the value of French products available for exportation would be increased by an increase of foreign demand, which would in turn stimulate the French demand for foreign products.

The commodities which figure among the leading exportable products of the United States are estimated to be required for French consumption to the following extent:

Cotton	\$25, 873, 983	Horses	\$3, 747, 356
Tallow	72, 034	Lard	2, 498, 954
Hides, skins.....	7, 892, 172	Lumber	14, 013, 024
Copper	7, 420, 079	Cereals, flour, etc	35, 659, 489
Cattle	5, 186, 562		

The figures for cereals, flour, etc., are admitted to be of little value because of the variations to which they are subject from year to year, by reason of the sharp alternations in harvests.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

The industries and commerce of France have not been in any way affected for a number of years by changes in the currency and coinage system.

Gold continues to be the sole standard of value, and the coinage of silver 5-franc pieces has not been resumed.

Technically, the double standard of gold and silver exists in France, as stated by Mr. Vignaud, secretary of embassy, in his report upon the currency system of France, just published by the Department of State.* The real unit of value is the silver franc, equivalent to 19.3 cents. The ratio of silver to gold is $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, but as the coinage of the 5-franc silver pieces, corresponding to the American dollars, has been suspended since 1878, while the coinage of gold remains free, and as all the silver coinage and paper currency of the country are kept at a parity with gold, France may be said with perfect accuracy to be on a gold basis, and it is in this sense, that gold is said to be the "sole standard of value."

There is, however, a general and apparently increasing discussion of financial questions, due, probably, in large part to the universal and prolonged depression in agriculture, and the continued unsatisfactory state of the manufacturing industries of the country, both external and internal. Although France is, probably, on the whole, less affected by the prevailing agricultural and industrial depression than any other country in Europe, she can certainly not be considered prosperous, at least as compared with some former periods.

The approaching termination (1897) of the charter of the Bank of France, which possesses the exclusive right of issuing circulating notes,

* See special consular reports, "Money and Prices in Foreign Countries," Part I.

has stimulated popular interest in questions of currency and coinage. There is considerable opposition to the renewal of the charter, but the best opinion is that it will be extended for a term of years without material amendment.

There seems no reason to anticipate in the near future any important change in the existing systems of currency and coinage, unless it should be induced by changes in other countries with which France maintains intimate commercial relations.

The following estimate of the amount of money now in circulation in France has just been furnished me by the general secretary of the Bank of France:

	France.	
Gold.....	1,900,000,000=	\$366,700,000
Silver.....	800,000,000=	154,400,000
Bank of France notes.....	3,500,000,000=	675,500,000
Total.....	6,200,000,000=	1,196,600,000

Since January 1, 1896, the exchange on New York has ranged from 5.14 to 5.20 francs.

POPULATION.

The population of France as ascertained by the census of this year is 38,228,969.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The prices of commodities continue to show a downward tendency, although, paradoxically, the cost of living in Paris and other important centers is steadily increasing, a fact for which various explanations are offered. The most generally accepted theory is that it is due in large part to the burdens of taxation, caused in great measure by the enormous military and naval expenditures, and to some extent, by the constantly augmenting outlays of the municipalities for public works and general improvements.

There have been no very marked changes in values of commodities during the past year. In some articles, notably cotton and petroleum, a slight improvement is noticed; in a larger number, there has been a small decline.

As is known, the French customs duties are specific, with a very few exceptions. The great bulk of imported goods is dutiable by weight, measurement, or piece. Values of imports and exports are computed for statistical and other purposes upon the basis of averages established every year by the Permanent Commission of Values (*La Commission Permanente des Valeurs*), a body composed, in 1895, of 138 persons, consisting of scientific authorities and of leading representatives of the various industries and trades. This body is divided into five sections, the first of which, having general charge of the work of the commission, consists of the director-general, the administrator and chief of statistics of the customs service, the director of consulates and commercial affairs attached to the department of foreign affairs, the director of commerce, and the chief of the bureau of tariff and customs legislation, who are attached to the ministry of commerce. The other four sections have jurisdiction (2) of farm products, animals, general supplies and exotic products; (3) of mineralogy and metallurgy and woods; (4) of textile materials, yarns and tissues, and (5) of miscellaneous manufactures.

Each section is subdivided into several branches, to each of which are assigned one or more specialties appertaining to such section. The bureau also contains a number of honorary members, who cooperate in the general work, but are not attached to any particular section.

The tables showing the average rates of valuation fixed by this commission embrace practically every article known to commerce, and are considered the best authorities on the movement of prices in France.

The table for 1894 and 1895, which is before me, can not be reproduced in this report, because of its length. An analysis of this table shows that the values of 815 articles, as fixed in 1894, remained unchanged in 1895; in 380 articles, a reduction was made, and in 231 articles there was an advance.

As to the commodities imported from the United States, reductions were made in live animals, salted and canned meats, cereals and flour, and walnut lumber; advances in cotton, petroleum, raw and dressed skins and hides, while no change was made in the valuation of machinery.

In 1894, horses were rated at from \$87 to \$250 per head; in 1895, at \$87 to \$222; cattle in 1894, at \$23 to \$48; in 1895, at \$23 to \$44. Salted and canned meats in 1894, at 26 to 31 cents per kilo; in 1895, at 23 to 29 cents per kilo (2.2 pounds).

Cereals in 1894, per quintal: wheat, \$2.75; oats, \$3.40; barley, \$2.90; rye, \$2.90; corn, \$2.90; buckwheat, \$2.70. In 1895—wheat, \$2.60; oats, \$3.10; barley, \$2.70; rye, \$2.71; corn, \$2.70; buckwheat, \$2.60 per quintal.

Rye flour and corn meal were reduced each 1 franc per quintal, or about 4 per cent; flour and oatmeal were unchanged.

The rates on lumber were unchanged, except for dressed walnut, which in 1894 ranged, according to sizes, \$17.37 to \$54; and in 1895, from \$17.37 to \$38 per 1,000 kilos (2,204.6 pounds).

In 1894, American raw cotton was rated at about 8½ cents per pound; in 1895, at an advance of less than 1 per cent.

Crude petroleum was advanced (cask included) from a little over one-third of a cent to 1 cent per pound, and refined was advanced (cask included) from 2 to 3.4 cents per pound.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Although the last year has not been prolific in strikes or labor disturbances, save, perhaps, in the coal-mining industry, the number of unemployed is large and is claimed to be steadily increasing. The pressure for employment in almost every department of trade and industry is intense, and under these conditions, it could not be expected that wages should tend upward. In most lines, they are barely stationary, with a downward tendency. In view of the constant movement from the country to the cities, attributed to the low state of agriculture, of the diminished home and export demand for many varieties of manufactured goods, and of the shrinkage, and in many instances of the total disappearance, of the margins in the distribution of merchandise, any general advance in the wages of labor can hardly be anticipated in the near future, notwithstanding the fact that the population of France is practically stationary.

The following table shows the averages of current wages of various classes of employees:

Employment.	Rates of wages.
Laborers, per day	\$0.80 to \$1.20
Domestic servants, per month	6.00 to 20.00
Skilled mechanics, per day:	
In Paris	1.30
Outside of Paris	.85
Women, in Paris	.40
Women, outside of Paris	.60
Factory operatives, per day:	
In Paris	1.05
Outside of Paris	.65
Women, in Paris	.55
Women, outside of Paris	.48

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND REGULATIONS.

As the French tariff is almost exclusively specific, it is interesting to note the ad valorem equivalents of the duties collected. In 1895, the value of goods entered for consumption, both free and dutiable, was, in round figures, 3,720,000,000 francs (\$717,960,000); the total revenue from tariff duties was 399,843,379 francs (\$77,169,772), making the average rate on all goods 10.7 per cent, or, including port dues, etc., 11.6 per cent. The total importations from the United States in 1895 were 283,182,085 francs (\$54,654,242); amount of duties collected on the same 39,981,199 francs (\$7,716,371), or 16.4 per cent on all goods. Of this merchandise, 158,279,690 francs (\$30,547,980), or 66 per cent, was on the free list. On the remainder, the duties average 32 per cent.

A comparison with the countries named shows duties collected as follows:

Country.	Value of merchandise.	Duty collected.
		<i>Per cent.</i>
England	\$95,805,311	7
Germany	59,889,042	9
Belgium	55,608,513	6
Italy	22,121,932	5
Switzerland	12,982,881	8

The following table shows the value of the principal imports into France from the United States, England, Germany, and Belgium, and the percentage of duties collected thereon:

Articles and whence imported.	Value.	Duty.
		<i>Per cent.</i>
Machinery:		
United States	\$1,012,132	16
England	5,125,211	11
Germany	3,130,387	11
Belgium	1,432,891	11
Furniture and wood manufactures:		
United States	173,662	13
England	279,968	9
Germany	114,850	7
Belgium	171,276	11
Tools and manufactures of metals:		
United States	191,220	19
England	1,104,935	14
Germany	1,862,541	12
Belgium	890,984	17

TARIFF DISCRIMINATIONS.

The purpose of the foregoing exhibits, which have been especially prepared with considerable labor and with great care for this report, is to show the advantages and disadvantages which American products possess in French markets as compared with those of competing nations, so far as tariff regulations are concerned. The figures speak for themselves and do not call for comment here.

The French tariff comprises on nearly all articles two rates of duty, a maximum, applicable, except as otherwise provided by treaties or special laws, and a minimum, which applies to all imports from certain countries and to specified articles from other countries in virtue of conventions or special laws.

The following countries enjoy the minimum tariff as to all articles: Argentine Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Japan, Liberia, Morocco, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, South Africa, Turkey, Uruguay, and Zanzibar.

The minimum tariff is accorded to the following countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, and Germany on the following articles: Canned meats, concentrated milk, fresh-water fish, eels, salted fish and canned lobsters, fresh and dried pears and apples, preserves, building wood, sawed and unsawed, wood paving blocks, clapboards, and wood pulps, tannin juices, wrapping paper, dressed hides, raw hides and whole skins, furniture (ordinary), pine and soft-wood flooring (in strips).

All articles from the United States, except the following, are subject to the maximum tariff law of January 27, 1893: Canned meats, fresh and dried fruits (except raisins), dressed or undressed lumber, wood paving blocks, clapboards, hops, apples, split pease, and mineral oils (decree of July 7, 1893).

All products from the countries not named, including Brazil, China, Chile, Central America, Peru, Portugal, and Italy, are subject to the maximum tariff.

It will be seen that the United States is thus placed at a very serious disadvantage in competing in French markets with some of her leading manufacturing competitors, especially Great Britain and Germany.

The difference between the minimum tariff, of which Great Britain enjoys the benefit on all articles, and the maximum tariff, which applies to all manufactured goods of every description from the United States, is illustrated by the following, which shows the two rates on a large number of important articles per 220.46 pounds, unless otherwise stated:

Articles.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Extract of beef.....	40	30
Cheese.....	25	15
Butter, fresh or salted.....	13	6
Honey.....	15	10
Canned lobster.....	30	25
Aluminum.....	200	150
Iron or steel rails.....	7	6
Fine steel for tools.....	20	15
Refined borax.....	10	8
Celluloid, in sheets or rough, in bulk.....	150	75
Varnish:		
With alcohol.....	40	30
With oil.....	55	45

Tariff discriminations—Continued.

Articles.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Lead pencils:	<i>France.</i>	<i>France.</i>
Common white wood.....	70	50
Cedar or dyed wood.....	180	140
Leads for pencils.....	600	500
Carbons for electric lamps.....	75	50
Electric lamps:		
With mountings.....	400	350
Without mountings.....	800	700
Cotton thread:		
Single unbleached—		
Measuring 15,500 meters or less per half kilo.....	19.50	15
Measuring over 15,500 meters but less than 20,500 meters per half kilo..	24	18.50
Measuring over 25,500 and less than 30,500 meters per half kilo.....	38.50	28
Measuring over 30,500 and less than 40,500 meters and in proportion up to the finest.....	45.50	35
Single bleached, same rates as single unbleached, plus..... per cent.....	20	15
Double and triple, unbleached, same rates as single unbleached, plus..... do.....	36	30
Cotton cloth:		
Unbleached—		
Weighting 13 kilos or less per 100 square meters and counting—		
27 threads or less..... per 5 square millimeters.....	80	62
28 to 35 threads..... do.....	100	77
36 to 43 threads..... do.....	125	96
44 threads and over..... do.....	153	118
Weighting 11 kilos and less than 13 kilos per 100 square meters and counting—		
27 threads or less..... per 5 square millimeters.....	91	70
28 to 35 threads..... do.....	113	87
36 to 43 threads..... do.....	139	107
44 threads and over..... do.....	170	131
Weighting 9 kilos and less than 11 kilos per 100 square meters and counting—		
27 threads or less..... per 5 square millimeters.....	117	90
28 to 35 threads..... do.....	144	111
36 to 43 threads..... do.....	179	128
44 threads and over..... do.....	223	172
Weighting 7 kilos and less than 9 kilos per 100 square meters and counting—		
27 threads or less..... per 5 square millimeters.....	139	107
28 to 35 threads..... do.....	170	131
36 to 43 threads..... do.....	214	165
44 threads and over..... do.....	299	210
Weighting 5 kilos and less than 7 kilos per 100 square meters and counting—		
27 threads or less..... per 5 square millimeters.....	167	129
28 to 35 threads..... do.....	180	130
36 to 43 threads..... do.....	258	198
44 threads and over..... do.....	390	300
Weighting 3 kilos and less than 5 kilos per 100 square meters and counting—		
27 threads or less..... per 5 square millimeters.....	299	230
28 to 35 threads..... do.....	375	287
36 to 43 threads..... do.....	468	360
44 threads and over..... do.....	715	550
Weighting less than 3 kilos per 100 square meters.....	806	620
Bleached, same rates as unbleached, plus..... per cent.....	26	20
Printed cotton cloth, in same proportions.....		
Imitation leather.....	35	25
Boots..... per pair.....	2.50	2
Shoes..... do.....	2.50	1.50
Slippers..... do.....	1	.75
Silverware.....	1,000	500
Agricultural machines (not motors).....	15	9
Tools, with or without handles.....	27	22
Printers' type:		
New.....	8	8
Old.....	4	3
Watches:		
Gold case with cylinder escapement..... per piece.....	6	3.25
Gold case with lever escapement..... do.....	7	4.25
Silver case with cylinder escapement (cyclometers)..... do.....	2	1.25
Silver case with lever escapement..... do.....	3	1.75
Repeaters (gold case)..... do.....	20	15
Chronometers and other complicated works—		
Silver case..... do.....	15	8
In other metals..... do.....	10	5
Watch cases:		
Gold..... do.....	2	1.25
Silver..... do.....	1	.60
Other metals..... do.....	.50	.25
Clocks.....	200	125

Tariff discriminations—Continued.

Articles.	Maximum	Minimum.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Brushes, ordinary, mounted on wood with bristles or hair.....	75	60
Pins:		
Brass or iron, tinned.....	70	50
Steel, with or without heads.....	150	110
Cycles, extras for same.....	250	220
Hooks and eyes, iron, or iron-varnished, tinned white or yellow.....	70	50
Pens, other than gold and silver.....	160	120
Ordinary cutlery:		
Shears.....	30	20
Kitchen knives, butchers' knives.....	125	100
Common razors.....	250	200
Others not denominated.....	375	300
Fine cutlery.....	600	480
Table knives, ivory or pearl handles.....	800	600
All nickel plated articles.....	150	100
Revolvers.....	600	500
Rubber: Belting, hose, etc.....	90	70
Rubber shoes:		
Lined with felt, wool, or wool-mixed materials.....	150	100
Lined with cotton, hemp, or linen materials.....	120	80

So long as the United States suffers from these discriminations, they will be seriously handicapped in the French markets. But it appears doubtful if material modifications of the present régime can be secured, save as the price of corresponding concessions as to French exports to the United States.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The facilities for interior communication, as well as for external traffic, possessed by the people of France "are certainly not inferior to those of any other country in Europe, with the possible exception of the United Kingdom."

The subject was treated comprehensively in my report, contained in the volume of Special Consular Reports, "Highways of Commerce."

The completion of the new harbor at Dunkirk, which has just been officially opened, will, it is believed, make that port a formidable competitor of Havre. It is predicted that, within a few years, a large portion of the commerce between the United States and France will pass through Dunkirk.

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique is preparing to add at least two steamships of the latest types to its New York-Havre fleet. A direct steamship service between New York and the port of La Rochelle will shortly be established by a Danish company.

The freight rates from Havre or Boulogne to New York are now unprecedentedly low, owing to the increased competition of the English lines of steamers.

The current rates on case goods in general, such as toys, fancy goods, furniture, hardware, musical instruments, textile fabrics, dressed goods, tissues, etc., are from \$2.12 to \$5.79 per cubic meter (35.32 cubic feet).

The rates on the following goods are computed by weight, and range from \$2.89 to \$5.79 per 1,000 kilos (2,204 pounds): Earthenware, hides, canned vegetables, glue, and other heavy goods. The forwarding expenses from Paris to Havre or Boulogne are variable, and range from \$1.93 to \$6.75 per 100 kilos, according to the class of merchandise.

PORT REGULATIONS.

No changes have been made for several years in the port regulations of the important seaports of France.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

Paragraph 2 of article 10 of the laws of July, 1857, regulating the negotiations of foreign securities in France, has been amended as follows:

Any company which in the future shall be authorized to have its stock quoted in France shall appoint a responsible representative, who shall be acceptable to the minister of finance.

The said permission or authority shall be accorded by the minister of finance, or by the director-general of registration and stamps, when so authorized by the minister of finance.

No emission or subscription for any foreign stock may take place in France until such responsible representative shall have been accepted as above stated.

The syndical chamber of the Paris Bourse, where listing for a foreign stock is demanded, exacts the following documents:

1. The articles of incorporation of the company, its by-laws, a certified statement of condition, etc., and a copy of the act by virtue of which it was created, and its legal situs.

2. A certificate by the consular representative in Paris that the documents are in conformity with the law of the country of origin, and that the stock is officially quoted in the said country, except in those countries where no official stock exchange exists, in which case the fact shall be certified.

3. The proof that a responsible representative has been accepted, as above stated, who shall be responsible for the taxes due the French Government.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

The system of commercial credits in France is of long standing and practically universal. The rule is that all orders are payable on the last day of the month next following that in which they are executed; but orders filled after the 25th of any month are regarded as having been given the 1st of the succeeding month, so that in practice, sixty days' credits prevail, with a discount varying from 1 to 2 per cent for cash. Purchasers of foreign goods just being introduced might ask for longer credits, but in most cases, it is believed responsible dealers would expect and prefer to conform to the French custom.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

There is no doubt that opportunities exist to largely increase the sales of various American commodities in France, but this can only be done by systematic, persistent, and intelligent effort. This consulate conducts a large and increasing correspondence with American manufacturers and others, who seek information and advice as to the best means of establishing a clientele in France.

Every effort is made to obtain the information desired and to facilitate in all possible ways the introduction of American goods into France. That a larger measure of success has not attended recent ventures in this field is due in great part to the imperfect and spasmodic efforts employed. Circulars and catalogues are frequently sent to this consulate for distribution, and they are, so far as possible, placed in the proper hands, or, when desired, lists of addresses in Paris and the provinces are furnished, to which advertising matter is sent direct. In a majority of instances, quick results not being realized, the effort is, for the time at least, abandoned. Scores of correspondents have been warned that little if anything could be accomplished merely by placing catalogues and circulars in the English language, with weights, measures, prices, etc., expressed in unfamiliar units, in the hands of possible French customers.

Matter of this kind, to be of utility, should be in the French language, with sizes, values, weights, etc., stated in units of the metric system. Such advertising, if supplemented by the exhibition of samples and visits by agents of good address, familiar with the French language and the tastes of the people as well as the trade customs, etc., would often prove very effective. The French people are essentially conservative and not quick to adopt novelties, especially those of foreign origin. But they are waking up to an appreciation of American skill, ingenuity, and enterprise, especially since the World's Exposition at Chicago. Frenchmen who visited that exposition (and, though they were not numerous, comparatively speaking, they were, for the most part, experts in some particular line) have given generous publicity to their impressions, mostly favorable, of what they there saw.

The industrial progress and mechanical achievements of the "Yankees" have become favorite themes with the French press and with the public speakers and writers. It is believed that the French mind was never so favorably disposed toward the United States in the commercial sense as it is at present. If systematic, intelligent, and persistent missionary work is done in this country between now and 1900, when the next world's exposition is to be held at Paris, there is every reason to believe that that event will witness a great triumph for American enterprise. The opportunities seem now especially favorable for pushing American hardware, tools, machinery, and mechanical devices of various kinds, electrical appliances, labor-saving contrivances, furniture, manufactures of wood, boots and shoes, and perhaps other articles.

Among the industries to which special attention is at present being devoted, the cycle trade may be mentioned as occupying the first rank. Novelties in that line are welcomed and speedily taken up. Then may be noticed the interesting industry of horseless carriages, which can be stated to have originated in France. At this time, the establishments wherein various kinds of automatic vehicles, including bicycles, tricycles, and quadricycles, are being made can not supply the demands, although they are as yet confined almost entirely to sportsmen. Considerable use, however, is being made of these vehicles for the delivery of goods, and light traffic generally, and their employment for such purposes will soon be very large. The manufacture of pneumatic and noiseless tires goes hand in hand with the two industries above mentioned, and is extensive and increasing.

Next in importance, perhaps, would come street-car traction, a problem which has not been solved to the satisfaction of the French public, in view of the fact that the city of Paris and the large cities of France will not tolerate the trolley system or any other system involving overhead structures in the streets. A wide field of action is therefore left for the introduction, either of a system of underground-electric conduits, or of a smokeless and noiseless mechanical traction, whether by gas, steam, or compressed air. The latter power is now employed to a considerable extent, and is regarded with increasing favor.

Another question is that of photography in colors, which is the subject of many experiments by French inventors. Great interest is taken in these experiments, but none of them have yet proved successful.¹

Electricity is finding important applications in France for the treatment of alcohol and beverages. Electric power is also being intro-

¹ See later developments, as decided by Consul-General Mason, of Frankfort, in Consular Reports for April, 1897, p. 518.

duced for agricultural purposes. One of the recent uses to which electricity has been put is its application for hardening steel. By subjecting the bath in which the steel is dipped to an electric current, the hardening operation is said to be greatly facilitated.

It is believed that money might be made in France by introducing the methods and apparatus used in the United States for molding and casting, which are recognized as much superior to those employed here.

Again, the industry of boot and shoe making is not up to date in France as compared with the United States, or even Great Britain. The field is therefore an excellent one for the introduction of modern boot and shoe machinery.

Acetylene gas, the industrial production of which is only a matter of yesterday, also promises a large development. Much yet remains to be done with regard to its application for the purposes of heating and power.

But neither in these nor in other lines can American products be introduced on a large scale, even when they commend themselves by their merits and their cheapness, save by intelligent and well-directed personal effort and some expenditure of money.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, organized in 1894, which has now a membership of about one hundred, representing nearly every Paris house engaged in export or import trade with the United States, is well equipped to render service in this connection, and is improving its facilities every day. American manufacturers and others desiring to open trade relations with France, or to extend those already existing, will find it to their advantage to put themselves in communication with that body, whose rooms are at No. 3 rue Scribe.

Projects now maturing for the establishment, in a central location in Paris, of a permanent exposition of American specialties promise good results, if carried out under proper auspices and by approved business methods.

The United States consuls at several of the most important industrial centers of France have given me some interesting information concerning the leading industries of their respective districts, particularly in their relation to the United States, for use in this report.

THE LYONS SILK INDUSTRY.

Consul Hyde, of Lyons, reports that the present condition of the silk industry, especially as regards exportations to the United States, is far from encouraging, and little improvement is looked for in the immediate future. The total value of exportations from the Lyons district to the United States for the ten years ending June 30, 1887 to 1896, inclusive, was as follows:

1887.....	\$9,952,139.78	1892.....	\$10,734,167.07
1888.....	9,390,856.17	1893.....	13,239,438.34
1889.....	9,271,916.52	1894.....	7,253,729.71
1890.....	10,213,782.11	1895.....	8,266,813.80
1891.....	10,180,900.30	1896.....	8,139,138.13

It will be noticed that there was a healthy and steady advance up to 1892. In 1893, the increase was abnormal, but the trade fell off sharply in 1894, and recovered but little in 1895 and 1896. Present conditions indicate that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, will show a continued falling off. The bulk of the exportations from Lyons consists of manufactures of silk. The oppressed condition of the silk industry is attributed by manufacturers to various causes. Since the existing financial

depression began in the United States, many failures have occurred among former heavy buyers of Lyons goods, and at the present time, orders are few and small. The New York market is said to be overstocked, but with an improvement in financial conditions in the United States, it is hoped that there will be some improvement in the silk business in Lyons. However, according to Mr. Hyde, some other causes are assigned for the decline of the silk industry, of a more permanent nature. He adds:

First I will mention the competition of our own manufactures in the United States. It is true that, in the finest grades of hand-made silks and velvets, the manufacturers of the United States can not yet, and probably will not be able for many years, to compete with Lyons. These fine goods are made on hand looms, nearly always the property of the weaver himself, who takes the material to his home and there weaves the silk or velvet, for which he is paid by the piece. The wages paid are such that weavers in the United States could not do the work. A good velvet weaver may get from 80 cents to \$1 per yard for weaving. This seems high, but I am told that at that price, it is seldom that a skillful workman, working from daylight until dark, can earn more than 70 or 80 cents per day. Therefore, in this class of fabrics, until machinery can be invented which will do as good work as the old hand loom, the United States can not compete. But these finest goods do not form the greater bulk of the fabrics sold and consumed in the United States. By far the greater portion is made up of goods made by machinery, which are of moderate price. In these goods, the manufacturers of the United States are pressing the manufacturers of Lyons harder each year. I am told by one of the largest importers of Lyons silks, who is also very largely interested in the domestic silk trade, that the manufacturers of the United States can compete with Lyons in all grades of goods where the labor is not the most important element of value, as in goods woven on power looms. There is no question that, in medium-priced goods, the manufacturers in the United States are surely and rapidly taking the trade that formerly belonged to Lyons.

Another very important cause for the decline of the silk industry in Lyons is the competition of Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. Within a very few years, this competition has become very keen. In an article published more than ten years ago, written by one of the largest manufacturers in Lyons, warning was given that the more progressive methods of those countries would endanger the position of Lyons unless more modern and aggressive ideas were adopted. Whether Lyons can retain the position she has so long held as the leader of the silk trade of the world, seems very doubtful. Great efforts are being made at Lyons to retain the position of the city at the head of the silk trade, and by the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons for 1895, just issued, it appears that the total production of silk goods in 1895 was in excess of the production in 1894 by 33,800,000 francs. However, the manufacturers complain that, notwithstanding the increased value of the product, the profits of 1895 were very much reduced.

LACE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Consul Shepard, of Calais, which has become the most important center of lace production in the world, especially for silk and fine cotton laces, takes a most encouraging view of the outlook so far as the trade between that point and the United States is concerned. Some of the leading manufacturers have recently introduced the Plauen machine, which enables them to actively compete with the manufacturers of Saxony and Switzerland. He expresses the opinion that the long period of depression in the lace industry is about at an end, and that considering the renewed favor with which lace is regarded by the world of fashion and the quickness with which the United States can now be supplied, on account of the improved facilities of transportation, the American demand for lace will soon be larger than ever before.

GLOVE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Consul Keedy, of Grenoble, reports a steady falling off in the exportation of gloves to the United States, beginning with November of last year and continuing in increased ratio up to the present time. The

value of exports from the Grenoble consulate for the first eight months of 1896 was 3,218,000 francs (\$621,074), as compared with 4,918,000 francs (\$949,174) during the corresponding period of last year, a falling off of about one-third. The falling off is attributed primarily to the financial depression in the United States, and, secondly, to the high price of skins, speculators having bought up the stock and forced a material advance in quotations. The outlook for the glove industry is said to be very poor. It is said that the manufacture is being gradually transferred to Germany and Belgium, in which countries labor is cheaper than in France.

RIBBON EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Vice-Consul Burroughs, of St. Etienne, which, for over a century, has been the acknowledged center of the ribbon industry in France, reports that the ribbon trade with the United States has declined very sharply and that the future of the industry is regarded as very gloomy. It is not believed that the trade with the United States will ever regain its former importance. The decline is attributed to the fact that, as regards a certain class of ribbons, manufacturers in the United States are now able to supply all the demand of home consumption, and to the formidable rivalry of Switzerland and Russia. However, it is thought that St. Etienne will retain its precedence for a long time to come in the manufacture of fancy and velvet ribbons. Electric-motor power has recently been applied to the thousands of looms scattered over the town, and the cost of production has thus been materially reduced. In 1895, the value of the ribbons exported to the United States was about \$1,000,000 less than 1890, there being a falling off of some 40 per cent. The exportation of silk and mohair braids for button covering, which was very important six years ago, has become insignificant owing to the general adoption of bone buttons. The exportation of braids of the same material has also greatly diminished.

WINE TRADE OF BORDEAUX.

Consul Wiley, of Bordeaux, reports that the prospects for this year of the wine crop are very good, both as regards quality and quantity, and that it will probably compare favorably with that of 1895, which was about the average. The production of wine in the department of La Gironde for the last ten years was as follows:

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1886.....	29,280,260	1891.....	63,775,350
1887.....	30,090,682	1892.....	48,574,890
1888.....	70,423,189	1893.....	130,145,759
1889.....	56,752,307	1894.....	61,640,834
1890.....	41,095,189	1895.....	55,325,595

About one-half of the wines made in this department are exported. For instance, in 1895, out of a total production of about 59,000,000 gallons, 24,000,000 gallons were marketed in other countries. England takes the most, followed in order by Belgium, Germany, Holland, the United States, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. The following

figures give the value of wine shipped from the port of Bordeaux to the United States for the last ten years:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1886.....	\$1, 143, 864	1891.....	\$1, 134, 144
1887.....	1, 095, 795	1892.....	1, 025, 913
1888.....	1, 090, 975	1893.....	1, 054, 867
1889.....	1, 060, 164	1894.....	809, 092
1890.....	1, 727, 811	1895.....	773, 794

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the shipments to the United States are falling off, and for the present year, the value of shipments will not reach \$525,000. As to the total values of merchandise shipped from Bordeaux to the United States, they remain about the same, though the present year will be much under the average.

The total value of exports to the United States for the last ten years is given below:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1886.....	\$4, 761, 439	1891.....	\$3, 782, 505
1887.....	4, 215, 047	1892.....	3, 750, 230
1888.....	3, 919, 903	1893.....	3, 409, 162
1889.....	4, 195, 604	1894.....	3, 357, 889
1890.....	5, 584, 904	1895.....	4, 361, 659

BRANDY TRADE OF COGNAC.

Consul Fitz Gerald, of Cognac, the seat of the brandy industry, states the value of the brandy exported from his district to the United States during the last five years as follows:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1892.....	\$752, 113	1895.....	\$684, 879
1893.....	812, 735	1896.....	564, 927
1894.....	459, 856		

The general average is about \$600,000 per annum, and the trade is practically stationary. The distillers complain of the increasing competition of American whisky in the United States, and also of the prevailing impression in that country that little, if any, pure brandy is produced. They claim as good a quality of brandy is now made at Cognac as ever before, but that the prices of the best goods are higher on account of the ravages of phylloxera. To-day, however, the vineyards are being rapidly replanted, and are generally in fine condition. This year, the prospects of the white-wine crop are excellent. Although the weather recently has not been propitious, it is believed that the yield will be large and the quality probably above the average.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire to express my acknowledgments for valuable data or suggestions embodied in this report, to the officials of the Bank of France, George R. Ostheimer, esq., honorable secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, to Messrs. Brandon & Sons, patent lawyers, and to Messrs. Michell & Kimbel, and Pitt & Scott, forwarding agents.

SAMUEL E. MOESS,
Consul-General.

PARIS, October 1, 1896.

HAVRE.

Upon data obtained from the annual reports of the chamber of commerce and statistics published by the customs administration of Havre, the following report has been compiled:

SHIPPING.

The figures given below will show at a glance the successive degrees of activity at the port of Havre during a period of nearly thirty years, from 1865 to 1896. In 1865, the combined tonnage of the port was 1,800,441; since then, notwithstanding periods of political environment, there has been a progressive increase up to 1895. In 1894, the entrance and departure of ships represented a total tonnage of 6,129,740, the largest in the history of the port; but for the year 1895 the tonnage was only 5,602,712, being a decrease of 527,028 in one year. Several circumstances contributed to cause this reduction, the principal being, (1) the increase of custom duties, which has affected injuriously international exchange of commodities; (2) the financial and economic crises in other countries, notably in the United States, which have rendered the transaction of business more difficult; (3) the superiority of the American, English, and German steamship lines to New York over those of France. This deficiency is so sensibly recognized as a factor in the loss of trade to Havre that the chamber of commerce has warmly supported an application of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique to secure from the General Government a large subvention or concession that will enable the company to construct new steamers equal in every respect to the most perfect on the ocean.

Statement showing the entrances and clearances of vessels at Havre since 1865.

Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1866.....	11,444	2,178,798	1881.....	12,371	4,536,080
1867.....	11,758	2,457,861	1882.....	12,139	4,548,005
1868.....	11,674	2,452,326	1883.....	11,870	4,609,864
1869.....	11,400	2,662,670	1884.....	11,440	4,642,278
1870.....	11,420	2,768,563	1885.....	11,238	4,653,452
1871.....	12,391	2,609,124	1886.....	11,504	4,771,577
1872.....	10,955	2,939,270	1887.....	12,158	5,223,635
1873.....	11,234	2,957,475	1888.....	12,245	5,541,320
1874.....	12,132	3,438,401	1889.....	12,442	5,686,818
1875.....	11,846	3,310,198	1890.....	13,562	5,889,512
1876.....	11,993	3,696,195	1891.....	13,406	6,276,604
1877.....	11,548	3,655,541	1892.....	12,505	5,678,135
1878.....	12,949	4,341,295	1893.....	12,924	5,729,411
1879.....	12,384	4,532,863	1894.....	13,818	6,129,740
1880.....	12,817	4,518,202	1895.....	12,888	5,602,712

Although Havre is exceptionally favored by geographical position for communication with central Europe and the rest of the world, by climate, and by the advantage of a tide prolonged during two and a half to three hours, she does not appear to have profited by such advantages to the extent that might reasonably have been expected. Comparing the maritime movements of the most important ports since 1870, we find that Havre has been distanced by nearly every port of Europe.

TONNAGE OF EUROPEAN PORTS.

Statement showing the average increase of tonnage in the principal ports of Europe.

Port.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Hamburg	1,389,789	2,766,806	5,202,825	6,228,821	6,256,000
Bremen	660,089	1,169,466	1,733,809	2,172,075	2,183,274
Rotterdam	1,126,348	1,681,650	2,918,425	4,143,403	1,177,478
Antwerp	1,362,600	3,063,825	4,506,277	4,999,639	5,822,262
Dunkirk	485,884	849,328	1,457,196	1,473,041	1,389,084
Havre	1,432,650	2,267,483	2,877,453	3,055,617	2,801,356
Marseilles	2,183,582	3,523,149	4,785,277	4,811,524	4,860,133
Bordeaux	920,000	1,517,125	1,948,884	1,804,257	.....
Rouen	218,775	726,579	992,136	1,018,573	894,660
London	4,089,236	5,970,341	7,708,705	14,802,208	.....
Liverpool	3,416,933	4,913,324	5,582,504	9,266,646	.....
Genoa	1,392,301	1,878,881	3,359,782	3,740,837	.....

This comparison, so unfavorable to Havre, is no doubt due to some extent to the continued development of steam navigation, which has neutralized in a measure the superior natural advantages of the port of Havre, where sailing vessels can enter and leave with almost any wind.

French and foreign shipping at Havre, 1886 to 1895.

[Shipping from French ports to French ports not included.]

Year.	French ships.	Foreign ships.	Year.	French ships.	Foreign ships.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1886	1,327,141	2,598,878	1891	1,224,732	3,593,173
1887	1,389,177	2,841,461	1892	1,263,232	3,036,853
1888	1,389,341	2,897,698	1893	1,167,665	3,065,279
1889	1,400,561	2,822,532	1894	1,059,249	3,503,443
1890	1,334,723	3,084,153	1895	968,768	3,121,103

From the foregoing table, it will be seen that the total tonnage of French and foreign steamships (ocean-going and coastwise) entering and leaving the port of Havre was 4,563,692 in 1894, against a tonnage of 4,089,871 in 1895, exclusive of shipping from French ports to French ports and not comprising the trade with Algeria, being a difference of 562,203 tons in favor of 1894. This difference was the result of the increase in the number of ocean-going and coastwise steamships under foreign flags. The increase in tonnage of this class of vessels under the French flag was 108,416 tons in 1894 and 110,481 tons in 1895. It is quite obvious, from these figures, that up to the present time, so far at least as Havre is concerned, the large subsidies given by the French Government to its merchant marine have proved quite inefficient or powerless to drive off competition by ships of other nations.

Transportation by ocean-going steamers.

[Not including French or foreign coasters.]

Year.	French ships.	Foreign ships.	Year.	French ships.	Foreign ships.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1886	906,354	881,437	1891	810,021	1,365,443
1887	1,003,451	960,513	1892	839,996	1,096,537
1888	930,133	920,552	1893	780,064	1,108,018
1889	828,052	949,964	1894	650,995	1,313,454
1890	771,134	998,522	1895	607,818	1,045,876

It will be seen from the above table that the tonnage of French ocean-going ships entering and leaving Havre since 1886 has progressively decreased, while there has been a progressive increase in the tonnage of foreign ships, another proof of the inefficacy of the French system of subventions.

NAVIGATION, BY FLAG, AT HAVRE.

Statement showing the entrances and clearances at Havre, sail and steam laden.

Flag.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
ENTRANCES.								
French	477	609,342	476	562,382	428	501,924	402	457,286
German	239	836,476	268	365,954	294	450,371	264	401,373
American	21	35,754	2	4,313	7	10,381		
English	1,203	908,915	1,199	942,121	1,391	1,061,251	1,232	958,949
Danish	38	17,765	29	14,138	35	21,593	15	7,406
Spanish	14	28,588	22	49,502	14	41,688	6	11,335
Holland	70	35,759	67	34,764	83	45,489	74	35,095
Italian	20	14,501	9	7,104	13	6,874	7	3,528
Norwegian	121	59,077	156	70,724	154	73,165	122	59,334
Portuguese	10	5,401	11	7,781	13	4,494	13	5,583
Russian	28	14,460	33	18,630	23	12,952	13	6,686
Swedish	55	22,312	45	17,485	37	15,300	16	8,661
Austrian	4	1,862	4	2,247	11	4,891	5	3,579
DEPARTURES.								
French	499	622,291	517	577,652	491	516,195	446	476,995
German	219	324,450	237	348,406	256	428,261	249	393,028
American	1	1,851	1	2,134				
English	407	266,452	477	328,453	631	390,488	621	448,981
Danish	57	19,447	53	16,729	70	25,821	47	12,792
Spanish	12	30,900	21	49,668	13	38,799	8	21,902
Holland	64	32,664	66	33,518	74	41,649	73	36,878
Italian	1	498			2	777		
Norwegian	39	20,154	39	19,603	36	15,542	35	14,408
Portuguese	13	6,223	12	6,210	10	5,458	12	4,018
Russian	22	13,284	22	13,713	16	9,285	10	6,021
Swedish	57	24,570	44	20,605	41	20,156	40	19,943

From the above table, it will be seen that no ship under the American flag has entered the port of Havre since 1894, and that no American ship has left the port loaded since 1893, and not more than one ship under the American flag has left the port loaded in any one year since 1891.

COASTWISE NAVIGATION.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of steamers entered and cleared at Havre, from and to French ports, laden and in ballast.

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.	Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
1886	6,233	818,620	1891	7,506	1,021,002
1887	6,826	871,768	1892	7,377	1,030,448
1888	6,916	1,057,441	1893	7,575	1,088,105
1889	7,369	1,120,461	1894	8,083	1,159,151
1890	7,941	1,052,126	1895	7,479	1,132,266

From the above table, it appears that the coasting trade has been more satisfactory, so far as French ships are concerned, than the shipping by international ocean-going and coastwise steamers. From a tonnage of 808,620, in 1886, it has been raised to 1,159,151 tons in 1894, and 1,132,226 tons in 1895. It should be remarked that the coasting trade, being free from foreign competition, is carried on in vessels which are not subsidized. The trade, however, is subject to the competition of railways and their constant reduction in freight rates.

Foreign and coastwise tonnage at Havre.

Year.	Foreign commerce.			Coastwise commerce.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1886.....	1,407, 184	524, 411	1,931, 595	189, 217	233, 318	422, 535
1887.....	1,496, 050	559, 771	2,055, 821	204, 967	275, 160	479, 127
1888.....	1,556, 709	580, 250	2,116, 959	214, 795	321, 931	534, 726
1889.....	1,541, 417	637, 687	2,179, 104	240, 006	327, 698	567, 700
1890.....	1,746, 819	654, 420	2,391, 239	235, 798	417, 185	652, 983
1891.....	2,230, 739	688, 707	2,919, 446	211, 592	392, 185	623, 777
1892.....	1,820, 894	581, 497	2,402, 391	204, 373	402, 069	606, 442
1893.....	1,794, 955	580, 181	2,355, 116	219, 415	405, 456	624, 871
1894.....	1,822, 482	599, 611	2,422, 093	226, 549	411, 282	637, 831
1895.....	1,602, 647	675, 458	2,278, 105			

The importations at the port of Havre are composed principally of cotton, wool, hides, coffee, cocoa, sugar, pepper, wine, rum, spirits distilled from molasses, cereals, oleaginous grains or seeds, wood for dyes, lumber, coal, and mineral oils. In 1894, there was a notable increase in several of the articles imported, viz, cotton, hides, sugar, cocoa, oleaginous seeds, and coal oil. Others, on the contrary, diminished, viz, cereals, coffee, wood, rum, and mineral oils.

Notwithstanding the considerable increase in the importations of the articles above mentioned not counterbalanced by the slight decrease in other importations, there has been no improvement in the general market, but business has, on the contrary, languished, and there is apparently a tendency toward still greater depression. Want of confidence is manifested on every side, growing in part out of political questions, financial and economic, such as the maintaining of a large standing army and the large increase in public expenditures. To these unfavorable drawbacks, may be added the unsettled condition of affairs in the East, which is a constant menace to the peace of Europe, strikes, and other tumults at home. Under such circumstances, capital hesitates to enter upon commercial or industrial enterprises, and both commerce and labor suffer in consequence.

COMMERCE.

The port of Havre is the chief port for the commerce of France, especially for the importation of first-class materials, articles of food, and provisions of all kinds. Its maritime movement is, therefore, subordinate to its commercial movement, but there has been a notable decline in both the one and the other. Thus the entrance of foreign merchandise, which amounted in 1894 to 1,822,482 tons, descended in 1895 to 1,602,647 tons, a decrease in one year of 219,833 tons.

The decrease was principally in cereals, oleaginous seeds, sugar, lumber, wines, mineral oils, especially coal oil, cotton and wool. On the contrary, there was an increased importation of coffee, wood for dyes, hides, and heavy oils.

Of the exports, the results are in favor of the year 1895, when there was a total of 675,458 tons as against 656,070 tons in 1894, being an increase of 22,380 tons. This augmentation was made up by a number of articles of trade—cereals, extracts of dyewoods, and to a small extent of dressed meat, cotton, dyewood, and hides. Other articles, as wool and oleaginous seeds, decreased.

Cotton statistics.

Year.	Imports.	Sold.	Stock on hand.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1891.....	653,385	580,960	257,305
1892.....	781,610	624,355	414,560
1893.....	688,810	716,045	887,325
1894.....	754,795	693,700	448,420
1895.....	673,280	807,700	314,000

The market price of cotton on December 31 per 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds) was as follows:

Description.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
United States:	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
New Orleans.....	56½ to 71½	44½ to 56	35 to 40	47½ to 62½
Georgia.....	55½ to 70½	44½ to 58	35 to 40	47½ to 62½
Brazil: Pernambuco.....	60 to 68	52 to 59	35 to 42	51½ to 58
India: Oomrawuttee.....	45 to 54	41½ to 48½	27 to 34	42 to 47

The exceptionally large crop of cotton in the United States in 1894 caused considerable increase in the importation into this port. This movement continued during the first months of 1895, but later on, the new crop having indicated less favorable results than the preceding crop, the importations declined to 673,280 bales in 1895, being less than for the three preceding years.

Coffee statistics.

Year.	Imports.		Year.	Imports.	
	Sacks.	Barrels.		Sacks.	Barrels.
1886.....	1,225,920	6,312	1891.....	426,973	876
1887.....	1,187,653	2,321	1892.....	1,382,770	2,371
1888.....	1,315,133	2,899	1893.....	1,274,522	2,891
1889.....	1,234,740	1,493	1894.....	1,085,979	3,003
1890.....	1,153,766	2,191	1895.....	1,171,874	6,405

The importations of coffee for 1895 were about equal to the average importations for the last decade. The market, however, has been very unsatisfactory for several years, with no indication of improvement.

Hide statistics.

Whence received.	Imports.			Sold.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Plata and Rio Grande.....	123,702	90,986	93,797	85,448	148,403	85,369
Plata.....	294,884	397,803	509,183	292,378	427,100	433,339
Rio Grande.....	85,463	26,530	15,670	34,360	75,435	27,713
Brazil.....	195,898	231,066	294,636	208,074	280,273	256,069
South Pacific.....	137,008	120,597	146,873	120,427	128,088	138,163
United States.....	140,883	145,484	91,847	127,938	157,587	91,868
Other countries.....	271,793	419,532	414,514	258,160	422,962	398,258
Total.....	1,249,631	1,431,998	1,566,520	1,116,785	1,639,848	1,430,779

Stock hides on hand December 31, 1893-1895.

Kind.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Plata and Rio Grande.....	80,051	22,634	31,062
Plata.....	66,514	37,217	103,798
Rio Grande.....	59,100	9,706	6,925
Brazil.....	56,090	24,877	46,444
South Pacific.....	16,115	7,851	21,703
United States.....	12,045	842	821
Other countries.....	17,995	14,565	30,821
Total.....	302,810	117,791	241,574

An exception to the languishing state of the Havre market is found in the hide trade. The importations, which had somewhat increased in 1894, were well maintained in 1895, and the transactions were quite active throughout the year as a result of exportations to the United States and large purchases made by European tanneries. Under this double influence, prices advanced continuously up to the 1st of August, when they presented an increase of from 80 to 100 per cent over those at the beginning of the year. After this, prices began to fall, and by the end of the year, they had declined 15 or 20 per cent below the highest point reached.

Wool statistics.

Description.	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Imports.	Sold.	Imports.	Sold.	Imports.	Sold.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Buenos Ayres.....	28,827	16,650	19,191	22,605	13,708	11,489
Montevideo and Entre Rios.....	34	56	192	201	1,092	549
Peru and Chile.....	6,140	5,865	4,476	4,875	4,652	4,497
Russia.....		2,711		5,799		49
Other countries.....	744	974	811	757	1,478	3,116
Total.....	35,745	26,256	24,670	34,237	20,930	17,900

The practice of purchasing direct from the places of production, which obtains at this time among manufacturers, has modified the character of the market for wool at Havre, and has for some years, caused a great reduction in its importation to this port.

Indigo statistics.

Description.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports:	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>
From Bengal.....	2,668	2,480	3,607
From Guatemala.....	2,722	1,530	2,710
Total.....	5,390	4,411	6,317
Sold.....	6,323	5,841	6,080
Stock on hand December 31.....	2,601	763	1,000

The importation of indigo was well maintained during the year 1895, but transactions, probably under the influence of the great depression in business generally, have been very small, and, notwithstanding the reduced stock at the commencement of the year, prices have continued to fall.

Cocoa imports.

Year.	Kilograms.	Year.	Kilograms.
1891.....	13, 168, 100	1894.....	19, 657, 000
1892.....	14, 311, 500	1895.....	23, 412, 870
1893.....	20, 123, 200		

Havre may be considered the principal European port for the importation of cocoa, and as the cultivation of this article of food increases in the principal countries of its production, viz, Trinidad and Ecuador, the quantity arriving at this port has progressively increased since 1891.

Pepper imports.

Year.	Whence imported.			Total.
	British India.	French Indo-China.	All other places.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1889.....				1, 409, 000
1890.....				1, 992, 000
1891.....				3, 113, 980
1892.....				4, 352, 387
1893.....				2, 561, 789
1894.....	1, 637, 729	639, 176	3, 666	2, 274, 511
1895.....	2, 421, 242	824, 142	5, 862	3, 252, 047

The importation of pepper, which had sensibly diminished in 1893 and 1894 in consequence of the large stock on hand, regained the lost ground in 1895. The augmentation in comparison with the year 1894 was nearly 2,000,000 pounds, and the pepper from Indo-China, favored by a reduction of one-half the usual customs duties, participated in this increase to the extent of 370,000 pounds.

Imports of wood for cabinetmaking.

Year.	Tons.
1893.....	20, 330
1894.....	19, 028
1895.....	9, 977

The furniture industry employs a great variety of wood—mahogany, rosewood, ebony, oak, ash, walnut, cedar, maple, pine, etc. Mahogany, rosewood, and ebony, which constitute the greater part of the importations into Havre, are always in demand, and readily disposed of when of good quality. The above figures show that the decrease in importations in 1895 was very marked. This was due to several causes. Political events transpiring in several countries have had the effect of diminishing the trade and of increasing the difficulties of transportation. It may be mentioned, moreover, that the furniture industry, which is an industry of fashion, is among the first always to feel the languishing condition of business in France, as in other parts of Europe. Exportations of furniture from France to Italy, Spain, and Portugal are much less frequent than in former years. The price of woods depends upon their quality. Choice woods always find ready sale.

DYEWOODS.

The importation of wood for dye in 1895 increased considerably over the two preceding years, reaching in the aggregate 100,000 tons, in round figures. This shows that Havre still holds an important place, acquired many years ago, in the manufacture of extracts from dyewoods.

Imports of building wood.

Kinds.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Oak:	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Undressed, square, or sawed in various dimensions.....	2,968,000	1,798,000	1,372,000
Staves.....	2,748,742	6,952,066	7,580,062
Walnut, undressed, square, or sawed in various dimensions.....	121,000	517,000	287,000
Other woods, undressed, square, or sawed in various dimensions.....	41,844,000	54,671,000	53,514,549
Staves, other than oak.....	8,000	190,500	.....
Total.....	47,689,742	64,128,566	62,753,611

The duties established by the law of January 11, 1892, on wood for building purposes has had the effect of establishing sawmills in the center of inland forests, which places foreign wood in the presence of a new competition. Some arrangement has been concluded with Canada for exporting wood to Havre, but what it is, I have not yet been able to ascertain.

Imports of rum.

Whence imported.	1892.	1893.	1895.
	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>
Martinique.....	53,240	28,145	29,529
Réunion.....	2,389	459	686
Guaadeloupe.....	5,026	2,075	6,055
Other countries.....	171	1,063	880
Total.....	34,017	40,826	36,990

The exemption of custom duties which rum coming from French colonies enjoys should apparently increase the importation, but it finds competition in the great quantity of bad brandy manufactured in France, and consequently, there is comparatively little sale for it.

Cereal imports.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Maize.	Barley.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1890.....	124,368	4,724	76,256	8,815	214,163
1891.....	556,887	2,707	2,097	1,764	563,445
1892.....	335,767	4	13,412	21	349,204
1893.....	228,993	8,330	16,929	15,497	269,749
1894.....	190,874	5,837	23,988	8,291	228,990
1895.....	62,417	5,345	28,894	4,253	100,909

The large crops raised in France in the last two years and the increase of custom duties on cereals have necessarily caused a great reduction in importations. They are also handicapped by the regulations for the temporary admission of wheat, according to which reexportation can only take place under the bureau of direction of the custom-house where the importation was effected.

Imports of oleaginous seeds.

Description.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Linseed	13,583,873	10,814,137	11,740,938
Sesame or India seed	4,627,523	1,640,891	3,677,791
Colza seed:			
From Europe		712,042	15,370,100
From East India, Africa, or Japan	48,399,662	57,339,257	
Navette or rape seed	1,028	225,000	17,535,000
Arachides and pistachio nut		8,178,566	1,747,075
Ravison or oil seed	1,029,338		2,424,000
Cotton seed	3,766,420	1,964,521	869,192
Other oil seeds	10,856,428	6,439,198	17,131,417
Total	82,264,272	87,313,602	70,495,513

The importation of oleaginous seeds varies from year to year. In 1894, they sold for an exceptionally high price, following the failure of the colza crop in France. This insufficiency being less in 1895, there was a considerable decrease in the average price of such seeds. This decrease is explained, moreover, by the employment of cotton-seed oil cakes imported from the United States. Under these different influences, the price of the oil seeds remains depressed.

Tallow importations.

Year.	Kilos.
1893	7,944,872
1894	4,682,629
1895	3,212,229

Lard imports.

Year.	Kilograms (net).	Year.	Kilograms (net).
1882	8,902,800	1889	12,893,593
1883	9,457,000	1890	19,658,622
1884	6,793,473	1891	16,964,625
1885	9,323,803	1892	11,252,716
1886	13,030,893	1893	3,039,601
1887	15,971,621	1894	7,578,137
1888	10,133,128	1895	7,240,914

Lard imported to Havre comes almost exclusively from the United States, and the commerce is for the most part in the hands of American houses. The market prices continued to fall during the year 1895, especially during the second quarter of the year.

Imports of salt provisions.

Year.	Kilograms.	Year.	Kilograms.
1881	12,641,576	1889	1,219,990
1882	2,669,614	1890	1,228,478
1883	808,872	1891	2,713,876
1884	2,075,060	1892	823,026
1885	765,569	1893	673,418
1886	1,871,248	1894	1,550,849
1887	1,212,970	1895	2,287,377
1888	1,256,966		

α Pork, ham, bacon, beef, and others.

The increase of customs duties on salt meats has produced the same effect on their importation as the decree of prohibition did in 1881. As long as these duties exist, importation, save in exceptional cases, will be impracticable.

Imports of petroleum.

Year.	Kilograms (net).	Year.	Kilograms (net).
1886.....	41,638,438	1891.....	34,961,119
1887.....	40,774,042	1892.....	40,098,349
1888.....	37,178,745	1893.....	48,297,583
1889.....	48,041,316	1894.....	36,370,886
1890.....	46,860,706	1895.....	29,920,232

The importations of petroleum oil made to Havre are directly for the account of refineries of the interior.

General importations in 1855.¹

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Francs.
Coffee.....	1,086,697	266,240,800
Cotton, in bales.....	1,494,016	138,396,600
Cotton tissue, lace, and ribbon.....	38,769	101,217,300
Skins, peltry (raw).....	320,968	54,777,000
Silk tissue, lace, and ribbon.....	8,282	48,883,100
Cocoa.....	284,128	34,416,900
Foreign woods.....	1,104,711	19,720,100
Copper.....	169,858	19,562,800
Oleaginous seeds.....	704,951	16,527,800
Leaf tobacco.....	108,347	14,301,900
Cereals (grains and flour).....	1,015,193	14,064,300
India rubber and raw gutta-percha.....	26,042	13,720,300
Wines.....	347,464	13,139,900
Ore of all sorts.....	217,066	11,268,600
Raw wool, in bales.....	78,244	11,032,400
Coal.....	5,810,637	9,297,000
Tallow.....	121,144	8,980,300
Indigo.....	8,152	8,967,800
Fresh and salt meats.....	50,522	8,369,700
Clock making.....	896	7,813,900
Pure tin.....	41,536	7,057,900
Silk and floss silk.....	2,521	6,685,000
Common wood.....	637,313	6,328,400
Woolen tissue, lace, and ribbon.....	4,862	5,428,900
Cattle, horses, and mules.....	41,708	5,273,700
Oils.....	115,459	5,009,000
Dressed skins and peltry.....	4,289	4,578,400
Spirits, brandy, and liqueur.....	113,500	4,410,800
Gallnut.....	32,924	4,280,200
Machinery.....	34,209	4,195,100
Whalebone.....	1,021	4,085,300
Bush, fiber of cocoanut, and other filaments.....	72,283	3,563,800
Coal and petroleum oil.....	296,635	3,346,600
Rice.....	80,901	3,224,800
Fresh and canned lobsters.....	13,620	2,996,400
Rugs, baskets, and rope.....	8,319	2,881,100
Pepper.....	32,510	2,860,900
Plumes, quill-pen and bird feathers.....	1,135	2,540,300
Sago, salep, and foreign fecula.....	35,264	2,539,000
Bones, hoofs, and horns.....	54,599	2,403,700
Chemical products.....	84,483	2,066,200
Nacker mother-of-pearl shells.....	7,504	2,026,200
Raw and refined camphor.....	6,420	1,931,600
Manufactured tobacco.....	2,015	1,800,000
Metal (tools and works).....	16,237	1,674,800
Dried vegetables (and their flour).....	107,170	1,621,400
Grease, fish.....	22,336	1,480,900
Boats.....	73,175	1,361,400
Condensed milk.....	12,543	1,317,100
Flax and hemp tissue.....	5,152	1,303,400
Firearms (commerce).....	749	1,210,700
Cheeses.....	8,754	1,195,600
Resin and other such foreign products.....	5,261	1,183,900
Tea.....	3,834	1,109,300
Oils and petroleum residue.....	80,206	1,105,600
Paper, cardboard, books, and pictures.....	6,045	1,039,400

¹ Including merchandise for other French ports.

General importations in 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Lead.....	31,601	946,200
Elephant's teeth and tortoise shells.....	428	914,900
Other articles.....	441,545	29,501,080
Total.....	15,536,193	959,278,080
Gold and silver.....	497	113,396,400
Grand total.....	15,536,090	1,072,675,380

General exports in 1895.¹

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silk tissue, lace, ribbon, and floss silk.....	25,293	146,627,100
Cotton tissue, lace, and ribbon.....	152,093	157,363,100
Coffee.....	385,722	94,509,700
Woolen tissue, lace, and ribbon.....	73,733	72,419,600
Dressed skins and peltry.....	28,993	53,225,200
Toys, fans, brushes, and buttons.....	50,959	38,934,600
Raw skins and peltry.....	150,456	37,030,000
Clothes and linen, ready made.....	9,391	26,411,900
Plumes, ostrich.....	5,398	23,062,300
Dyestuffs.....	160,782	17,686,200
Artificial flowers.....	15,701	15,175,000
Cocoa.....	101,786	14,974,600
Wines.....	98,118	14,724,900
Metal tools and works.....	94,385	11,905,900
Paper, cardboard, books, and pictures.....	77,936	11,852,700
Silk and floss silk.....	3,547	9,736,300
Medicaments, etc.....	28,551	8,481,100
Clock making.....	1,162	7,904,300
Butter.....	44,777	7,712,300
Cereals, grain, and flour.....	287,407	7,159,000
Cotton, in bales.....	83,200	7,094,500
Glass, crystal, and earthen ware.....	142,125	6,911,200
Flax, hemp, and jute lace, ribbon, and tissue.....	27,219	6,234,600
India rubber and gutta-percha (manufacturing).....	11,394	6,016,400
Perfumery.....	13,618	5,478,800
Seeds.....	41,377	5,131,600
Machines and machinery.....	40,038	5,061,600
Wool, in bales.....	26,129	4,591,500
Coal.....	2,620,389	4,454,700
Musical instruments.....	2,187	3,971,100
Copper.....	19,821	3,935,500
Bric-a-brac (collection).....	9,707	3,623,800
Furniture and wood works.....	28,897	3,550,200
Leaf tobacco.....	25,609	3,378,800
Thread of all sorts.....	16,243	3,343,800
Canned fish, etc.....	19,984	3,268,500
Assorted hair.....	8,486	3,263,900
Brandy, spirits, and liqueur.....	46,776	3,098,300
Arms and ammunition.....	3,958	2,792,100
Bark, sparte, and straw hats.....	2,052	2,753,000
Oils.....	44,098	2,243,200
Assorted colors.....	25,210	2,159,000
Tallow.....	35,303	1,880,800
Gold and silver jewelry.....	10	1,570,900
Foreign woods.....	87,207	1,699,600
Oleaginous seed cakes.....	95,427	1,622,300
Boats.....	68,745	1,541,000
Indigo.....	1,543	1,443,100
Cheeses.....	11,364	1,394,300
Preserved vegetables.....	16,068	1,365,800
Manufactured tobacco.....	2,235	1,341,700
Ore of all sorts.....	16,207	1,279,500
Millstone, grindstone, etc.....	29,775	1,090,900
Condensed milk.....	13,353	1,054,900
Gold and copper sheets.....	3	1,041,000
Hair, twisted, etc.....	884	1,035,700
Other articles.....	736,180	37,912,400
Total.....	6,246,792	931,017,900
Gold and silver.....	1,034	56,643,300
Grand total.....	6,247,826	987,661,200

¹ Including exports to other French ports.C. W. CHANCELLOR, *Consul.*

HAVRE, September 28, 1896.

NICE.

Imports at Nice for the year ending December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		
Bran	615 10	\$17,824.82	Russia.
Carobs	4,600 15	71,054.12	Italy, Algeria, Turkey.
Charcoal	1 6	20.18	Italy.
Cheese	5 7	1,554.15	Do.
Coal	391 13	2,646.19	England, Italy,
Cork	7 9	14,420.85	Tunis, Italy.
Hemp	26 2	5,039.98	Italy.
Lumber	5 18	45.67	Sweden, Norway, Germany.
Maize	5 15	223.13	Italy.
Meat, salted	2 16	821.23	England, Germany.
Oil, olive	4,350 10	1,342,793.36	Italy, Spain, Tunis.
Paste, macaroni	1 2	86.10	Italy.
Rice	197 6	11,426.93	Do.
Staves	91 4	1,056.14	Do.
Stockfish	112 14	21,756.96	Norway, Germany, England.
Vegetables, dry	1 7	103.09	Italy.
Wheat	89 14	8,808.80	Russia, Italy.
Wine:			
Liquor	43 14	12,648.07	Spain, Italy, Turkey, Algeria.
Ordinary	5,601 2	432,517.45	Do.
Total		1,940,847.20	
Duties collected		356,773.55	

Exports from Nice for the year ending December 31, 1895.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	<i>Tons. cwt.</i>		
Casks	322 14	\$9,344.59	Spain, Italy.
Coals	492 16	3,329.73	Italy, Turkey.
Flour	2	5.79	Italy.
Fruits	1 8	55.02	Do.
Glassware	121 6	4,683.01	Do.
Oil:			
Olive	122 8	37,797.68	Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy.
Seed	7 9	1,295.96	Italy, Turkey.
Perfumery	56	108,088.80	Italy.
Plaster	393 10	5,317.56	Italy, Algeria.
Potatoes	2 9	37.74	Italy.
Pottery	4	19.69	Italy, Algeria.
Sea biscuit	5 13	435.90	Spain, Italy, Turkey.
Soap	1	6.37	Italy.
Vegetables, dry	5	386.10	Do.
Wine:			
Liquor	10	150.58	Do.
Ordinary	4 14	363.55	Do.
Total		171,318.07	

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Exports to the United States in 1895.¹

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Almonds, crushed	\$65.47	Marble work	\$50.95
Bronze, manufactured	137.61	Mineral water	23.16
Carboys	80.11	Oil:	
Confectionery	963.98	Almond	5,077.89
Earthenware	1,273.42	Olive	65,114.69
Furniture	747.49	Rape seed	19.05
Hides, salted	2,277.13	Paper and labels	32.02
Household goods	13,741.49	Perfumery	546,221.88
Linens	94.38	Photographs	7,119.40
Meal, almond	566.98	Total	648,750.10
Machinery	193.00		

¹ From the agencies under Nice, see consul's explanation following.

EXPLANATORY OF THE NICE TABLES.

SIR: In reply to the Department's dispatch dated August 5, 1896, received this day, I have the honor to state as follows:

In the first table mentioned, the figures \$171,318.07, for the year 1895, represent the exports from the port of Nice to all parts of the world, according to a custom-house report furnished to the chamber of commerce. Nothing is reported on the customs books as shipped from the port for the United States (as shown in the fourth column of the form), as there is no direct communication by vessels from Nice to the United States.

In the second table mentioned (trade with the United States), the figures \$643,750.10, for the year 1895, represent the exports to the United States from the entire consular district (Nice and its agencies), according to the invoice books. These exports, consisting of olive oil, perfumery, etc., manufactured in the district, were, according to information, forwarded by rail to other ports (Marseilles, Genoa, etc.) for direct shipment to the United States, and would be included in the customs reports of those ports. This mode of shipment is unavoidable, as there is no direct communication by shipping with the United States except through those ports.

The reports in the above forms have been made as in former years.

WILBURN B. HALL, *Consul*.

NICE, August 19, 1896.

DECLARED EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Statement showing the value of the exports declared for export to the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CALAIS.					
Cement		\$12, 817. 94			\$12, 817. 94
Flint pebbles	\$265. 79			\$854. 77	1, 120. 56
Lace	203, 817. 41	358, 674. 81	\$437, 143. 62	313, 897. 16	1, 313, 533. 00
Lastings	906. 88	807. 81	512. 22	609. 43	2, 835. 84
Mackerel, salted				1, 936. 00	1, 936. 00
Oil				313. 25	313. 25
Rags	709. 65		365. 20		1, 074. 85
Shells			291. 60		291. 60
Sugar				380, 620. 42	380, 620. 42
Tablelinen		176. 63			176. 63
Vellings			703. 55		703. 55
Velvet and velveteens	8, 183. 21	4, 673. 61	3, 988. 48	3, 027. 45	19, 872. 75
Wine	54. 43				54. 43
Woolen waste		628. 75			628. 75
Total	213, 936. 87	377, 779. 55	443, 004. 67	701, 258. 48	1, 735, 979. 57
CANNES.					
Confectionery	189. 14	611. 26			800. 50
Earthenware	46. 72	525. 81		359. 53	932. 06
Furniture (carved wood)				177. 56	177. 56
Household goods				386. 00	386. 00
Meal, almond	195. 78	186. 18	108. 18	104. 22	594. 34
Mineral water	23. 16				23. 16
Oil:					
Almond	902. 39	1, 920. 26	1, 704. 00	1, 235. 50	5, 762. 15
Olive	9, 388. 18	9, 003. 82	10, 581. 93	10, 160. 95	39, 134. 88
Rape seed	19. 05				19. 05
Paper and labels	32. 02				32. 02
Perfumery	109, 448. 84	240, 547. 29	114, 615. 09	71, 570. 23	536, 181. 45
Total	120, 245. 26	252, 794. 72	127, 009. 20	83, 903. 99	584, 043. 17
CHATEL.					
Almonds	190. 48				190. 48
Bitter almonds				536. 08	536. 08
Capers		624. 65	373. 43		998. 08
Confitures	10, 264. 94	14, 582. 42	2, 553. 77	2, 583. 72	35, 984. 85
Cuttlefish bones		205. 86			205. 86
Drugs	1, 691. 29	971. 90	5, 211. 51	571. 21	8, 445. 91
Essences	419. 05	633. 95	697. 80	209. 47	1, 960. 27
Glycerin				6, 746. 90	6, 746. 90
Lithograph stones			177. 10	204. 19	381. 29
Mushrooms	1, 299. 50				1, 299. 50

Statement showing the value of the exports declared for export to the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CETTE—continued.					
Paintings.....			\$174.00		\$174.00
Seed, different sorts of.....	\$553.42	\$624.50			1,177.92
Seed of celery.....	1,691.43	3,476.00			5,167.43
Tartar.....	42,553.30	13,413.70	43,999.78	\$85,978.16	185,944.94
Verdigris.....	1,777.47	1,029.46	636.53	574.17	4,017.03
Vermouth.....	91.43		194.76		286.19
Vines.....			97.14		97.14
Wine.....	1,077.90	2,154.30	1,302.20	170.20	4,704.60
Total.....	67,610.77	37,716.74	55,418.02	97,774.10	258,319.13
COGNAC.					
Brandy.....	112,613.88	185,542.13	158,967.81	107,803.32	564,927.14
Brass ware.....	700.51	914.87	683.47	544.53	2,843.38
Gloves.....			317.66		317.66
Olive oil.....	458.38				458.38
Paper.....	358.15	898.35	137.93		894.43
Red wine.....	154.40				154.40
Wool.....	4,146.05				4,146.05
Total.....	118,431.37	186,855.85	160,106.87	108,347.85	573,741.44
DIJON.					
Cotton wastes.....				2,223.00	2,223.00
Hardware, machinery, and tools.....	3,622.50	5,364.56	5,879.98	7,499.67	22,366.71
Linen lace goods.....	10,927.99	11,689.32	14,812.61	7,882.54	45,292.46
Macaroni.....	6,569.04	2,472.57	1,296.72	1,935.62	12,274.55
Musical instruments.....	1,982.80		241.83	878.91	3,103.54
Optical goods.....	1,534.88	438.90	826.69	923.51	3,721.98
Pipes and smokers' articles.....	20,547.58	10,647.50	5,209.63	15,285.44	51,690.15
Scales and weights.....	262.07				262.07
Stones, precious and false.....		80.00		201.55	281.55
Watches.....	200.22	682.10	609.96	1,663.64	3,155.92
Wines and liquors.....	16,572.33	68,675.59	22,561.41	20,783.70	123,593.03
Wood storks.....	539.44	286.60	580.93		1,406.97
Woolen goods.....	111.22				111.22
Total.....	62,870.67	95,337.14	52,019.76	59,257.58	269,485.15
GRENOBLE.					
Albumen.....				1,284.95	1,284.95
Cheese.....	10,734.52	20,659.50	9,142.65	11,885.75	52,422.42
Fasteners, glove.....	366.81		732.20	342.00	1,441.01
Gloves.....	455,919.74	283,509.90	294,790.75	132,767.50	1,166,987.89
Liqueurs.....	6,618.05	7,617.60	8,375.55	10,054.25	32,665.45
Machinery.....	1,895.86		255.40		2,151.26
Pastes, alimentary.....	478.45	883.00	790.75	861.90	3,014.10
Skins, raw and dressed.....	18,961.56	822.10	7,640.55	8,634.40	31,048.61
Show cards.....	139.92		92.50		232.42
Tapes for gloves.....	154.14	373.70			527.84
Thread.....				39.25	39.25
Welts for gloves.....	132.11				132.11
Walnuts.....	2,818.75	58,886.00	14,410.35	12,904.45	89,019.55
Wool.....		151.90	945.95		1,097.85
Total.....	493,209.91	372,903.70	337,176.65	178,774.45	1,382,064.71
HAVRE.					
Articles de Paris.....	134.06	304.89			438.95
Asbestos cloth.....		233.44			233.44
Art. works of (pictures).....	7,450.18				7,450.18
Books.....	67.55				67.55
Beans.....		337.75			337.75
Bric-a-brac.....	6,242.08		362.55	480.57	7,205.20
Bristles.....	10,590.32	9,990.70	11,244.74		31,815.76
Camphor.....		8,547.65	22,336.01	7,350.93	38,234.57
Calfskins, leather, and hides.....	57,434.83	13,338.09	2,876.09	4,026.31	77,665.82
Ball bearings.....				432.83	432.83
Cattle.....		2,316.00			2,316.00
Cheese.....	5,345.23	12,419.56	17,044.54	4,219.89	39,029.22
Calculus.....		93.73			93.73
Church ornaments.....	633.20	1,120.10	414.54	2,650.92	4,818.76
Arsenic.....			1,139.32	2,779.68	3,919.00
Coffee.....		7,305.87		143,124.41	150,430.28
Copper.....	23,297.87				23,297.87
Cobalt oil.....	207.88	3,896.44	607.70		4,702.02

Statement showing the value of the exports declared for export to the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HAVRE—continued.					
Cocoa			\$1,868.21		\$1,868.21
Cyloses (American origin)			675.00		675.00
Chlorate of soda			2,648.84		2,648.84
Dyestuffs	\$27,385.64	\$24,448.88	23,183.23	\$23,552.34	98,570.09
Empty bags	125.45				125.45
Feathers	8,783.38	811.62	4,988.16		9,583.11
Furniture and household effects	3,911.14	1,427.50	2,443.09	1,158.00	8,939.73
Glass jars, antique	406.07		193.00	424.80	1,023.67
Hair, cow	2,502.55	3,162.41	1,439.29		7,104.25
Household effects			193.00		193.00
Onions				967.51	967.51
India rubber	25,682.87	81,679.41	17,544.99	62,839.22	137,746.49
Stones	51.01		562.64		613.65
Lard	2,179.78				
Mineral water		7.24			7.24
Lime juice				947.70	947.70
Liquor	8,558.96	19,969.67	11,829.22	13,487.03	53,844.88
Machinery	196.86	783.40			930.26
Musical instruments	189.72				189.72
Oils				1,026.25	1,026.25
Nickel	5,043.08		3,003.89		8,046.97
Ocher	1,027.45	1,171.77	1,339.29	1,711.35	5,249.86
Mustard			11.94		11.94
Paintings and frames			349.16		349.16
Paté de fote gras		252.60			252.60
Vegetables	175.06	1,558.45	1,290.17	231.13	3,224.81
Preserves	50.66	689.66	511.99	1,774.64	3,026.95
Nuts, etc		50,832.39			50,832.39
Rags and old paper	18,779.03	9,707.22	16,588.44		45,174.69
Stearin	24,863.53	1,518.16			26,381.69
Seeds, plants, and trees	19,059.22	18,890.77	37,924.36	3,829.46	79,693.81
Saffron	2,859.11	1,253.98	3,850.87	915.65	8,879.61
Sulfuride	2,620.94				2,620.94
Shells		700.92			700.92
Prunes (American origin)			482.50		482.50
Sea flint	296.91		773.12	341.94	1,411.97
Snails		879.47	59.71		439.18
Saddlery			363.28	3,392.58	3,755.86
Sugar		54.46	130.65	66.04	251.15
Tin	16,221.50				16,221.50
Tapestry	3,914.62				3,914.62
Truffles		108.50			108.50
Tinware			10.80		10.80
Table covers			214.52	1,023.50	1,238.02
Whalebone (American origin)			1,300.82		1,300.82
Wines	167.50	1,425.32	1,595.53	516.06	3,704.43
Wool and wool waste	3,839.64	1,375.14	875.24		6,090.02
Woolen cloth				168.68	168.68
Total	265,393.85	235,929.03	194,245.44	283,439.24	978,117.76
LIMOGES.					
Books	323.23				323.23
China	141,858.81	187,932.42	437,123.12	298,887.25	1,065,801.60
Rabbit hair	15,245.34		7,074.79		15,245.34
Truffles	618.24		1,854.48	4,440.79	618.24
Total	158,045.62	187,932.42	446,652.39	303,328.04	1,081,988.41
LYONS.					
Argols	4,035.18		9,713.26		13,748.44
Brandy		1,464.19	2,006.60	1,906.88	5,377.67
Candle wicks	330.31	2,424.50	294.26	838.42	3,887.69
Carpets and tapestries	2,764.00	2,072.53			4,836.53
Celluloid, manufactures of	2,485.18	5,989.42	5,187.36	1,642.78	15,304.74
Charcoal for censers		173.70	173.70		347.40
Chlorate of potassium			930.50		930.50
Church ornaments and metal trimmings	58,517.62	75,656.90	108,404.25	59,132.28	301,711.05
Cotton goods	244.32	1,525.08	897.02	726.11	3,492.53
Dyestuffs	13,820.89	20,268.60	13,395.45	15,333.08	62,818.02
Glue and gelatin	13,167.10	10,465.67	12,507.90	12,417.16	48,557.83
Hardware, machinery, and tools	7,914.08	5,464.63	3,729.20	7,060.26	24,198.17
Hair, animal			619.15		619.15
Hatters' furs	8,032.55	3,222.93	1,433.46		12,688.94
Macaroni	14,681.49	15,352.91	15,333.01	4,209.13	49,576.54
Marble for mosaics	3,205.63	4,588.71	2,484.30	1,020.82	11,299.46

Statement showing the value of the exports declared for export to the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LYONS—continued.					
Mineral waters	\$11,230.86	\$12,300.85	\$2,390.88	\$1,466.03	\$27,388.62
Music strings and instruments	3 487.43	1,136.30	2,945.46	6,545.44	14,114.63
Paper, manufactures of			766.30	430.40	1,196.70
Preserved fruits	1,442.78	3,934.35	1,331.45	940.30	7,648.88
Preserved meats (sausages)	204.77				204.77
Silk:					
Cocoons		26,425.21			26,425.21
Combed	5,633.96	4,243.59		2,792.02	12,669.57
Floss	209.68				209.68
Raw	497,101.32	516,863.63	309,602.15	137,178.88	1,460,745.48
Spun	6,363.27	9,381.68	17,827.12	6,004.26	39,576.33
Thrown		264.02			264.02
Waste	41,444.01	101,724.10	46,357.26	30,163.30	219,688.67
Handkerchiefs, ties, flags, etc.	7,020.86	283.20	77.20	1,941.71	9,322.97
Piece goods	1,080,744.50	775,910.40	1,020,205.96	458,503.27	3,335,484.13
Pongees	132,206.06	162,793.30	196,287.55	101,141.71	592,428.62
Ribbons	42,370.08	23,859.70	30,446.55	17,674.70	114,351.03
Tulles and veillings	204,494.53	244,804.95	275,645.21	247,486.77	972,431.46
Velvets and plushes	196,475.24	89,843.20	63,962.84	64,603.30	414,884.58
Seeds and plants		1,179.26			1,179.26
Skins, hides, and leather	24,661.14	8,537.38	6,770.08	8,508.95	48,477.55
Statuary				138.38	138.38
Stones, precious				241.63	241.63
Terra alba		370.18	387.62		757.80
Theatrical goods	1,975.94				1,975.94
Thread, metallic			6,525.90		6,525.90
Wines and liquors	125.76	426.53	149.50	906.50	1,607.29
Woolen goods				819.22	819.22
Total	2,386,490.54	2,132,981.60	2,158,878.45	1,191,302.39	7,869,652.98
MARSEILLES.					
Abantho					3,592.12
Antiquities					1,659.80
Almonds					139,967.78
Asphalt					5,387.75
Argols and tartar					388,899.51
Bulbs					66,551.87
Beauxite					107.45
Beans					1,330.54
Candied fruit					94,444.37
Cork					713.93
Cuttlefish bones					338.56
Cement					17,256.03
Chloride of lime					8,404.80
Chloride of soda					4,525.41
Carpets					1,300.59
Coffee					1,075.36
Chemicals					6,919.18
Drugs					45,444.41
Dates					169.31
Extract of merit					16,296.72
Fruit pulp					2,773.30
Farina					4,491.39
Filberts					5,979.49
Flowers					1,080.80
Glue					63,950.14
Glycerine					140,538.95
Goatskins					101,845.80
Gun stocks					164.61
Gum arabic					5,572.75
Gum					7,280.00
Glazed calfskins					3,728.00
Grease					426.60
Hair					38,344.07
Hats					3,231.41
Hides					16,660.13
Indigo					951.10
Immortelles					956.17
Liquors					2,943.86
Licorice					779.70
Macaroni					48,096.95
Marble					18,645.62
Mosaics					11,805.24
Mineral water					3,626.77
Machinery					361.88
Linen goods					3,896.55
Other					46,009.31

Statement showing the value of the exports declared for export to the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MARSEILLES—continued.					
Oils:					
Almond					\$635.62
Castor					4,419.34
Cocoanut					37,060.89
Essential					390.05
Machinery					57,394.83
Olive					160,531.88
Other					1,985.59
Peanut					1,111.56
Sesame					12,855.57
Olives and capers					1,111.26
Paper					28,518.85
Pistachios					1,375.09
Pens					627.59
Rags and old rope					107,157.54
Raffia					1,534.95
Soap					51,869.01
Skins					183,900.08
Seeds:					
Beet					1,448.20
Celery					5,687.22
Castor					1,811.95
Canary					490.45
Coriander					5,264.45
Other					22,234.50
Sticks and handles					888.06
Sugar					9,790.54
Sundries					6,471.69
Silk					2,043.61
Talc					2,240.48
Tassels					1,639.27
Terra alba					7,007.21
Tar and pitch					4,027.64
Truffles					1,694.46
Tobacco					161.15
Vermuth					67,030.83
Vinegar					80.95
Wool					681,942.50
Wine					6,184.40
Wood:					
For pipes					89,233.05
Ebony					174.47
Other					2,918.47
Walnuts					142,057.58
Total					3,002,658.36
MENTONE.					
Household goods				\$6,000.00	6,000.00
MONACO.					
Spirits			\$463.20		463.20
Wines			458.37		458.37
Total			921.57		921.57
NANTES.					
Angelica			42.66		42.66
Beans	\$2,927.66				2,927.66
Books	591.16	\$262.28	328.93	1,944.33	3,126.70
Cotton cloth				350.42	350.42
Canned goods		691.07			691.07
Clear cotton				264.45	264.45
Chestnut extract		206.54			206.54
Church ornaments				115.80	115.80
Eau de vie		61.13			61.13
Foies-gras	780.53	1,186.24	671.44	876.54	3,514.75
Glue	177.97		127.88		305.85
Hardware				261.23	261.23
Kernels, green walnut			137.92		137.92
Locks			243.51		243.51
Macaroni	219.83		274.40		494.23
Mackerel	372.49				372.49
Mushrooms	4,557.19	1,894.10	4,968.48	2,232.04	13,651.81
Mine orange	1,472.99	1,450.31	1,494.79	1,487.26	5,905.35
Pease	33,765.75			966.87	34,732.62

Statement showing the value of the exports declared for export to the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
NANTES—continued.					
Plants.....	\$309.52	\$34,215.29	\$6,435.21	.....	\$40,960.02
Pickles.....	323.09	.....	.....	.....	323.09
Rosaries.....	510.10	.....	112.13	.....	622.23
Sardines.....	128,938.25	197,801.52	51,046.86	\$39,991.92	377,786.53
Seeds.....	3,914.13	23,060.15	10,029.32	.....	37,003.60
Silk.....	.....	.....	98.94	895.45	994.39
Sprats.....	9,937.43	4,594.74	24,600.06	8,568.20	47,720.43
Tapioca.....	.....	.....	.....	72.25	72.25
Vegetables.....	.....	.....	.....	84.13	84.13
Tripe.....	.....	.....	.....	57.12	57.12
Truffles.....	.....	162.12	.....	547.15	709.27
Walnuts.....	2,647.79	2,483.12	.....	1,720.00	6,851.00
Wines.....	3,072.37	2,033.49	2,004.88	.....	7,110.74
NICE.					
Clock.....	.....	.....	125.45	.....	125.45
Earthenware.....	.....	150.56	.....	.....	150.56
Household goods.....	10,055.19	1,273.80	.....	1,544.00	12,872.99
Oil, olive.....	4,593.92	5,920.02	4,957.85	5,449.44	20,921.23
Paintings.....	.....	.....	.....	743.05	743.05
Perfumery.....	.....	.....	.....	77.20	77.20
Total.....	14,649.11	7,344.38	5,083.30	7,813.69	34,890.48
PARIS.					
Albumen.....	6,122.00	9,380.00	8,754.00	10,352.00	34,608.00
Argols.....	26,030.00	14,247.00	33,148.00	33,105.00	106,530.00
Art, works of (paintings, bronzes, statuary, and antiquities).....	862,401.00	836,233.00	302,802.00	298,127.00	2,299,563.00
Blackings.....	21,987.00	31,460.00	6,511.00	23,282.00	83,220.00
Books, prints, engravings, etc.....	68,844.00	77,581.00	81,481.00	51,890.00	279,796.00
Boots, shoes, and manufactures of leather.....	3,089.00	407.00	2,116.00	2,248.00	7,860.00
Brandy and liquors.....	7,122.00	11,796.00	15,686.00	9,405.00	44,009.00
Bristles.....	25,323.00	36,898.00	27,783.00	17,750.00	107,763.00
Brushes.....	111,469.00	92,486.00	106,090.00	100,127.00	410,142.00
Buttons and trimmings.....	232,684.00	220,448.00	421,203.00	91,193.00	965,528.00
Carriages.....	10,970.00	12,343.00	2,384.00	3,983.00	29,660.00
Chemicals.....	15,537.00	15,211.00	76,911.00	55,142.00	162,801.00
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings.....	50,416.00	37,508.00	43,258.00	26,906.00	158,088.00
Clocks and watches, and material for.....	83,205.00	80,953.00	37,366.00	28,496.00	230,020.00
Confectionery and chocolate.....	13,430.00	11,630.00	10,809.00	8,574.00	44,443.00
Corsets.....	28,195.00	31,596.00	28,102.00	36,636.00	126,529.00
Costumes and dresses.....	138,604.00	65,471.00	107,605.00	31,624.00	343,304.00
Cotton goods.....	54,816.00	111,457.00	77,299.00	50,585.00	294,157.00
Dyestuffs.....	995.00	5,973.00	.....	341.00	7,309.00
Drugs and medicines.....	42,507.00	44,606.00	36,095.00	33,757.00	156,965.00
Fancy goods.....	355,468.00	406,774.00	343,198.00	292,612.00	1,398,052.00
Feathers and flowers (artificial) and millinery.....	1,092,541.00	631,695.00	1,286,958.00	491,085.00	3,502,279.00
Furniture and household effects.....	192,233.00	101,632.00	77,371.00	106,193.00	477,419.00
Glassware and china earthenware and tiles.....	227,617.00	197,022.00	71,459.00	66,644.00	562,742.00
Gloves.....	220,745.00	110,220.00	198,567.00	55,716.00	573,258.00
Glue and glycerin and gelatin.....	27,403.00	194,098.00	286,439.00	286,230.00	794,170.00
Groceries.....	93,037.00	.....	.....	.....	93,037.00
Grease, tallow, and stearin.....	9,948.00	1,182.00	604.00	1,256.00	12,990.00
Hair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animal.....	2,634.00	4,891.00	1,618.00	1,953.00	11,096.00
Human.....	12,326.00	8,033.00	11,333.00	17,051.00	48,743.00
Hardware, machinery, and manufactures of metal.....	85,823.00	93,318.00	58,127.00	48,647.00	285,955.00
Hatters' goods (rabbit skins, etc.) and furs.....	921,016.00	364,643.00	155,358.00	276,320.00	1,717,337.00
Horn strips, for corsets.....	32,809.00	20,085.00	34,399.00	21,095.00	108,488.00
Horses.....	7,488.00	965.00	4,343.00	.....	12,796.00
Bulldogs.....	.....	.....	.....	386.00	386.00
Hosiery and underwear.....	24,955.00	50,285.00	84,075.00	36,187.00	195,502.00
Jewelry and precious stones.....	492,326.00	332,040.00	374,517.00	351,075.00	1,549,958.00
Laces, crapes, and embroideries and veilings.....	322,108.00	367,801.00	508,051.00	191,430.00	1,389,390.00
Linen goods.....	30,151.00	19,733.00	15,846.00	26,754.00	92,484.00
Macaroni.....	1,557.00	.....	.....	.....	1,557.00
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods.....	1,867,619.00	821,763.00	1,522,678.00	345,820.00	4,557,880.00

Statement showing the value of the exports declared for export to the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
PARIS—continued.					
Musical instruments.....	\$39,677.00	\$33,280.00	\$27,052.00	\$35,960.00	\$135,978.00
Optical and scientific instruments..	154,303.00	118,857.00	68,309.00	83,603.00	425,072.00
Paints, colors, and artists' supplies.	34,209.00	40,235.00	35,281.00	30,172.00	139,900.00
Paper and stationery.....	19,380.00	12,672.00	10,359.00	9,007.00	51,418.00
Perfumery and toilet articles.....	149,424.00	203,934.00	185,767.00	138,440.00	677,565.00
Pipes and smokers' articles.....	14,945.00	13,535.00	9,290.00	4,195.00	41,965.00
Platinum.....	62,614.00	75,496.00	99,498.00	78,536.00	316,194.00
Preserved fruits and vegetables and olive oil.....	70,947.00	72,735.00	50,757.00	60,958.00	255,397.00
Rags.....	43,518.00	34,200.00	30,614.00	2,518.00	110,850.00
Seeds and plants and clover.....	95,858.00	189,642.00	169,677.00	99,904.00	555,081.00
Shawls.....	5,286.00	5,807.00	8,607.00	3,418.00	23,116.00
Silk goods.....	234,668.00	61,882.00	141,124.00	61,095.00	498,769.00
Sardines.....				3,431.00	3,431.00
Skins, hides, and leather.....	470,879.00	235,779.00	290,287.00	207,368.00	1,204,313.00
Stones (millstones, marble, etc.)...	10,626.00	6,928.00	8,087.00	8,890.00	34,501.00
Upholstery goods and wall paper.	248,305.00	134,302.00	143,845.00	104,802.00	631,254.00
Vanilla and vanilline.....	16,382.00	34,236.00	10,056.00	9,155.00	69,829.00
Wine.....	10,945.00	12,909.00	5,397.00	3,204.00	32,455.00
Wood and woodenware.....				2,147.00	2,147.00
Wool and wool waste.....	1,889.00	775.00	7,076.00	6,948.00	16,688.00
Woolen cloth.....	30,186.00	16,966.00	14,379.00	48,962.00	110,493.00
Yarns.....	22,611.00				22,611.00
All other articles.....	404,374.00	294,803.00	536,895.00	174,735.00	1,410,807.00
Total.....	9,989,992.00	7,084,119.00	8,290,654.00	4,707,472.00	30,072,237.00
REIMS.					
Buckles.....	371.52	974.45	1,133.96		2,479.93
Beet root seeds.....		3,618.75		979.74	4,598.49
Caoutchouc.....	4,184.63	2,139.89	1,775.48	2,964.25	11,064.25
China ware.....	9,152.16	4,967.78	4,669.11	6,826.11	25,615.16
Corsets.....	117.95	157.37	96.31	104.22	475.85
Cotton goods.....	2,261.75	1,531.32	7,049.65	8,906.56	19,749.24
Dried vegetables and farinaceous.....			495.65		495.65
Drugs and chemical stuffs.....	7,154.28	25,478.19	21,434.87	21,133.30	75,200.61
Fancy goods.....	149.50	354.57	730.93	262.70	1,497.70
Furniture.....	63.23	512.99			576.22
Gingerbread and cakes.....	202.48	225.09	159.21	168.77	755.55
Glass.....					
Glassware.....	123.32	3,026.48	2,304.43	2,774.12	8,228.35
Plate glass.....	21,253.82	15,965.02	17,110.09	7,058.63	61,407.56
Watch crystals.....	483.92	1,551.72	957.63		2,993.27
Iron.....					
Iron carriage attachments.....		138.72			138.72
Steel printing designs.....	747.40	1,527.20	1,277.96	1,074.00	4,626.56
Steel tubes and hardware.....	8,291.55	16,535.53	18,069.81	30,539.35	73,456.24
Kid gloves.....	299.10				299.10
Lithographic cards and maps.....	24.13	174.76	455.48	9.65	664.02
Machinery.....	100.15			383.23	483.38
Mineral water.....	290.45				290.45
Musical instruments.....			64.92		64.92
Preserved fruits.....		337.23		451.02	1,268.75
Rabbit skins.....	7,520.56				7,520.56
Silk, shoddy, or waste.....	797.42	1,539.30	1,848.47	1,018.48	5,203.67
Statuary.....	2,919.80	2,240.68	3,196.27	2,998.81	11,355.56
Straw hats.....	4,106.05	15,241.40	24,647.67	13,274.77	57,269.89
Straw coverings.....	427.50				427.50
Tin foil.....	273.00	338.60	629.65		1,241.25
Wall paper.....			844.91	129.04	973.95
Wash blue.....	2,042.10		786.31	59.18	2,887.59
Willow ware.....	7,841.85	13,334.82	11,813.40	8,030.76	41,020.83
Wine.....					
Brandy.....	39.62	27.02			66.64
Champagne.....	565,651.10	1,373,072.42	718,177.19	801,866.96	3,490,767.67
Ordinary table.....		46.32		411.34	457.66
Woolen textiles.....	93,731.50	56,898.95	60,385.40	17,720.04	228,735.89
Woolen yarns.....	10,941.55	736.10	684.77		12,362.42
Sundries.....		33.77	76.06	304.94	414.77
Total.....	751,563.33	1,513,246.44	900,895.59	931,469.57	4,127,174.93

Statement showing the value of the exports declared for export to the United States at the several consulates and agencies in France, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ST. ETIENNE.					
Belting.....		\$508.14			\$508.14
Bonbons.....	\$2,394.60	2,680.16	\$1,698.72		6,753.57
Braids.....	5,682.53	12,074.84	4,564.48	\$5,834.80	28,156.65
Button stock.....	6,165.23	7,216.56	9,226.90	3,955.07	26,563.76
Cheese.....	4,035.91	7,989.42	2,085.53	1,564.50	15,675.36
Chemicals.....	170.76		21.24		192.00
Cotton waste.....			3,867.37		3,867.37
Gloves.....	16,210.22	16,643.01	14,005.74	4,424.81	51,283.28
Glove skin.....		1,716.43	924.47	889.72	3,530.62
Haircloth.....	1,077.87				1,077.87
Harness (looms).....	1,525.52	877.52	1,647.38	2,122.68	6,173.10
Hats.....				182.42	182.42
Knives.....	395.06	528.63	436.35	124.48	1,484.52
Lace.....	16,785.93	29,159.58	28,758.38	17,216.16	91,920.05
Linings.....	894.64	882.28			1,776.92
Locks.....		341.85		229.15	571.00
Macaroni.....	122.99				122.99
Machinery.....			118.65		118.65
Mineral water.....	187.78	112.51			300.29
Mohair.....	829.05				829.05
Rat traps.....	5,205.59	4,200.16	3,023.53	2,840.56	15,269.84
Ribbons:					
Silk.....	83,685.61	116,109.33	105,240.55	12,962.78	317,998.27
Velvet.....	213,355.81	155,119.75	49,929.01	24,321.31	442,725.88
Elastic.....	1,762.89	5,206.89	2,235.51	366.11	9,571.40
Sythes.....			182.47		182.47
Springs (looms).....				98.81	98.81
Wine.....				352.41	352.41
Total.....	360,488.08	361,347.06	227,966.28	77,485.27	1,027,286.69
TOULON.					
Bulbs.....	882.45	105.09			987.54
Immortelles.....	342.73	2,600.00	1,468,735.00	382.60	4,794,065.00
Seeds.....		60.90			60.90
Total.....	1,225.18	2,765.99	1,468,735.00	382.60	5,842,505.00
TROYES.					
Hosiery.....	126,035.36	65,349.02	141,833.13	134,706.28	467,923.79
Kid gloves.....	9,460.00	60,348.34	67,972.71	44,329.08	182,110.13
Total.....	135,495.36	125,697.36	209,805.84	179,035.36	650,033.92

GERMANY.

GENERAL REPORT.¹

Germany would be an excellent market for our manufactures, as well as our food products, were it not that protection ideas have found so much favor among its legislators. In Germany, the manufacturing classes look with jealousy on the United States as already a rival in many fabrics, and soon to be a rival in more. But the landowning classes, which have great power in the imperial and other courts, in the army and Government departments, in the Reichstag and the legislatures of the several sovereign states belonging to the Empire, are even more active and outspoken in their objection to American food products. From them, starting with Prince Bismarck's organ in Hamburg, has lately come the proposal for an offensive and defensive union of the countries of the continent of Europe against the products of the United States. It is certain that Germany can not raise enough food products

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

to supply her population, but those who are willing to concede this argue that, with sufficient restrictions on foreign imports, it would pay Germans to raise enough to meet all demands, and that meantime, the United States should not furnish the lacking amount, but some European country to which Germany is under obligations of alliance or reciprocity.

Germany occupies a peculiar attitude toward the United States, because the emigration to North America has been very large and the opinion prevails that a German who has once settled in the United States is thereafter lost to Germany. The number of Germans who have emigrated and return to spend much money in Germany, educate their children, etc., does not seem to impress the public.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

The following table shows the number of transatlantic emigrants out of the German Empire, annually, during the years 1876 to 1895, inclusive, with the percentage the annual emigration bears to the population, and the emigration to the United States. By comparing the several years in this table, one sees that a falling off in emigration from Germany to the United States means a general falling off, or, in other words, that what emigration there happens to be is, in overwhelming quantity, an emigration across the Atlantic to North America.

Transatlantic emigration.

Year.	Total emigration.			Year.	Total emigration.		
	German emigrants.	Per thousand of population.	To the United States.		German emigrants.	Per thousand of population.	To the United States.
1876	29,644	0.69	22,767	1886	83,325	1.77	75,591
1877	22,898	.53	18,240	1887	104,787	2.20	95,976
1878	25,627	.58	20,373	1888	103,951	2.16	94,364
1879	35,888	.80	30,808	1889	96,070	1.97	84,424
1880	117,097	2.60	103,115	1890	97,103	1.97	85,112
1881	220,902	4.96	206,189	1891	120,089	2.41	108,611
1882	203,585	4.45	189,373	1892	116,339	2.31	107,803
1883	173,616	3.77	159,894	1893	87,677	1.73	75,102
1884	149,065	3.22	139,339	1894	40,964	.80	34,210
1885	110,119	2.36	102,224	1895	37,498	.72	30,692

IMPROVED CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

The reason for the decline in the general emigration out of Germany is to be found, in the main, in the betterment of conditions among the German laboring classes. The workingmen have obtained many favors of late years, not only in more hygienic conditions and improvement in wages, but in life and accident insurances, whereby they are protected in old age and some provision made for their families. Coincidentally with this is a decline in the prospects of emigrants to the United States, where financial matters have been unsettled and great aggregations of capital, by monopolizing extensive branches of industry and controlling labor-saving machines, have reduced the demand for labor. While the tendency in Germany is to force the price of food up, in order to make agriculture more profitable, the finances have been managed with great intelligence, and the huge burdens of the army, navy, and Government are now borne with ease; so that, of late, the appropriations have surpassed the estimated outlays.

The falling off in emigration, however, seems to be more the result of hard conditions in the United States than the undoubtedly improved conditions in Germany, if we may judge from the number of the unemployed in Germany. In June, 1895, the Hamburg authorities reported 11,634 male and 4,260 female unemployed, and in December of the same year, 14,785 male and 3,503 female. This represented 24 and 26 per cent of the population of Hamburg. In Germany at large, a low estimate would be 200,000 unemployed. To meet this distress, societies for the supply of labor have been formed in Berlin, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Essen, and Wiesbaden, Baden, Heidelberg, and Offenburg. In 1895, the Berlin society provided, out of 23,573 demands for work, no less than 17,095 persons with places. In Cologne, during 1895, there were 15,820 demands and 8,860 persons were supplied with work. In Württemberg, the communes undertake to find work for the unemployed; the "Arbeitsämter" of the various communes have a central office at Stuttgart to which they report weekly. A curious and very successful system exists in Luxemburg. There, lists of workmen demanding work are hung up at the post-offices, and the central post-office undertakes the task of constantly revising a general list of such names and demands and sending it out to the various post-offices for publication.

GERMAN COLONIZATION.

In connection with emigration is the rise of Germany as a colonial power. Two main factors can be given for this movement; a desire to secure such profits as the British gain from their colonies by controlling new lands into which their products and manufactures flow, and the consideration that, by means of colonies, the emigration to the United States might be diverted. Germany has not been content to push the British Empire hard with her manufactures, entering into successful competition in Japan, China, Africa, and the Pacific, as well as in North and South America, but wishes to rival her as a founder and organizer of colonies. In West Africa, on the Bight of Benin, Guinea Coast, she has a small territory called Togo, occupied since 1884. In the same region, with a seacoast opposite the Spanish island of Fernando Po, she has a much larger territory, Kamerun, stretching north-eastward to the great Lake Tshad, occupied also in 1884; it has 495,000 square kilometers (188,100 square miles), and about 3,500,000 population. South of the equator and north of Cape Colony, she has a very large territory called German Southwest Africa; it contains 835,100 square kilometers (317,338 square miles) and about 200,000 inhabitants, but its only good harbor, Walfisch Bay, is in the hands of the British. On the east coast of Africa, Germany has had since 1884 a still larger possession, called German East Africa, from the first to the twelfth degree of latitude south. Its area is 995,000 square kilometers (378,100 square miles), and it is supposed to have 3,000,000 inhabitants. The British own two large islands off this coast, Zanzibar and Pemba, while the Germans own Mafia Island. In the Pacific Ocean, a portion of the great East Indian Island New Guinea and an archipelago in the same waters have been German since 1884. The area is estimated at 25,000 square kilometers (9,500 square miles) and the population at about 400,000.

So far as the area is concerned, Germany has very extensive colonies, but up to the present time, it can be safely said that they have cost her far more than she has gained from them, or is likely in the immediate future to gain. Emigration is shy of these tropical climes. Dazzling

inducements have been offered to colonists again and again, but the few settlers who have ventured out seem to die, or return as broken men, or drift to other colonies. The main reason is the climate, which, in most of the German colonies, is deadly to the European, especially to the north European; but another very important reason is the bureaucratic and often tyrannical character of the German officials and military men who are sent out to administer the colonies and comprise overwhelmingly the majority of the white population. They rarely are able to adapt themselves to the necessities of an absolutely different style of life, and either wear themselves, the settlers, and natives out with punctilios and routine work or use their power with the arrogance and unscrupulousness of men suddenly given authority who have been more accustomed to obey than to command.

The colonies have been promoted by an organization called *Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft*, which has its central bureau in Berlin, but is represented in all the chief towns of the Empire. The honorary president is Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, and the president is Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The colonies are under the foreign office, and the colonial department is represented by Dr. Kayser, actual privy councillor of the legation.

The great emigration to the United States in the years 1881 and 1882 was the immediate cause for the determination of the German Government, then conducted by Prince Bismarck, to seize lands in Africa and elsewhere for colonial purposes. A German colonial society was founded December, 1882. The occupation of these colonies took place in 1884, after consultation with other European countries equally desirous of seizing what there was to take. The same year, was founded the Society for German Colonization. But an attempt to popularize the colonies interests the whole country, which has, in the management or promotion of colonies, representatives from all the upper castes of Germany. This interest was not aroused, however, until the tide of emigration across the Atlantic began again to swell to unusual proportions.

In 1887, the two societies above mentioned combined to form the German Colonial Society, and by 1890, the organization was perfected throughout Germany. Now it has 16,000 members who pay from \$1.50 to \$2 per annum, and 234 branches in Germany; there are also branches in Tokyo, Apia, London, Paris, Brussels, and Antwerp. It publishes the *Deutsche Kolonial Zeitung*, a weekly, that is sent to members without charge. The society has a very broad field since it proposes to assist all national undertakings in foreign parts whether actually in German colonies or not; this, in addition to the main purpose of turning emigration away from countries like the United States where the emigrants are for the most part lost to the fatherland.

At present, German Southwest Africa has a population of 1,080 male whites, of whom 780 are Germans, 156 are Boers, and 122 Englishmen; including women and children there are 2,025 whites. Of the 780 Germans, 586 are soldiers and officials.

German East Africa has about 750 white population, of whom 431 are Germans, 28 Greeks, 20 Englishmen; the greater part of the Germans are officials and soldiers who live chiefly in the seaport Dar-es-Salam, a little south of Zanzibar. Togo has 79 Germans, of whom 23 are officials and 27 missionaries; Kamerun, 157 Germans, 33 Englishmen, 17 Americans, and 15 Swedes; the entire white population is 230. Finally, the New Guinea colony has 109 Germans, almost exclusively officers of the New Guinea Company and missionaries, while on the

Marshall Islands, there are 33 Germans, 13 Englishmen, and 10 Americans.

Thus it is plain that German colonies are very far from self-supporting; up to the present, they seem to attract no settlers worth mentioning. But they afford places for officials and soldiers and give arguments for the demands which proceed from an influential section of politicians for a larger fleet; they also help to widen German trade, but at a rather high cost to the taxpayers.

AGRICULTURAL AGAINST INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.

Very remarkable is the change in the population of Germany so far as concerns the proportions that the agricultural and manufacturing classes bear to the entire nation. In 1882, the number of Germans to be reckoned broadly as belonging to agriculture was 8,236,696. Thirteen years later (June, 1895), they numbered 8,292,692, an increase of only 56,196. Owing to the large increase of the population as a whole, this really represents a falling off of the agricultural class. In 1882, this class was calculated to comprise 43.38 per cent of the whole population, but in 1895 only 36.19 per cent. Agriculture in Germany is constantly falling more and more into the hands of women. One often sees ten women to one man in the field at harvest time. In 1895, women agriculturists numbered 2,753,154, against 2,534,909 in 1882, an increase of 218,245. In 1895, men agriculturists numbered 5,539,538, against 5,701,587 in 1882, a decrease of 162,049.

There has been a large decrease in the number of Germans engaged in agriculture in the narrower sense; that is to say, field work, plowing, reaping, etc. In 1895, the number engaged in agriculture proper was 8,045,441, against 8,068,966 in 1882, a decrease of 23,525.

This decrease, though small in numbers, represents a large decrease, owing to the increase of the general population.

In these thirteen years, the proportion of women has increased 8 per cent; that of men has decreased 4 per cent. The number engaged in agriculture in general, in 1895, was 18,501,307, against 19,225,455 in 1882, a decrease of 724,148.

POPULATION.

[Census of 1895.]

Employment.	Prussia.	The Empire.
Agriculture, gardening, stock raising, forestry, and fishery.....	11, 375, 096	18, 501, 307
Mining, smelting, manufactures, handicrafts, and building.....	12, 196, 352	20, 253, 241
Trade and transport	3, 585, 430	5, 966, 845
Casual employment	658, 896	896, 807
Army and navy and other branches of public service	1, 671, 827	2, 835, 223
Persons living on dividends or annuities, pensioners, etc.....	2, 002, 714	3, 326, 862
Total	31, 490, 315	51, 770, 284

The number of persons employed in manufactures and commerce has constantly increased. The Rhine Valley is one great country of factories. Saxony is so set with tall chimneys that the face of the land has changed its character, and unless some steps are taken to consume the smoke, the Elbe Valley is likely soon to wear the aspect of the Black Country of England.

In 1895, the number engaged in mines and mining industries was 8,281,230, against 6,396,465 in 1882; an increase of 1,884,765, or 29.47 per cent.

The actual number of persons belonging to the trades and industries were 20,253,241 in 1895, against 16,058,080 in 1882; an increase of 4,195,161.

Commerce and mercantile pursuits show the same enormous increase in proportion to the numbers, viz, 2,338,508 in 1895, against 1,570,318 in 1882; an increase of 768,190, or 48.92 per cent.

Women have increased proportionally more than men in mercantile pursuits, viz, 579,608 in 1895, against 298,110 in 1882; an increase of 281,498, or nearly double in thirteen years.

All persons embraced under the general term of commerce make up 11.52 per cent of the entire population, viz, 5,966,845 in 1895, against 4,531,080 (10 per cent) in 1882; an increase of 1,435,765.

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that large landed proprietors find it difficult to procure hands at harvest, and have to rely on gangs of Polish and other laborers. At the same time, the introduction of labor-saving agricultural implements and machines tends to diminish the number of permanent, settled field hands. Mercantile pursuits and industries now occupy more than one-half the entire population, or 50.64 per cent. Agricultural papers have for the past year printed suggestions from landowners that the Imperial German consuls in China and Japan should report on the feasibility of importing coolies from eastern Asia.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The area of Germany, inclusive of the lands which were taken from Poland for Prussia by Frederick the Great, and from Denmark, Hamburg, Brunswick, Hanover, and France in this generation, is 208,738 square miles. The total population, from the census of 1895, is 51,770,284, of which 25,361,159 are males and 26,361,125 females. The population grows more rapidly than in any other country on the European continent—in this respect in marked contrast with that of France, which remains stationary. Following is a table of the increase:

Growth of the population in the present territory of the Empire.

Year.	Population.	Annual growth.	Year.	Population.	Annual growth.
		<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
1816.....	24,833,000		1880.....	37,747,000	0.88
1820.....	25,294,000	1.43	1885.....	39,656,000	.99
1825.....	28,113,000	1.34	1870.....	40,818,000	.58
1830.....	29,530,000	.98	1875.....	42,729,000	.91
1835.....	30,938,000	.94	1880.....	45,236,000	1.14
1840.....	32,787,000	1.16	1885.....	46,858,000	.70
1845.....	34,398,000	.96	1890.....	49,428,000	1.07
1850.....	35,397,000	.57	1895.....	52,247,000	1.11
1855.....	36,114,000	.40			

As regards Germany, the United States is still the greater producer of food stuffs and cotton; our manufactures form a comparatively insignificant part of the imports here. While Americans have established factories in certain lines, such as kid gloves and vaseline, they are of relatively small importance. Although reports are constantly seen in the American papers of shops being established in German cities for the sale of American goods by Americans, they rarely turn out to be based on actualities. Take the shoe trade, for instance: There is always a report circulating that a syndicate of shoe manufacturers in the United States have opened a shoe store in Berlin or Frankfort or Hamburg, but the store is never opened. The wares are better than German

wares, the shapes are finer, and the leather of more durable quality; but German and Swiss shoe factories more than supply the market with such wares as the Germans are accustomed to buy, and therefore prefer. Moreover, every new labor and time saving machine invented or improved in the United States is immediately brought over and copied. With the low prices of iron, machine making, and labor generally, the local shoe manufacturers can undersell the American, who has to pay duty and freight besides. This is also true in the furniture trade, where British models are copied for those who do not like the German taste in furniture, and sold far below the price of imported British goods. Competition here is so great that if the public showed signs of demanding an American article it would be at once copied and sold cheaper by the German makers. It should not be forgotten that the various trades are very well organized, with their special officers and newspapers; that the commercial men of all cities of any size are leagued together and capable of making concerted efforts to gain a footing in new fields for export. Commerce even has special commercial attachés at the more important centers in foreign parts. While on the whole, it can not be said that their efforts seem to have resulted in much profit to German commerce, they are sometimes in the way of advising the exporters of Germany of new channels of activity, or at any rate of bringing to their attention small points which may facilitate the export trade.

The trouble with "commercial attachés" is that commerce nowadays is conducted on so vast a scale that one man, or a dozen men, in a country like Great Britain or the United States, can produce no appreciable results. The laws that govern commerce are like the elements. At great expenditure of time and trouble, the tides and the winds can be kept away from a given point, but the question naturally occurs whether the gain is not more than outbalanced by the cost. Germany shuts out our cattle and fresh meat; but meat is very dear in Germany in consequence, and while the landowners think they have a profit, the laboring classes are less capable of exertion, owing to the absence of meat from their tables, and for the same reason, the field hand emigrates or turns to commerce or the better paid industries. Thus scarcity of labor, inefficiency in the laborer, and a fall in values of land form more than a balance against the slight rise in meat prices consequent on the exclusion of American meats.

The reasons for the lack of good will toward the United States that often crops up in German journalism are very complicated, but among them, is the silent influence of caste. The returned natives are not liked, and Germans readily include the non-German-American in their disapprobation, and their stay in the old home is discouraged in a thousand little ways.

Germans often call their own land satirically a "police country." This means that the authorities, the officials and police, exercise so close a supervision over the people that none but those born in such an atmosphere can fail to be uncomfortable in it. What seems to us quite needless bothering seems to the native German only the most necessary care for the welfare of the citizen. Germans who have lived a term of years in the United States usually, though not always, feel this supervision very painfully on their return to the old country and conceive a dislike for such things, which they usually express. But the expression of their feelings breeds dislike in turn, and their success in a worldly way occasions envy and jealousy.

Thus, the presence in the United States of many hundred thousand Germans does nothing to make Germany more favorable to the United

States than to lands where no Germans to speak of congregate. On the contrary, a certain resentment lies in the air when a native German citizen contemplates the United States and the swarms of his thriving expatriots there. Perhaps, it is in part due to the belief that the emigrant has not done the share to which he was born, has not served his time in the army, paid the taxes, and accepted the discomforts of existence at home. Doubtless, the citizen at home fixes his eyes mainly on the successful emigrant and forgets or does not dream of the trials, dangers, risks, and deceptions emigrants have to undergo. But the trouble lies deeper than this. A certain infatuation exists in the stay-at-homes, which does not show in Germans alone, but may also be seen in the people of the British Islands. This infatuation consists in a belief, akin in its unreasonableness to a religious dogma, that in some way the stay-at-home is a better and wiser person than the brother or sister who has sought fortune beyond the sea.

Some people hold that such social feelings and race prejudices have no influence on commerce, because people will buy what is convenient and cheap, no matter how much they despise the makers. I am not of that opinion. But even if one agreed to that view, it can hardly be denied that a prejudice in one nation against another hinders the one from learning what are the superior appliances and products of the other. If there be a prejudice in Germany against American products of the field and workshop, this prejudice will be sure to deter many merchants from investing in such things for fear they will not sell, and discourage them from accepting American goods even for sale on commission. Where a prejudice exists, the American must devise means to bring his goods directly to the consumers, where the latter can see them, and not rely much on the efforts of native merchants, who are apt to be discouraged by the adverse tone of the press and leading citizens.

The following statistics of religious beliefs are from the census of 1890: Lutherans, 31,026,810; Catholics, 17,674,921; other Christians, 145,540; Jews, 567,884; other sects, 13,315. The headquarters of the Catholics are on the Rhine, in Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine. The Jews are, as of old, chiefly to be found in the cities, where they are apt to pretty much monopolize banking, journalism, and the ranks of attorneys. They come most in contact with the United States customs officials, owing to their genius for trade, and one thing that embitters the contest going on constantly between the landed proprietors, who are for protection, bounties to exports of agricultural products, and experiments in debasing the coinage that offer a hope to relieve them of debt, and the mercantile classes, who are for something nearer free trade, is the old antagonism between Christian and Hebrew. The movement called Antisemitic has not produced such striking results in Germany as in Austria, but the dislike felt for the monied class in the cities by the indebted class on the land finds expression in racial and religious forms whenever an occasion serves.

The German Empire is composed overwhelmingly of Germans, but some elements of other races are large enough to be at times of some importance. Thus, there are 45,700,000 Germans, but also 3,000,000 Poles, 250,000 Frenchmen, 140,000 Danes, 120,000 Lithuanians, the same number of Wends, 60,000 Slavonian Czechs, and 10,000 Walloons. Many ethnic elements are included as German, because they have lost their languages.

In its commercial relations with others the German Empire favors particularly three nations—Austria and Italy, which belong to the Triple Alliance, and Russia, which is regarded as a field for German

manufactures. This is the result of complicated political and commercial facts that can not be examined here. The commerce of Germany has had a wonderful expansion of late years, since the federated States and free cities have been united into an empire, with the same coinage, railways, banks, and mercantile navy.

The foreign commerce of Germany is given in the following table:

Imports and exports, 1886-1895.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1886.....	18,678,329	\$700,862,400	20,860,237	\$726,209,400
1887.....	21,369,810½	758,910,600	21,490,197½	759,143,800
1888.....	24,104,684½	817,672,800	22,862,125½	797,984,800
1889.....	29,334,292½	972,700,000	20,163,918½	775,023,200
1890.....	31,021,811½	1,016,950,200	21,346,128½	811,461,000
1891.....	31,980,720	1,048,009,200	22,199,634½	794,848,600
1892.....	32,528,826	1,006,026,000	21,926,527½	749,723,800
1893.....	32,865,688½	983,915,800	23,546,829½	772,214,800
1894.....	35,208,404	1,019,629,000	25,224,719	726,257,000
1895.....	35,865,508½	1,080,571,800	26,267,706½	814,983,400

Imports by countries, 1894.

Imports from—	Value.	Percentage of imports.	
		1894.	1893.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Great Britain.....	\$144,846,800	0.142	0.159
Austria-Hungary.....	138,468,400	.136	.14
Russia.....	129,448,200	.127	.085
United States.....	128,830,200	.124	.111
France.....	50,855,800	.05	.658
Netherlands.....	47,409,600	.047	.052
Belgium.....	40,840,800	.04	.046
British East Indies.....	39,055,800	.038	.043
Italy.....	33,655,200	.033	.036
Switzerland.....	32,415,600	.032	.035
Argentine Republic.....	24,728,200	.024	.023
Australia.....	23,276,400	.023	.023
Brazil.....	21,729,400	.021	.03
Chile.....	20,396,600	.02	.019
Denmark.....	17,469,200	.017	.012
Sweden.....	15,089,200	.015	.015
Roumania.....	14,113,400	.014	.02
Dutch East Indies.....	12,471,200	.012	.007
Spain.....	9,377,200	.009	.009
Central American Republics.....	8,520,400	.008	.006
West Africa.....	8,211,000	.008	.007
China.....	6,449,800	.006	.004
Venezuela.....	4,855,200	.005	.004
Norway.....	4,509,600	.005	.005
Turkey.....	4,474,400	.004	.004
Cape.....	3,284,400	.003	.004
Puerto Rico and Cuba.....	3,284,400	.003	.003
Haiti.....	3,236,800	.003	.003
Egypt.....	3,094,000	.003	.003
Portugal.....	3,046,400	.003	.003
Free port of Hamburg.....	2,975,000	.003	.004
Mexico.....	2,875,800	.003	.003
Colombia.....	1,999,200	.002	.001
Uruguay.....	1,975,400	.002	.002
Japan.....	1,666,000	.002	.002
Peru.....	1,428,000	.002	.002
British West Indies.....	1,404,200	.001	.002
Bolivia.....	1,261,400	.001	.003
East Africa.....	1,213,800	.001	.001
Ecuador.....	1,190,000	.001	.001
Greece.....	1,166,200	.001	.001
Servia.....	1,142,400	.001	.002
German West Africa.....	571,200	.001	.001
Bulgaria.....	856,800	.001	.003
British North America.....	476,000	.001	.001
Other countries.....	2,142,000	.002	.002
Total.....	1,019,949,000	100	100

Exports, by countries, 1894.

Whither exported.	Value.	Percentage of exports.	
		1894.	1893.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Great Britain.....	\$150,987,200	0.208	0.207
Austria-Hungary.....	95,604,600	.132	.13
United States.....	64,521,800	.089	.109
Netherlands.....	58,072,000	.08	.074
Russia.....	46,862,400	.064	.057
Switzerland.....	44,815,400	.062	.058
France.....	44,767,800	.062	.063
Belgium.....	35,076,200	.049	.045
Denmark.....	19,849,200	.027	.025
Italy.....	19,035,000	.027	.026
Sweden.....	17,397,800	.024	.022
Brazil.....	13,866,000	.019	.019
Norway.....	9,591,400	.013	.012
British East Indies.....	9,329,600	.013	.014
Free port of Hamburg.....	8,710,800	.012	.009
Roumania.....	8,687,000	.012	.013
Turkey.....	8,187,200	.011	.013
Spain.....	7,282,800	.01	.01
Argentine Republic.....	7,187,600	.01	.013
China.....	5,711,600	.009	.01
Chile.....	5,355,000	.007	.009
Australia.....	4,831,400	.007	.006
Japan.....	4,069,800	.006	.006
British North America.....	3,998,400	.005	.005
Cape.....	2,808,400	.004	.003
Dutch East Indies.....	2,665,600	.004	.004
Mexico.....	2,594,200	.004	.004
Portugal.....	2,594,200	.004	.004
Uruguay.....	1,880,200	.003	.002
West Africa.....	1,737,400	.002	.002
Egypt.....	1,642,200	.002	.002
Central American Republics.....	1,547,000	.002	.002
Venezuela.....	1,475,600	.002	.004
Bulgaria.....	1,356,600	.002	.002
Transvaal.....	1,309,000	.002	.001
Peru.....	999,600	.001	.002
Puerto Rico and Cuba.....	904,400	.001	.002
Greece.....	856,800	.001	.001
Colombia.....	809,200	.001	.001
Servia.....	785,400	.001	.001
Philippine Islands.....	668,400	.001	.001
German West Africa.....	666,400	.001	.001
Haiti.....	547,400	.001	.001
German East Africa.....	380,800	.000	.001
East Africa.....	380,800	.000	.001
Other countries.....	2,451,400	.03	.03
Total.....	726,257,000	100	100

Imports and exports of raw material and manufactures.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Raw material for industries.</i>				
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1886.....	14,558,048	\$281,427,400	16,551,474	\$131,709,200
1887.....	16,405,788	312,184,600	17,074,610	139,277,600
1888.....	19,352,952	354,001,200	18,552,781	153,272,000
1889.....	22,996,482	420,665,000	16,847,591	158,246,200
1890.....	24,153,629	420,641,200	17,727,029	168,575,400
1891.....	24,880,800	412,573,000	18,381,026	163,601,200
1892.....	25,073,049	394,699,200	18,531,021	151,082,400
1893.....	25,946,467	415,095,800	19,817,948	158,960,200
1894.....	26,550,452	396,484,200	20,936,485	159,007,800
1895.....	27,600,968	430,709,000	21,754,081	171,955,000
<i>Manufactures.</i>				
1886.....	1,124,984	202,062,000	2,245,166	462,743,400
1887.....	1,269,781	198,254,000	2,455,662	487,709,600
1888.....	1,446,852	208,007,000	2,381,404	495,540,600
1889.....	1,600,494	236,262,600	1,694,132	490,490,600
1890.....	1,640,876	233,644,600	1,752,712	511,105,000

Imports and exports of raw material and manufactures—Continued.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Manufactures—Continued.</i>				
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1891.....	1,592,718	\$215,199,600	1,968,943	\$487,733,400
1892.....	1,647,862	203,751,800	1,875,797	463,904,800
1893.....	1,709,441	214,438,000	1,988,414	475,524,000
1894.....	1,728,805	198,753,800	2,122,887	447,297,200
1895.....	1,797,329	220,269,000	2,269,165	518,768,600
<i>Total (raw material and manufactures).</i>				
1896.....	15,683,032	483,489,400	18,796,640	594,452,600
1897.....	17,675,570	510,438,600	19,530,272	626,987,200
1898.....	20,799,804	562,608,200	20,934,136	648,812,000
1899.....	24,596,976	656,927,600	18,541,724	657,736,800
1900.....	25,794,505	654,245,800	19,479,742	679,680,400
1891.....	26,473,518	627,772,600	20,349,970	651,334,600
1892.....	26,720,911	598,451,000	20,406,818	614,987,200
1893.....	27,655,908	629,533,800	21,806,362	634,484,200
1894.....	28,279,257	595,238,000	23,059,373	606,305,000
1895.....	29,398,295	650,978,000	24,023,236	690,723,600

Imports and exports of food products.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
1896.....	2,994,922	\$201,300,400	2,063,100	\$115,715,600
1897.....	3,693,896	230,050,300	1,959,449	118,857,200
1898.....	3,304,410	215,818,400	1,927,514	115,620,400
1899.....	4,736,531	290,573,400	1,621,807	95,485,600
1900.....	5,228,300	332,485,000	1,866,004	112,026,600
1891.....	5,506,367	360,117,800	1,849,259	104,434,400
1892.....	5,806,989	357,952,000	1,519,682	115,715,600
1893.....	5,208,918	313,374,600	1,739,891	101,411,800
1894.....	6,619,190	342,053,600	2,164,864	98,532,000
1895.....	6,466,334	330,748,600	2,244,142	98,984,200

Navigation.

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1882.....	18,715	1,827,956
1887.....	20,390	2,315,607
1892.....	22,848	3,042,957

Length of German waterways, 8,652.9 miles.

Sea and ocean navigation.

[Sail and steam.]

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.	Year.	Number.	Tonnage.
1871.....	4,519	1,082,849	1891.....	3,653	1,580,351
1876.....	4,745	1,195,865	1892.....	3,639	1,619,262
1881.....	4,600	1,302,395	1893.....	3,728	1,606,213
1886.....	4,135	1,413,643	1894.....	3,720	1,667,764
1890.....	3,504	1,455,830	1895.....	3,665	1,712,866

Merchant vessels in German ports.

Year.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.	Tonnage.	Without cargo.	Tonnage.	With cargo.	Tonnage.	Without cargo.	Tonnage.
1890.....	54, 834	13, 245, 104	10, 041	1, 123, 979	46, 512	10, 023, 142	18, 406	4, 428, 781
1891.....	56, 564	14, 650, 152	10, 172	1, 309, 630	47, 580	10, 718, 790	19, 172	5, 253, 891
1892.....	56, 273	14, 441, 783	9, 664	1, 196, 995	47, 758	10, 526, 987	17, 825	5, 025, 807
1893.....	57, 224	14, 972, 504	9, 431	1, 194, 528	49, 815	11, 032, 458	17, 404	5, 209, 549
1894.....	60, 732	16, 265, 255	10, 721	1, 213, 880	53, 625	11, 831, 534	18, 340	5, 666, 290

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Bremen and Hamburg in 1894.

Port.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.	Tonnage.	Without cargo.	Tonnage.	With cargo.	Tonnage.	Without cargo.	Tonnage.
Hamburg.....	7, 455	6, 403, 130	751	330, 331	6, 599	4, 756, 647	1, 873	2, 072, 666
Bremen.....	1, 651	685, 491	58	21, 503	1, 312	532, 854	324	135, 706

GERMAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The main exports of Germany to the United States are: Raw beet sugar; Portland cement; gloves and glove leather; ready-made clothing, cloth, and velvets; chemicals, drugs, and colors; toys and dolls; scientific, surgical, optical, and musical instruments; paper ware, fancy and chromo; silk and silk goods; textiles, hosiery; albums; passementeries and laces; trimmings and fancy feathers; china, glass, and pottery; hides; cotton goods; leather goods; linen goods; rags; woolen yarns and woolen goods.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States into Germany are not directly discriminated against. They are, of course, profoundly affected by the supply from other countries, as in grain from South America and India; on the other hand, the immense development of the German mercantile marine tends to cheapen the freights directly across the Atlantic. Germany has recognized the fact that ad valorem duties are in the main expensive, oppressive, and difficult to collect; therefore, her duties are raised chiefly on specific lines, the weight and size of goods. It is true that many interests are at work in Germany trying to force the Government to establish special laws for the purpose of improving their own condition, but rather than admit the general principle of ad valorem duties, the Government has in certain cases taken refuge in quarantines as hindrances to imports.

TAXES.

Americans who settle in Germany as merchants or shopkeepers are surprised at the number of taxes they must pay, such as income tax, industrial tax, insurance of employees, and so on; but these are not more onerous than those which natives must discharge. They are also often surprised at the small scale on which work is done in Germany, particularly at the caution exercised not to produce more of a manufactured article than the exact demand, lest part should not sell and be left unsalable on the manufacturers' or merchants' hands. In the United States, there is far more speculative production, with consequent falls in prices and unsalable stocks of goods.

No important changes have occurred of late in port regulations or customs regulations at Bremen, Hamburg, and Stettin. There are no local regulations known to Messrs. Keenan, Robertson, and Kickbusch, United States consuls at these ports, respectively, which affect adversely American imports into Germany. No new rules are known. Of course, bacon, pork, and meats must have the proper American inspector's certificates attached, and the prohibition of American live plants, of white (Irish) and sweet potatoes remains in force, likewise the famous decrees against fresh beef and cattle on the hoof.

As to facilities for American commerce, Consul Robertson writes from Hamburg:

Consul Kickbusch, of Stettin, writes:

The only article of American growth or make which has undergone great fluctuations of value is cotton; the chief port for cotton is Bremen.

Freight rates from Hamburg, Stettin, and Bremen to the United States are very low, even by the regular steamship lines; tramp steamers and sailing vessels tend to lower them still more. Hamburg's commercial marine has had a tremendous expansion in the last ten years. Her steamers now touch at French ports and compete with the French lines, while their rivalry with the main British lines is too well known to require mention. It can not be said, therefore, that freight rates to the United States are excessive.

The following prices are paid for freights to the United States out of Stettin, the nearest seaport to Berlin:

Articles.	Freight rates.	Articles.	Freight rates.
Cement per ton	\$1. 67	Books per ton	\$5. 95
Dextrin do.	3. 34	Rags do.	2. 98
Farina do.	3. 34	Sago do.	4. 04
Glucose do.	3. 34	Seeds do.	3. 57
Ozocerite do.	3. 34		3. 57
Zinc dust do.	2. 38	Flax and hemp do.	to
Herring:			4. 16
In kegs do.	6. 55	Quartz do.	2. 38
In barrels do.	5. 71	Fusel oil do.	3. 57
Hollow glass do.	1. 42	Ore do.	1. 87
	1. 54	Rape oil do.	4. 76
Sugar do.	to	Paper do.	3. 33
	1. 90		
Zinc in sheets do.	2. 38	Velvets, linen goods, Berlin wool, per	
Zinc and lead in bars do.	1. 90	cubic meter	4. 76
		Chemicals per cubic meter	5. 96

WAGES.

As regards the wages, the following represent the average figures:

Occupation.	Rates of wages.
Laborers on farms:	
Male.....per day	\$0.37½ to \$0.50
Female.....do.	.25
Boys, apprentices about railway stations.....do.	.45
Laborers about railway stations.....do.	.40 to .50
Extra laborers.....do.	.50 to .60
Regular station assistants.....do.	.55
Ticket takers and punchers.....do.	.75
Bookbinders.....per hour	.10
Hod carriers.....per day	.30
Bricklayers.....do.	.50 to .55
Sewing girls (regular work).....do.	.25
Shop girls.....per month	7.00 to 24.00
Printers' apprentices.....per day	.75
Typesetters.....do.	.85 to 1.75
Domestic servants, boarded and lodged:	
Berlin, fine cooks.....per month	8.00 to 12.00
Small city or town, cook.....do.	5.00 to 7.50
Country, cook.....do.	3.75 to 5.00
Berlin, manservant (and living).....do.	10.00 to 15.00
Manservant in small city or country (and living).....do.	7.00 to 12.00
Berlin, chambermaid.....do.	5.00 to 7.00
Small town, chambermaid.....do.	4.00 to 6.00
Country, chambermaid.....do.	2.50 to 3.50

In Government printing offices, the Government pays a portion of the invalid and accident insurance and the workmen are compelled to pay the rest. The same is true of the railway employees and post-office employees; the latter obtain a good deal in the way of tips and regular fees; so do some railway officials, notably conductors and guards on passenger trains.

In all cases, domestic servants expect at Christmas a sum of money equal to at least two months' wages; often, it amounts to three or four months' wages. Some families pay slightly more wages per month and the servants provide their own food.

Miners receive the following wages per annum after deduction of life, age, invalid, and accident insurances and charges for tools, etc.:

Iron ores, men, maximum	\$187.50
Coal:	
Men	\$210.00 to 233.00
Women	45.00 to 100.00

Wages of mine workmen, inspectors, and officials vary greatly in different parts of Germany. In general, the iron mines are the worst, the salt mines the best payers of labor.

In machinery factories, wages are much higher—in some favored cases, higher than the pay of teachers and small officials. Near Leipsic is a shop where the following annual wages were paid in 1894:

Formers	\$350 to \$450
Smiths	300 to 385
Locksmiths.....	300 to 385
Painters	300 to 325
Carpenters	350 to 375
Filers	300 to 312
Turners	325 to 350
Glass blowers, in Saxony.....	* 30 to 35
Dyers (women).....	* 15 to 20
Embroidery machine girls	* 20 to 30

* Per month.

Longshoremen and seafaring men are paid as follows:

Dock laborers:			
Hamburg	per day	\$1.00	
Stettin	per hour	.12½	
Stevedores:			
Hamburg	per day	1.15	
Stettin	per ton	.12½	
Stokers on tugs:			
Hamburg	per month	22.50	
Stettin (ordinary)	do	12.50	
Engineers:			
Hamburg	do	31.50	
Stettin	do	25.00 to 37.50	
Seamen:			
Steamers (Hamburg)	do	12.50 to 14.00	
Sailing craft—			
Bremen and Hamburg	do	12.50	
Stettin	do	12.50	
Mates (Hamburg):			
Steamers	do	30.00 to 50.00	
Sailing craft	do	25.00 to 30.00	
Mates (Stettin)		do	22.50 to 50.00

On British vessels, seamen receive about \$1.25 per month more than on German vessels, and mates from \$2.50 to \$5 more per month.

PRICES.

Among articles which have greatly fluctuated in price during the last half century is quinine. A short table of its price is given below. The vast quantities of sugar produced in Germany can be seen by the next following table, in which connection, it may be noted that, notwithstanding the great bounty paid on exports of sugar, prices have fallen, and the sugar industry in Germany is in a critical state. Other following tables are on tobacco and cattle, the latter back in 1892.

Price of quinine per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
1822	\$326.06	1880	\$102.24
1870	47.60	1882	47.60
1874	71.40	1892	6.19
1879	95.20	1895	9.52

Sugar production.

Year.	Number of manufacturers using beets.	Quantity of beets used.	Quantity obtained.		Sugar obtained from 220.46 pounds beets.	Beets required for 2.2046 pounds raw sugar.
			Raw sugar.	Molasses.		
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1890-91	406	11,710,084	1,415,887	290,008	26.65	18.23
1891-92	403	10,458,624	1,261,436	270,029	26.59	18.28
1892-93	401	10,815,701	1,295,353	286,541	26.41	18.41
1893-94	405	11,733,269	1,453,940	307,871	27.25	17.84
1894-95	405	16,006,531	1,950,333	382,597	26.83	18.12

Tobacco production.

Year.	Number of tobacco growers.	Area.		Crop.		Value of crop after deducting taxes.		Average price per ton dry tobacco leaves, inclusive taxes.
		Total.	Average to one planter.	Total.	Average to 1 hectare. <i>a</i>	Total.	Average per hectare.	
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>			
1890.....	180, 206	48, 441	0. 2758	46, 706	2. 32	\$4, 049, 808	\$201. 59	180. 40
1891.....	162, 738	45, 795	. 2814	38, 331	2. 07	3, 207, 526	173. 03	177. 31
1892.....	145, 149	36, 397	. 2508	33, 454	2. 27	3, 199, 186	217. 29	190. 40
1893.....	141, 728	37, 554	. 2649	35, 303	2. 32	3, 563, 098	234. 43	195. 87
1894.....	152, 261	43, 427	. 2852	42, 236	2. 40	4, 430, 132	252. 04	200. 40

a Hectare=2.471 acres.

CATTLE.

The census of December 1, 1892, gave the following results:

Kind.	Number.	Valuation per capita of population.
Horses.....	3, 836, 300	\$9. 04
Beef cattle.....	17, 555, 700	17. 14
Sheep.....	13, 589, 600	. 95
Hogs.....	12, 174, 300	3. 33
Goats.....	3, 091, 300	. 24

DISCOURAGING IMPORTS.

The prospects of further trade with the United States on the part of Germany depend on so many incalculable factors that it would be ridiculous to make a forecast. Although Russia has been favored hitherto, and special laws were passed reducing the cost and trouble of sending goods from Russia into Germany, there is great discontent in Russia over the way in which these more liberal provisions of trade have been embarrassed in execution.

The German authorities have begun to practice toward importations from Russia the same tactics from which American imports have suffered and continue to suffer. The chief ways of discouraging imports of living animals are a quarantine and a veterinary examination; but for meat and grain, microscopical examinations. Through these tactics, imports of articles that are in competition with products of German soil are rendered slow and costly to the profit of the native landlords. By such means, Russian exports of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry have been quietly barred out.

For this reason, I do not regard as very probable, certainly not as immediately probable, that exports from the United States will increase in quantity so far as Germany is concerned. If Germany does not hesitate to treat Russia in this fashion, when Russia is at her doors and every commercial as well as political reason exists for wishing to keep Russians in good humor, if it were only that German manufactures shall hold the Russian market, is it likely that Germany will discontinue her efforts to stop imports from the United States by hook or by crook?

Yet there are scarcely two lands to be found on earth which would gain more by treating each other in the most liberal way than Germany

and the United States, not because of their closeness of blood, nor because of their similar position as regards the globe, in the temperate north latitudes, both of which factors secure similar habits and similar requirements, but because each is a natural market for the other.

As a means of gaining some idea of trade from the United States with Germany, the following table covering the twelve months of the year 1895 is subjoined with the consideration that it does not include goods that enter in the name of British, Dutch, or Belgian products:

German imports from and exports to the United States, calendar year 1895.

Goods.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Alizarin			1,877	\$571,200
Alkaloids and their salts			14	285,600
Aniline and other tar dyestuffs			3,225	3,070,200
Aniline oils and salts			1,990	452,200
Cotton:				
Raw	231,028	\$40,412,400		
Waste	4,725	428,400		
Goods.			7,338	11,305,000
Amber, ivory goods.			50	238,000
Beer			6,600	238,000
Woven flowers			157	642,600
Logwood	562	23,800		
Lead, raw and waste	6,024	285,600		
Bristles.			296	523,600
Books, maps, music	102	119,000	1,269	1,428,000
Brushes			70	333,200
Butter	375	119,000		
Cellulose, straw, and other fibers			5,767	333,200
Cement			252,187	1,498,400
Chinine and chinine salts			55	476,000
Chlorate of potash			40,736	1,380,400
Guts	5,933	2,427,600		
Pig iron			11,814	190,400
Iron goods			13,641	1,237,600
Prints and etchings			772	2,023,000
Dyewoods	1,627	333,200		
Meat	16,835	2,998,000		
Meat extract	152	442,200		
Woolen yarns.			453	571,200
Oats	1,571	47,600		
Corn and dall.	181,848	3,855,600		
Rye.	3,060	71,400		
Wheat	193,594	5,307,400		
Glass			10,516	1,118,600
Gold, minted	9,650	5,759,600		
Gold, bullion	1,547	1,023,400		
Grass seeds.	1,101	142,800		
Hair			133	690,200
Hides and skins	7,241	2,261,000	5,894	2,403,800
Wood	110,222	4,783,800		
Hops			1,018	476,000
Instruments			72	561,200
Sulphate of potash			12,460	404,600
Gutta-percha and india rubber			874	618,800
Chalk	210,346	2,499,000		
Caviar	200	214,200		
Clover seeds, etc.	2,824	571,200		
Clothes			328	928,200
Copper	31,311	6,854,400		
Leather and leather goods			1,017	6,164,200
Linen and linen goods			1,232	1,547,000
Rags			16,754	642,600
Engines	2,405	309,400		
Petroleum	749,258	13,542,200		
Mineral oil	31,122	1,285,200		
Volatile oils	31,122	1,285,200		
Mineral water			2,523	119,000
Dried fruit	5,262	785,400		
Cotton-seed oil	16,671	1,380,400		
Linseed cakes.	94,517	2,142,000		
Paper and paper goods			2,994	2,499,000
Chinaware			7,829	1,856,400
Potash			2,099	166,600

German imports from and exports to the United States, calendar year 1895—Continued.

Goods.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Salt.....			96,942	\$571,300
Feathers.....			22	476,000
Grease.....	72,719	\$11,662,000		
Silk and silk goods.....			1,755	10,686,200
Silver.....	4,256	95,000		
Toys.....			4,679	1,666,000
Tobaccoleaves.....	9,076	1,999,200		
Tallow.....	1,080	142,800		
Turpentine wax, oil.....	85,110	2,665,600		
Joiners' goods.....	1,537	190,400		
Horses.....	2,475	499,800		
Whalebone.....	51	333,200		
Wine:				
In barrels.....			4,318	666,400
In bottles.....			1,521	476,000
Wool and woolen goods.....			6,047	8,996,400
Zinc.....			2,402	106,600
Sugar.....			80,223	3,831,800

Crops of January.

Kinds.	1894.			1895.		
	Area.	Quantity.	Yield per hectare.	Area.	Quantity.	Yield per hectare.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Rye.....	14,936,127	7,798,794	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,563,075	7,370,504	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat.....	4,893,905	3,320,426	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,771,060	3,094,770	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spelt.....	853,829	470,284	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	839,416	412,894	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	4,022,931	2,681,800	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,177,452	2,658,451	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes.....	7,475,029	32,020,975	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,535,853	35,038,042	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats.....	9,678,229	5,787,242	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,954,897	5,789,930	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meadow hay.....	14,610,098	20,910,916	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,613,481	23,150,086	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Transportation facilities.

1. POSTAL SERVICE.

Year.	Post-offices.			Telegraph offices.			Telephone service.		
	Num-ber.	Letters delivered (in 1,000 pieces).	Letters per head of pop-ulation.	Num-ber.	Length of lines.	Length of wires.	Cities with tele-phone.	Length of lines.	Length of wires.
					<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
1885.....	17,451	1,149,895	24.62	13,413	51,569	184,492			
1886.....	18,684	1,223,239	25.95	14,418	53,561	190,164			
1887.....	19,472	1,303,386	27.37	14,990	55,424	197,085			
1888.....	20,658	1,367,318	28.30	15,735	57,404	204,161			
1889.....	23,896	1,493,204	30.65	16,408	61,137	207,591			
1890.....	24,952	1,634,447	33.19	17,452	64,193	214,637			
1891.....	26,387	1,735,786	34.88	18,234	67,576	232,285	258	5,972	55,367
1892.....	27,023	1,828,431	36.37	18,734	73,242	259,785	330	7,166	69,926
1893.....	28,590	1,916,746	37.75	19,378	76,006	276,138	391	8,514	83,776
1894.....	30,063	2,015,383	39.21	19,896	79,063	288,763	442	9,848	97,928
							475	11,023	108,944

Transportation facilities—Continued.

2. RAILWAYS (STATE AND PRIVATE).

Year.	Length of roads.	Capital invested.	Net profit.	Percent of profit on capital.	Persons employed.	Accidents.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.
	<i>Miles.</i>							
1885-86.....	23,108	\$2,313,861,466	\$100,608,752	4.42	283,068	3,490	493	1,498
1886-87.....	23,591	2,336,693,758	107,225,664	4.66	285,761	3,641	510	1,757
1887-88.....	24,284	2,356,710,986	120,294,958	5.17	291,723	2,521	455	1,248
1888-89.....	24,860	2,397,948,770	127,367,604	5.40	301,855	2,549	558	1,380
1889-90.....	25,426	2,441,565,128	134,632,078	5.60	316,729	3,088	602	2,112
1890-91.....	25,984	2,488,565,128	119,159,222	4.86	340,563	3,618	726	2,452
1891-92.....	26,264	2,538,262,538	112,194,152	4.49	360,057	3,789	698	2,550
1892-93.....	26,662	2,582,502,538	116,468,394	4.56	355,767	3,517	668	2,486
1893-94.....	27,029	2,625,005,768	129,307,304	5.03	355,524	3,541	679	2,435
1894-95.....	27,408	2,661,045,894	130,945,934	4.98	363,591	3,618	646	2,482

Goods transported:

	Tons.
1891.....	178,869,914
1892.....	177,041,506
1893.....	185,693,458
1894.....	195,428,767

Imports and exports of horses.

Imports and exports.	1894.		1895.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Imports.....	85,312	\$14,666,512	103,967	\$17,865,232
Exports.....	7,317	1,723,596	7,932	1,887,816

Wholesale prices.

Articles.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1891.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Berlin:							
Rye.....per 1,000 kilos..	\$31.08	\$32.01	\$40.46	\$50.27	\$31.82	\$28.04	\$28.41
Wheat.....do.....	36.01	40.98	46.51	53.36	36.06	32.39	33.92
Oats.....do.....	28.66	29.29	37.56	39.41	37.37	31.23	28.89
Magdeburg:							
Barley.....do.....	37.46	38.08	46.46	43.06	41.32	38.94	34.80
Nuremberg:							
Hops.....per 100 kilos..	89.39	53.15	67.73	62.48	95.56	83.89	50.58
Berlin:							
Potatoes.....per 1,000 kilos..	4.88	6.64	5.78	9.92	6.07	5.64	5.64
Beef cattle.....per 100 kilos..	22.25	21.44	26.16	26.39	23.68	26.08	26.11
Hogs.....do.....	22.42	20.42	27.54	24.32	25.94	24.23	21.44
Calves.....do.....	20.50	20.35	24.56	24.25	22.68	23.59	24.75
Sheep.....do.....	22.06	20.90	25.37	23.40	19.11	22.97	24.01
Rye flour.....do.....	4.26	4.47	5.57	6.93	4.21	3.69	3.93
Breslau:							
Wheat.....do.....	5.40	6.07	6.62	7.83	5.19	4.62	5.09
Cologne:							
Raw sugar.....do.....	10.76	11.88	8.52	8.93	8.19	6.21	5.43
Raffinose.....do.....	13.28	14.42	13.85	14.07	14.71	12.45	11.50
Berlin:							
Potato spirit.....per 10,000 liters..	8.81	12.33	13.54	16.87	12.80	12.11	12.69
Wool.....per 100 kilos..	63.62	62.07	68.50	64.95	55.26	51.38	53.10
Bremen:							
Cotton.....do.....	19.09	20.99	21.44	18.23	18.28	14.42	14.14
Cresfeld:							
Raw silk.....do.....	13.28	11.64	12.97	10.61	14.04	9.35	10.54
Lubeck:							
Hemp.....do.....	14.23	12.03	11.71	10.92	12.14	13.61	13.76
Breslau:							
Pig iron.....per 1,000 kilos..	10.35	12.38	15.85	11.46	11.94	11.73	11.50
Berlin:							
Lead.....per 100 kilos..	6.38	6.81	6.69	6.24	5.01	4.95	5.31
Copper.....do.....	22.23	38.10	30.89	28.44	24.18	21.49	23.51
Breslau:							
Zinc.....do.....	6.35	8.43	10.73	10.71	8.00	6.90	6.74
Frankfort on the Main:							
Tin.....do.....	47.58	58.05	46.12	44.34	43.15	34.37	31.29
Breslau:							
Coal.....do.....	1.43	1.40	2.26	2.19	2.14	2.14	2.14

Rate of exchange in 1895.

[New York, \$100 vista.]

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	99.36	99.18	99.27	July	99.42	99.06	99.19
February	90.72	99.36	99.61	August	99.36	99.13	99.20
March	99.60	99.30	99.45	September	99.24	99.13	99.20
April	99.42	99.24	99.40	October	99.54	99.30	99.48
May	99.90	99.42	99.70	November	99.48	99.30	99.41
June	99.60	99.13	99.32	December	99.66	98.89	99.29

German currency.

Date of coinage.	Coins.				Total.
	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Copper.	
1871 to 1880	\$415,842,929.60	\$102,838,848.00	\$8,368,127.60	\$2,283,848.00	\$529,333,753.20
1881 to 1890	186,330,033.40	7,893,888.80	2,621,046.40	422,259.60	197,267,228.20
1891	14,277,215.40	1,139,258.40	341,934.60	40,840.80	15,799,249.20
1892	8,863,881.60	1,237,681.80	462,480.80	103,196.80	10,669,421.00
1893	26,280,174.20	2,093,709.80	482,211.80	74,256.00	28,930,351.80
1894	37,433,139.80	1,067,953.60	200,848.20	88,869.20	38,790,810.80
1895	25,588,332.00	1,826,031.20	43,220.80	81,134.20	27,538,718.20
Total end of 1895	714,615,706.00	118,097,551.60	12,521,870.20	3,094,404.60	843,329,532.40
Called in, end of 1895	986,438.60	3,104,805.20	618.80	23.80	4,091,172.40
In circulation	713,629,267.40	114,992,746.40	12,521,251.40	3,094,380.80	844,239,360.00

Prices of hides in Dresden in 1895.

[Per German pound = 1.1023 pounds, American.]

Kind.	May.	September.	December.
Bullock (neat)	\$0.05½	\$0.08½	\$0.05½
Bull	.05	.07½	.05
Cow	.06½	.09½	.07
Ox (light)	.06½	.09½	.07
Ox (heavy)	.07½	.11½	.09

Prices of American standard white petroleum in 1895.

Date.	Berlin (per 100 kilos. = 220.46 pounds), duty included.	Bremen (per 100 kilos. = 110.23 pounds), without duty.	Date.	Berlin (per 100 kilos. = 220.46 pounds), duty included.	Bremen (per 100 kilos. = 110.23 pounds), without duty.
January 2	\$4.71	\$1.26	July 1	\$5.36	\$1.79
February 1	4.83	1.40	August 1	4.93	1.48
March 1	5.02	1.50	September 1	4.86	1.48
April 1	5.31	1.67	October 1	4.81	1.42
April 17	8.09	3.09	November 1	5.00	1.56
April 20	7.74	2.86	December 1	5.38	1.67
May 1	6.24	2.14	December 14	5.36	1.76
June 1	5.36	1.67	December 31	5.31	1.64

Prices of empty barrels.

Beginning of 1895	\$1.07
October, 1895	1.30
December, 1895	1.10

Distilleries and breweries.

Fiscal year.	Distilleries.		Breweries.	
	Number.	Production. Gallons.	Number.	Production. Gallons.
1888.....	48,415	8,078,621		
1889.....	65,652	7,204,185		
1890.....	49,180	8,308,461		
1891.....	57,766	7,843,504	8,909	85,274,662
1892.....	59,789	7,788,026	8,672	86,207,217
1893.....	60,025	8,002,012	8,460	98,198,347
1894.....	71,503	8,620,198	8,243	90,838,293
1895.....	65,377	7,798,593	8,029	89,750,513

Production of furnaces.

	1885.		1887.		1889.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Pig Iron.....	4,064,621	\$38,305,386	4,435,785.3	\$30,613,434	4,987,466.6	\$51,734,298
Zinc.....	142,306.9	8,058,680	143,850.1	8,710,086	149,897.8	11,741,730
Lead.....	107,253.8	4,824,498	109,568.6	5,602,282	115,190.3	6,309,618
Copper.....	22,876.7	4,822,584	22,707.4	4,228,784	26,896.1	6,581,890
Silver.....	341 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,504,844	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,461,604	444 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,093,494
Gold.....		936,292		1,166,914		1,143,352
Tin.....	118,276 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,410	72,310 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,224	60,775 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,560
Other products.....	400,465 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,824,736	445,439 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,710,496	500,549 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,432,588
Total.....	4,737,575 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,323,440	5,157,661 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,528,824	5,780,476 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,065,530

	1891.		1893.		1894.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Pig Iron.....	5,115,964.7	\$55,317,864	5,496,067.8	\$51,485,588	5,930,374	\$55,113,660
Zinc.....	153,660.6	14,888,566	157,628.9	11,254,068	158,290.3	9,951,394
Lead.....	108,797	5,725,328	108,245.8	4,571,980	115,080.1	4,716,684
Copper.....	27,226.8	6,663,048	27,447.3	5,641,790	29,100.7	5,230,764
Silver.....	490 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,041,524	495 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,201,470	489 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,190,370
Gold.....		1,611,736		1,689,086		2,125,578
Tin.....	316,911 $\frac{1}{2}$	124,950	1,048,728 $\frac{1}{2}$	332,486	987,214 $\frac{1}{2}$	258,706
Other products.....	548,323 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,088,754	605,934 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,147,302	644,845 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,754,364
Total.....	5,949,884 $\frac{1}{2}$	104,461,770	6,396,757 $\frac{1}{2}$	92,323,770	6,879,233 $\frac{1}{2}$	92,341,620

Mineral production.

Year.	Hard coal.		Brown coal.		Rock salt.		Alkaline salt.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1885.....	64,286.5	\$72,100,196	16,925.9	\$9,609,964	416.1	\$465,290	1,015.1	\$2,648,940
1886.....	63,992.7	71,573,264	17,224.5	9,571,836	489.8	512,890	1,041.9	2,683,450
1887.....	66,502	74,036,326	17,525	9,567,838	446.8	443,156	1,190.6	3,057,348
1888.....	72,075.1	81,172,994	18,269.5	9,733,248	458.1	432,208	1,361.6	3,549,532
1889.....	74,231.3	91,649,040	19,434.6	10,555,062	600.2	524,790	1,307	3,601,654
1890.....	77,413.1	128,054,472	21,002.1	11,845,022	614.1	588,574	1,400.3	3,928,190
1891.....	81,256.8	140,306,284	22,636.8	12,890,501	735	709,002	1,511.5	4,228,534
1892.....	78,673.5	125,421,002	23,337.7	14,124,428	730.88	674,016	1,489.3	4,272,576
1893.....	81,417.4	118,617,010	23,780.7	13,095,474	737.3	700,672	1,682.3	4,919,936
1894.....	84,591.7	121,165,800	24,321.8	12,650,176	810.1	747,320	1,811.1	5,302,878

Production and value of ores.

	1885.		1887.		1889.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Iron	10, 094, 753	\$8, 071, 432	10, 307, 717	\$8, 093, 190	12, 127, 725	\$11, 059, 384
Zinc	750, 225	1, 819, 986	992, 841	2, 385, 236	781, 310	4, 210, 220
Lead	174, 058	3, 592, 134	173, 722	3, 789, 674	186, 950	4, 219, 740
Copper	684, 969	4, 582, 690	559, 527	3, 463, 376	631, 948	4, 331, 362
Silver and gold	27, 116	1, 021, 020	28, 329	994, 364	24, 581	961, 966
Pyrites, vitriol, and alum	136, 023	232, 764	112, 103	184, 688	130, 181	213, 496
Other mineral products	66, 199	545, 972	121, 804	800, 632	128, 197	775, 166
Total	94, 597, 071	104, 690, 488	97, 964, 707	106, 815, 828	109, 584, 162	132, 113, 800

	1891.		1893.		1894.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Iron	11, 747, 762	\$9, 379, 104	12, 629, 602	\$9, 472, 638	13, 659, 842	\$10, 038, 364
Zinc	874, 675	5, 939, 052	868, 502	3, 401, 259	803, 135	2, 446, 164
Lead	175, 486	3, 964, 128	185, 626	3, 866, 272	176, 344	2, 880, 752
Copper	647, 711	4, 965, 870	644, 845	4, 313, 274	643, 274	3, 865, 130
Silver and gold	24, 912	1, 006, 466	20, 723	757, 562	21, 063	599, 523
Pyrites, vitriol, and alum	144, 070	239, 432	134, 590	209, 440	149, 141	233, 954
Other mineral products	132, 937	878, 458	133, 929	700, 196	150, 023	755, 888
Total	119, 888, 463	184, 616, 838	122, 225, 890	159, 534, 732	127, 146, 226	160, 665, 936

CHARLES DE KAY, *Consul-General.*BERLIN, *September 23, 1896.*

GERMANY, 1896.

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

I have the honor to inclose a statement of the declared exports for the United States from the Berlin consulate-general and consulates under its jurisdiction, thirteen in all. The sum of exports in the fourth quarter of 1896 was larger than the sum in the fourth quarter of 1895, viz: Total Berlin and twelve consulates, \$12,208,442.82 in 1896, against \$10,640,735.16 in 1895; an increase of \$1,567,689.66.

This increase is almost entirely due to the large exports of sugar and chemicals, together with rice and rice flour. The Berlin district has fallen off \$307,832.95; Chemnitz, \$530,472.37; Glauchau, \$283,135.64; Liepsic, \$220,699.90, and Plauen \$114,815.28, but Bremen, Hamburg, Magdeburg, and Stettin continue to show increases, these being the districts whence raw sugar is exported in large quantities.

Stettin has obtained more than its usual share lately owing to the strike of stevedores and longshoremen at Hamburg. In the fourth quarter of 1895, Stettin and agencies had no exports of sugar, but in 1896, raw sugar was exported for \$872,889.32, and refined for \$17,682.28, showing that sugar alone would account for the entire increase, while in other respects Stettin falls behind by over \$85,000. The exports declared at Stettin and agencies during the fourth quarter of 1896 amounted to \$1,056,539.46, against \$250,921.52 in 1895, showing an increase of \$805,617.94.

There are small increases in Portland cement, herrings, and amber-goods.

Exports of sugar from Hamburg are naturally very much increased, the excess over the quarter's shipment of sugars in 1895 being \$1,032,946.50. Total exports for Hamburg and agencies, \$2,670,982.28 in 1896, against \$1,271,643.57 in 1895; increase, \$1,399,338.71. Coffee shows a round increase from \$87,135.76 in 1895, to \$422,996.38; rags, \$32,000; raw hides, \$10,000; India rubber, raw and manufactured, about \$20,000; tobacco, raw and manufactured, about \$35,000. Drugs and chemicals and Portland cement show a decrease.

At Magdeburg, the large increase is mainly due to sugar and chemical products (kainite, muriate of potash). Total, Magdeburg, fourth quarter of 1896, \$2,127,292.83; fourth quarter of 1895, \$1,507,859.28; increase, \$619,453.55.

In the fourth quarter of 1895, Magdeburg exported \$79,889.62 of raw and refined sugars, but in the last quarter \$803,936.09, making the sugar increase \$724,046.47. Muriate of potash shows an increase of \$36,314.89 and kainite of \$35,824.11. On the other hand, sulphate of potash, manure salt, and leather gloves have decreased.

At Bremen and agencies, sugar from \$16,056.20 in the fourth quarter of 1895 has increased to \$66,605.94 in the fourth quarter of 1896. Total Bremen and agencies fourth quarter of 1896, \$749,926.87; fourth quarter of 1895, \$637,135.50; increase, \$112,791.37.

Rice and rice flour have more to do with this increase than sugar. Rice in the fourth quarter of 1896, \$387,151.72; fourth quarter of 1895, \$253,055.88; increase, \$134,095.84.

Cement has also increased. Tobacco has risen from \$13,149.50 in the fourth quarter of 1895 to \$45,740.86. Whisky has fallen from \$233,844.76 to \$122,520.73.

At Brunswick, sugar and manure salts account for the increase. Brunswick, fourth quarter of 1896, \$605,098; fourth quarter of 1895, \$396,791; increase, \$208,307.

In the last quarter, sugars, raw and refined, were exported for \$288,205; in the fourth quarter of 1895 (refined) for \$75,009.75, leaving an increase of \$213,195.25.

In consequence of the great bounties paid exporters of sugar by way of drawback or remitted taxes, the beet-sugar crop grows larger every year, notwithstanding certain penalties which were enacted in order to limit the quantity produced. More factories have been built; the old factories have produced more sugar. The consequence is that Germans pay high prices for their own sugar, but America and England very low prices for German sugar. Overproduction has already crowded profits here to the wall, and the sugar manufacturers and beet growers are petitioning for further favors on the plea that French, Belgian, and Austrian rivals may outdo them. With these conditions, it is natural that people should fear the approach of a crisis. Many consider that there would have been a host of failures in the sugar business by this time had it not been for the trouble in Cuba. Should Cuba come to terms with Spain, and the production of beet sugar in the United States increase in the same ratio as it has heretofore, grave troubles may be expected in this branch of business in Germany.

The textile and glove manufacturers of Saxony and Prussia complain bitterly of lack of demand from the United States. Indeed, sugar, toys, chemicals, and rice seem just now the only exports to America which retain their former vitality.

Nevertheless, the export to America of textiles of German make has never been so great since 1890 as it was last year. In 1890, it was 194,000,000 marks, in 1892 it was 135,000,000, and in 1894, it was down

to 94,000,000 marks. In 1896, however, it rose to 152,000,000 marks. The import of raw cotton from the United States has risen more steadily, from 127,000,000 marks in 1889 to 172,000,000 last year.

But if the sale of textiles to the United States for 1896 shows a tremendous increase over 1895 it does not satisfy the merchants. Great hopes were founded on a brisk demand from the United States, after the elections, for silk, half silk, linen, and woollen goods, but these hopes were delusive. This is particularly felt by silk workers. In the other departments of textiles, the diminished demand from the United States has been compensated by orders from other parts of the world. With the exception, therefore, of the silk industry, it may be said of German textiles that the past year has been a prosperous one. Indeed, it is said that skilled hands are in demand in Saxony and on the Rhine, while the remnant of the old house weavers whose labor has not been crushed out by machinery can now obtain paying prices for work made at home.

IRON INDUSTRIES.

In iron industries, there has been a development yet more marked, especially in machinery, for which there has been a very large demand in Germany and in foreign parts. Ten per cent more iron rails were exported in 1890 than in 1895. Many plants can receive no further orders and others are fully occupied for the coming half year. Instruments, copper articles, and tin and zinc wares have increased. Hand in hand with this industrial development, goes a livelier demand for food stuffs of all kinds, as well as for raw materials, such as cotton, jute, coal, and wood. On the other hand, glass, leather, and silk wares have fallen behind.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

When we consider the reason for the fine record of 1896 in Germany, we must recognize the financial position as the mainspring of success. Owing to sound finances, the rate of interest has been very low and money was to be had for all legitimate business ventures. The liveliness of industries had its good effect on agriculture, and both together produced the largest surplus in railway income ever known in Germany. So large is that surplus that it has upset all the calculations of the ministry of finance and removed the old arguments against an increase in railway facilities, rolling stock, wages of minor officials, wages of schoolmasters, and others who have suffered terribly from the rise of cost of living. Indeed, it is timidly hoped that some of the many and grievous taxes on the people may now be remitted. Had the Government listened to the silvery song of the Agrarians and allowed them to disorganize the coinage and finances with their selfish schemes, industries would have languished along with agriculture and the recent surplus would have turned out a deficit.

BERLIN, *January 13, 1897.*

CHARLES DE KAY,
Consul-General.

REPORT FROM FRANKFORT.¹

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

It is generally conceded by economists that Germany is now, all things considered, the most prosperous and progressive nation of Europe in

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896, *Digitized by Google*

respect to the steady, rapid development of its varied industries and the growing importance of its foreign commerce. So marked and obvious has this fact become that expert commissioners have been sent from England and other countries to study the methods employed and the local conditions pertaining to several leading industries in this country, and an English writer, Mr. E. E. Williams, has published recently a volume to describe and explain the injury that has been wrought to British interests by the encroachments of German manufacturers in markets which have heretofore been practically dominated by the United Kingdom. All that pertains to the manufactures and foreign commerce of Germany has therefore at this time an especial interest, and in the following report, an attempt will be made to present some of the more important features of the present situation.

The foreign trade of Germany during the past five years shows the following aggregate values, it being understood that in these, as well as all official German statistics of import and export, the values are estimated rather than actual, but they are approximately correct. German import duties are almost wholly specific, in which the weight or volume of merchandise and not its value forms the basis of assessment. The valuations are subsequently estimated by taking as a standard the average market price of each class of merchandise during the years under consideration.

Total imports and exports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1890.....	\$1, 016, 952, 580	\$811, 480, 992	\$1, 828, 433, 572
1891.....	1, 048, 010, 152	794, 861, 690	1, 842, 871, 842
1892.....	1, 008, 026, 952	749, 424, 752	1, 755, 751, 704
1893.....	983, 908, 680	772, 205, 756	1, 756, 114, 416
1894.....	1, 019, 956, 854	726, 252, 240	1, 746, 209, 094
1895.....	1, 010, 574, 418	814, 977, 450	1, 825, 551, 868

This vast commerce was distributed among forty-six different foreign countries, but by far the greater portion of it was confined to fourteen leading commercial nations, with Great Britain and Russia at the head of the list and the United States fourth in rank. A comparison of the import and export trade of Germany with each of these principal commercial nations during the years 1894 and 1895 shows the following results:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Great Britain.....	\$137, 635, 876	\$144, 856, 320	\$161, 395, 178	\$150, 975, 300
Russia.....	135, 373, 210	129, 457, 244	52, 569, 678	46, 363, 828
Austria-Hungary.....	125, 766, 340	138, 456, 292	103, 712, 308	95, 593, 414
United States.....	121, 786, 314	126, 839, 482	87, 750, 362	64, 525, 370
France.....	54, 721, 436	50, 943, 662	48, 259, 022	44, 774, 940
Belgium.....	42, 648, 172	40, 847, 464	37, 886, 268	35, 673, 344
Netherlands.....	39, 110, 778	47, 404, 602	58, 341, 654	58, 076, 040
British East Indies.....	38, 586, 464	39, 062, 940	10, 629, 318	9, 322, 222
Italy.....	34, 734, 196	33, 661, 768	19, 843, 250	19, 027, 860
Switzerland.....	34, 894, 808	32, 422, 264	52, 128, 902	44, 824, 206
Argentine Republic.....	44, 844, 006	24, 737, 720	8, 918, 812	7, 191, 884
Brazil.....	27, 327, 398	21, 722, 974	17, 895, 458	13, 568, 618
Australia.....	27, 056, 078	23, 264, 738	5, 442, 584	4, 839, 492
Denmark.....	17, 381, 378	17, 475, 588	24, 008, 726	19, 846, 106

Nothing could more clearly indicate the prosperous condition of German commerce than the fact that in 1895—a year of rather uncertain

prosperity for most other nations—the exports of Germany to every one of the countries above named show a more or less important increase over those of the previous year, and in the case of the United States, this increase reached the important sum of \$23,235,992, whereas imports from the United States declined to the amount of \$5,054,168 during the same period. Still the balance of trade remains strongly in favor of the United States, the excess of our exports to Germany over imports from this country in 1895 showing the handsome balance of \$34,034,952. Nor is this all. Among the imports to Germany which are accredited to other countries, notably Great Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands, are included large quantities of goods of American origin. This is especially true of certain meats, such as hams and bacon, which are imported as English products, and certain manufactured articles—for example, American bicycles, which are to some extent distributed to German dealers from general agencies established at London, and pass the frontier under English bills of lading, made out in sterling currency. In 1893, German imports from the United States were 11.1 per cent of the entire amount of that year's imports from all countries. In 1894, this proportion had risen to 12.4 per cent, and in 1895, declined to 11.2 per cent.

On the other hand, the exports of Germany to the United States in 1893 were 7.4 per cent of the entire German exports of that year, 8 per cent in 1894, and in 1895, rose to 9.6 per cent. In order to bring this exhibit down to the latest practical date, the following table has been prepared, showing the total quantity (in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds) of all imports and exports during the years 1894, 1895, and the first six months of 1896. In this table, the merchandise is divided into groups as classified by the German tariff, which yield the only attainable statistics of this character, but have the disadvantage of grouping raw materials and manufactured products into the same categories, as, for instance, in the items "cotton and cotton goods," "wool and woolen goods," "leather and leather manufactures," etc., each of which groups includes everything from the raw cotton or wool to the most elaborately finished fabrics.

Imports and exports of Germany by groups, as classified under the German tariff.

[In metric tons.]

Merchandise.	1894.		1895.		First six months of 1896.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Waste of all kinds.....	650,326.2	141,783.9	570,761.9	127,647.3	344,055.1	53,229.4
Cotton and cotton goods.....	320,045.9	73,474.7	353,655.8	90,928.6	177,072.7	49,465.2
Lead, and manufactures of..	25,818.6	35,196.1	29,418.7	40,529.3	10,459.9	19,485.7
Brushes and sieves.....	919.8	1,643.3	839.1	1,861.8	401.3	1,039.3
Drugs, pharmaceutical products, and colors.....	948,033.6	604,391.3	1,001,904.5	609,989.3	544,713.1	298,611.8
Iron, and manufactures of..	270,314.6	1,439,585.1	258,226.9	1,527,893.8	153,641.7	788,571.8
Earths, ores, precious metals, and asbestos.....	4,289,225	3,905,456	4,124,950	3,939,024.1	2,249,539.4	1,926,213
Flax and other fibers (except cotton).....	205,408.3	54,999	259,961.9	64,540.9	135,207.3	31,666.1
Grain and agricultural products.....	5,296,836.2	467,806.9	5,120,346.9	560,794.9	2,588,158.9	170,392.2
Glass and glassware.....	11,925.3	120,819.4	113,113.6	126,417.6	7,084.3	60,683.3
Hair, feathers, and bristles.....	11,315.7	4,197.7	14,008.5	5,326.7	6,906.6	2,758.7
Hides and skins.....	110,716.1	44,163.2	120,944.9	43,566.1	51,531.4	17,786.7
Wood, and manufactures of..	3,114,426.2	503,411.5	3,322,164.1	526,681.7	1,404,669.4	248,304.7
Hops.....	2,428	10,924.9	2,035.5	10,809.6	621	4,174.3
Instruments, machines, and carriages.....	45,982	143,224.1	48,152.3	158,788.1	29,147	82,914
Calendars.....	76.7	82.1	105.1	113	8.2	9.4
Casouthouc, and manufactures of.....	6,658.8	4,138.4	8,040	5,600	4,691.5	3,020.2
Clothing, underwear, and millinery.....	361.5	8,416.1	369.6	9,021.5	184.1	4,252.1
Copper, and manufactures of..	45,515.1	34,562	53,253.2	39,801.3	31,830.8	22,239

Imports and exports of Germany by groups, as classified under the German tariff—Cont'd.

Merchandise.	1894.		1895.		First six months of 1896.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Hardware	684.9	7,617.1	686.7	8,192.5	367.4	12,958.8
Leather and leather goods ..	9,152.9	13,813.7	10,551.5	15,790.5	5,099	6,946.2
Linen yarns, and manufactures of	16,477.8	14,394.8	16,993.4	15,646	9,085	6,997.1
Candles	167.8	645.5	128.1	726.1	51.3	331.1
Art and literature	4,521.5	14,508	4,642.7	15,563.4	2,680.5	7,481.8
Groceries, confectionery, wines, and fruits ..	962,223.5	1,533,895.5	998,640.6	1,530,361.8	454,998.6	804,755.6
Oil, not otherwise named, and fat	558,380.7	130,866	529,458	123,022.5	269,968.6	62,294.2
Paper, and manufactures of ..	24,471.7	164,759.4	28,340.9	185,069.9	14,761.4	94,190.2
Furs and fur manufactures ..	396.1	525.3	673.4	481.5	253.1	180.1
Petroleum	867,681.2	6,400.8	901,748.3	6,383.1	382,294.3	3,450.4
Silk and silk goods	5,567.4	5,519.5	6,455.6	6,453.4	3,099.1	2,998.7
Soap and perfumery	1,166.3	5,391.5	1,324.7	6,104.6	702.8	3,341.8
Playing cards	2.1	93	2.3	111.4	1	54.4
Stone and stoneware	972,454.4	620,746.4	869,524.6	548,381.4	411,776.4	321,896
Coal, coke, peat, etc	12,312,627.3	12,230,371	12,865,649.3	12,889,221.2	6,331,555.4	6,512,728.1
Straw and bark goods	1,776.7	1,311.7	1,980.5	1,530.8	906.7	756
Tar, pitch, rosin, asphalt ..	172,713	52,893.3	196,061.2	58,137.4	115,209.4	34,996.2
Animals and animal products	135,958.6	7,275.1	142,941	8,378.2	70,480.4	3,707.7
Manufactures of clay	154,160	294,298.1	153,354.8	313,253.8	89,699.6	199,690.3
Cattle, horses, hogs	825,239.2	27,376.3	234,396.4	29,780.3	94,473.6	12,200.5
Oilcloth, oiled silk, etc	672.1	544.4	688.6	616.6	244	405.4
Wool and woolen goods	210,311.2	73,351.8	240,681.1	81,391.3	157,749	39,487.6
Zinc, and manufactures of ..	18,416	79,485	17,824.1	74,710.3	7,362.1	39,224.5
Tin, and manufactures of	10,884.1	1,724.9	10,677.2	1,694.4	6,880.8	1,008.9
Undesignated		6,656		6,841.8		1,172.3
Total	32,022,452.1	22,883,018.8	32,536,177.4	23,830,615.8	16,175,232.7	11,957,536.8
Total for previous year	29,815,557.1	21,361,544.2	32,022,501.7	22,883,715.3	14,096,330.6	10,930,648.3
Increase	2,206,895	1,521,474.6	513,675.7	946,900.5	2,078,902.1	1,026,888.3
Precious metals included	867.7	450.8	797.1	296.8	512.2	208.8
Net total of all other articles ..	32,021,584.4	22,882,568	32,535,380.3	23,830,319	16,174,720.5	11,957,328

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

There are in Germany thirty-two independent consular offices, of which seventeen, including Frankfort, are in southern Germany, and are under the nominal supervision of this consulate-general. At all United States consulates, accurate record is kept of the values in United States currency of all merchandise declared at such offices for export to the United States, and these are tabulated, after the American system, by fiscal years, ending on the 30th of June. The values of declared exports during the past four years ending June 30, 1896, from each consular district within the Frankfort supervision, have been:

Consulate district.	Year ending June 30—			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Frankfort	\$4,814,800.74	\$2,822,320.65	\$3,996,486.46	\$4,368,386.59
Aix-la-Chapelle	1,732,838.60	962,837.63	1,220,558.31	1,610,675.73
Bamberg	497,684.67	302,176.57	454,112.87	557,920.13
Barmen	6,418,283.53	4,074,688.08	6,482,897.30	6,707,591.38
Cologne	2,619,670.82	1,528,880.16	2,037,256.15	2,619,232.40
Crefeld	4,189,487.41	2,689,223.80	3,392,516.81	3,948,812.68
Düsseldorf	2,030,715.88	550,114.35	693,041.99	909,873.63
Freiburg	1,128,316.46	811,682.45	1,302,582.82	1,303,897.90
Fürth	2,639,789.59	1,378,505.26	1,550,252.68	2,059,322.61
Kehl	1,345,013.13	652,859.44	690,454.93	1,123,948.80
Mannheim	4,885,975.76	2,968,102.22	3,648,989.94	3,875,538.23
Mayence	2,638,911.88	1,698,774.60	1,898,816.65	2,144,000.33
Munich	990,511.88	519,372.49	658,044.94	758,985.52
Nuremberg	1,704,718.62	1,149,804.96	1,406,740.42	1,525,204.17
Sonneberg	2,947,534.96	1,752,711.80	2,039,450.74	2,752,933.50
Stuttgart	1,244,362.04	782,792.30	1,003,555.21	1,164,594.27
Weimar	739,490.99	473,319.24	582,437.92	760,590.18
Total	42,568,106.62	25,069,106.00	33,058,196.14	38,193,414.34

IMPORTS OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND PRINCIPAL RAW MATERIALS.

It is essential to the practical value of an exhibit like this that it shall show not only the total amount of each product that is imported to Germany, but likewise the country of its origin, and whether such import is increasing or declining in each case; in short, the course of trade, and the more or less changing sources of supply. To extend such an exhibit over the whole list of imports would, of course, far transcend the limits of a consular report, but the following tables condense into reasonable compass the German importations of grain, flour, meats, cotton, petroleum, etc., during the years 1894, 1895, and the first six months of 1896, showing the country of origin and the important part which is borne in the supply of all these products to Germany by the United States (tons of 2,204.6 pounds):

Countries whence imported.	1894.	1895.	First 6 months of 1896.
Wheat:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Belgium.....	13,345.6	13,967.5	7,429.3
Bulgaria.....	4,277.8	6,717.3	3,692.4
France.....	84.1	.....	249.8
Netherlands.....	8,208.1	4,944.2	3,610
Austria-Hungary.....	19,409.4	28,800.9	9,121.1
Roumania.....	142,952.6	127,153.8	129,402.4
Russia.....	280,594.3	678,202.9	402,509.6
Servia.....	671.4	.....	4,157
Turkey.....	99.8	.....	3,770.1
British East Indies.....	9,469.9	4,378	997.4
Argentine Republic.....	346,244.5	263,228.9	79,977.2
Brazil.....	427.8	.....	564.5
British North America.....	297.7	.....	.....
Chile.....	1,217.8	336	.....
United States.....	323,497.5	193,593.6	107,805.9
British Australia.....	.....	5,383.1	393.2
Undesignated.....	3,039.2	213,471.5	200
Total.....	1,153,837.4	1,338,177.7	751,379.9
Rye:			
Belgium.....	3,348.4	350	.....
Bulgaria.....	10,776.7	6,808	14,621.1
France.....	383.9	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	4,041.1	4,843.5	1,550
Austria-Hungary.....	462.1	.....	.....
Roumania.....	88,441.7	93,843.3	50,501
Russia.....	533,449.1	841,973.6	356,367.3
Turkey.....	4,408.4	7,897.6	.....
Argentine Republic.....	1,622.7	2,344	60.9
United States.....	5,570.9	3,000	4,784.1
Undesignated.....	560	3,782.3	15,345.7
Total.....	653,624.5	964,802.3	443,230.1
Flour and meal:			
France.....	.....	.....	263.7
Belgium.....	702	653.9	354.7
Austria-Hungary.....	21,952	22,248.1	13,022.7
Russia.....	498	1,131.4	1,066
Servia.....	1,372.6	1,420.7	530
United States.....	4,630.5	3,909.5	2,843
Roumania.....	.....	11,915.1	190.8
Undesignated.....	1,698.4	1,257.9	225.3
Total.....	30,853.5	32,536.6	18,496.2
Oats:			
Belgium.....	2,914.1	329.8	.....
Bulgaria.....	3,552.1	100.1	.....
Netherlands.....	12,729.8	4,611.7	1,712.2
Norway.....	2,339.8	113.3	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	12,446.5	3,155.6	779.2
Roumania.....	47,662	2,252.7	1,090.4
Russia.....	292,190.4	225,434.1	113,361.6
Sweden.....	4,676.7	120.8	.....
Servia.....	573	.....	.....
Turkey.....	13,562	244	.....

Imports of food products and principal raw materials—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	1894.	1895.	First 6 months of 1896.
Oats—Continued.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British America.....	303.7		
United States.....	8,539.3	1,571.3	7,645.9
Undesignated.....	1,060.9	791.5	2,783
Total.....	402,550.3	238,724.9	127,372.3
Clover seed:			
Belgium.....	370.1	376	218.3
Denmark.....	121.6	218.9	209.7
France.....	1,100	1,413.5	1,472.7
Great Britain.....	205	250	75.3
Italy.....	1,686.7	1,309.8	732.9
Netherlands.....	177.1	299.1	66.5
Austria-Hungary.....	10,414	9,451.1	9,700.5
Russia.....	3,919.3	6,406.8	4,952.5
Switzerland.....	177.5	160.2	90.1
United States.....	5,038.1	2,823.8	119.7
British America.....		100.9	489.6
Undesignated.....	136.4	128	26.6
Total.....	23,345.8	22,938.1	18,223.4
Maize:			
Belgium.....	3,263.3	1,067.4	3,179.3
Denmark.....	577.2		
Netherlands.....	1,561	2,060.2	1,993.4
Austria-Hungary.....	10,227.3	5,076.2	8,230.2
Russia.....	109,100.4	33,591.6	28,672.9
Servia.....	5,323.6	279.9	30.8
Argentine Republic.....	6,954	47,694	46,761.5
United States.....	267,110.7	181,847.8	253,196.6
Bulgaria.....	9,451.5	924.7	1,197.1
Roumania.....	149,233.1	44,135.5	22,260
Turkey.....	18,440.2	1,717.6	353.9
Undesignated.....	1,934.7	5,433.6	5,554.5
Total.....	583,177	323,827.5	372,066
Dressed and cured meats:			
Belgium.....	102.5	72	68.4
Denmark.....	1,556.6	2,110.6	1,315
France.....	115.4		66.7
Great Britain.....	931.3	1,001.8	375.6
Netherlands.....	5,036.8	7,004.7	1,777.8
Austria-Hungary.....	1,022.6	835.6	558.8
Russia.....	1,502.3	2,568.2	1,367.2
Sweden.....	246.6	255.4	144.5
Servia.....	174	133.6	246.7
Argentine Republic.....	85.4		
United States.....	14,226.1	16,835.4	5,720.4
Australia.....	715.1	158.8	43.4
Undesignated.....	207.9	2,498.8	167.3
Total.....	25,922.6	31,232.6	11,776.1
Fruits:			
Belgium.....	262.5	147.2	
France.....	2,490.1	2,153.1	364
Italy.....	455.9	525.7	177.5
Netherlands.....	840.9	873.4	244.6
Austria-Hungary.....	11,528.8	12,858.3	2,633.9
Servia.....	16,260.2	15,268.2	5,234.8
United States.....	2,133.9	5,262.4	4,343
Undesignated.....	366.4	557.1	233.6
Total.....	34,338.7	37,645.4	13,231.7
Fish:			
Belgium.....	620.7	685.1	342.3
Denmark.....	8,608	7,342	3,927.2
Great Britain.....	1,111	2,166.5	681.6
Netherlands.....	2,261.1	2,410	1,447.1
Norway.....	851.2	1,125	301.1
Austria-Hungary.....	2,040.2	1,996.2	782.7
Russia.....	1,522.7	2,407.4	1,229.6
Sweden.....	42,775.2	36,395.5	24,300.6
Undesignated.....	282	636.7	438.3
Total.....	60,072.1	55,164.7	33,460.5

Imports of food products and principal raw materials—Continued.

Countries whence imported.	1894.	1895.	First 6 months of 1896.
Cotton-seed oil:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Belgium.....	119.3		
Great Britain.....	10,869.2	8,977.8	7,832
Netherlands.....	2,720.4	2,362.8	360.7
United States.....	15,386.6	16,670.5	1,210
Undesignated.....	59.2	95.4	192.2
Total.....	29,144.7	28,105.5	9,594.9
Oil cake:			
Freeport of Hamburg.....	22,858.4	31,062.8	13,833.2
Belgium.....	3,213.9	2,435.4	2,161.9
Denmark.....	1,391.3	1,478.1	592.8
France.....	69,129	44,432.2	15,635.4
Great Britain.....	2,467.9	2,763	926
Italy.....	1,442.8	810.4	
Netherlands.....	15,379.7	21,124.6	13,712.9
Austria-Hungary.....	11,176.5	8,898.6	3,368.1
Roumania.....	499.3		
Russia.....	110,261.4	95,470.9	46,726.1
British East Indies.....	7,937	8,590	3,065.7
Argentine Republic.....	1,660.6	2,742	2,093.4
United States.....	88,919	94,516.6	57,878.5
Undesignated.....	9,766.9	984.2	738.6
Total.....	346,336.8	316,198.8	160,727.6
Leaf tobacco:			
Netherlands.....	9,082.2	8,014.6	3,438
Austria-Hungary.....	653.8	487.9	183.5
Russia.....	126	95.9	67.5
Turkey.....	458.7	694.3	460.5
China.....	243.5	139.7	57.7
Dutch East Indies.....	7,724.8	9,761.9	5,954.5
Brazil.....	12,621	13,501	7,161.7
Haiti.....	4,482	4,894.5	2,319.7
Colombia.....	2,701.2	1,976.4	823.9
Mexico.....	310	544.6	328.9
Cuba and Puerto Rico.....	888.8	855.3	406.2
Venezuela.....	112.3	76	18.2
United States.....	8,782.3	9,076.4	4,605.3
Undesignated.....	582	238.5	80.7
Total.....	48,710.1	50,886.2	26,217.6
Raw cotton:			
Belgium.....	2,966.9	1,884	517.8
France.....	568	478.3	83.4
Great Britain.....	6,305.5	3,404	1,701.2
Netherlands.....	413.8	146.4	33.4
Austria-Hungary.....	1,103.7	705.9	405.5
Egypt.....	11,923.1	14,860.8	9,092.9
British East Indies.....	60,461.9	44,581.3	34,619.2
China.....	5,777.7	1,723	1,283.3
Dutch East Indies.....	3,547.6	2,206	1,216.9
Brazil.....	200.8	17.5	
United States.....	183,931.7	231,028.4	100,754.7
Undesignated.....	627.1	839.6	370.7
Total.....	277,830.8	300,872.2	150,079
Lard:			
Belgium.....	618.3	409.2	143.8
Denmark.....	98.7	200.9	154.1
France.....	347.5	403.3	182.4
Great Britain.....	513.6	387.4	179.1
Netherlands.....	2,333.9	2,390.4	1,755.1
Austria-Hungary.....	3,131.1	1,492.3	495.1
United States.....	72,019	72,719.4	37,952.1
Undesignated.....	138	122.8	111
Total.....	79,200.1	78,125.7	40,974.7
Petroleum:			
Belgium.....	1,688.2	320.4	
Netherlands.....	416.4		
Austria-Hungary.....	1,878.4	5,285.6	2,949.9
Russia.....	23,209.1	55,078.8	20,691.7
United States.....	757,413.9	749,257.7	306,404.4
Undesignated.....	995.6	1,115.8	6,156.2
Total.....	785,101.6	811,057.8	336,202.2

Especially interesting are the sections of the foregoing exhibits which relate to the importation of breadstuffs. The German people, like the French, are large bread eaters. Among the working classes, bread and potatoes are the staple and most important forms of food. According to published statistics, the average consumption per capita during the period from 1879 to 1884 was 226 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of rye and 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of wheat. During the five years ending with 1894, this proportion has changed to 228 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of rye and 139 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of wheat per capita, showing the tendency of the people to eat more wheat since its price has declined.

PRICES.

The average wholesale prices per metric ton of the leading cereals and other food products in the market of Frankfort during 1894, 1895, and in June of the present year have been:

Articles.	1894.	1895.	June, 1896.
Rye	\$28.69	\$29.71	\$28.89
Wheat	34.08	35.84	38.08
Oats	34.77	30.64	30.94
Corn	26.89	28.32	22.84
Barley	36.17	35.82	39.50
Potatoes	7.14	9.75	8.53
Cattle (meat weight)	26.14	25.94	23.80
Hogs (meat weight)	24.03	21.42	17.01
Wheat flour	45.69	47.83	47.60
Rye flour	40.93	44.60	40.69
Refined sugar	124.36	114.71	128.52
Petroleum	45.22	52.36	48.79

The home-grown crops of rye, wheat, oats, and potatoes during the past two harvest years have reached the following aggregates in relation to imports. The harvest year runs from July 1 to June 30:

Articles.	Home grown.		Imported.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Rye	7,075,020	6,595,758	689,941
Wheat	3,012,271	2,807,567	1,228,489
Barley	2,432,913	2,411,731	940,048
Oats	5,250,152	5,252,590	241,014
Potatoes	29,049,238	31,786,621	145,879

For the reason mainly that the German tariff favors the importation of grains rather than flour, the imports of flour to this country are relatively unimportant, and amounted in 1895 to only 22,248 tons from Austria-Hungary, 3,910 tons from the United States, and 6,379 tons from all other countries.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Wages in some departments of labor have slightly advanced during the past five years, but are still for the most part low in comparison with the rates which prevail in the United States, where, as a rule, all operatives and servants work more rapidly and accomplish more in a day's work than is done here. So far as can be ascertained, the highest

and average rates paid at Frankfort for labor in the several classes designated are:

Occupation.	Highest.	Average.
General trades (per week of sixty-six hours):		
Bricklayers.....	\$7.20	\$4.64
Masons.....	7.20	4.64
Plasterers.....	5.85	4.10
Roofers and slaters.....	4.75	4.25
Carpenters.....	6.80	3.60
Bakers.....	4.00	3.50
Blacksmiths.....	4.70	3.50
Bookbinders.....	4.85	3.65
Brewers.....	4.65	3.55
Butchers.....	3.47	2.85
Cabinetmakers.....	4.75	3.50
Confectioners.....	4.10	3.15
Cigar makers.....	3.57	2.86
Coopers.....	4.18	3.25
Dyers.....	3.85	3.40
Engravers.....	7.50	6.00
Gardeners.....	3.80	3.00
Laborers.....	3.50	3.00
Lithographers.....	10.00	6.50
Saddle and harness makers.....	4.25	3.90
Printers.....	9.00	6.00
Tanners.....	4.25	3.90
Tailors.....	3.35	3.05
In factories (per week of sixty hours):		
Mechanics.....		4.70
Factory operatives.....		3.74
Workmen in aniline color works.....		4.21
Mechanics in aniline color works.....		4.05
Building mechanics in aniline color works.....		4.34
Skilled laborer in aniline color works.....		4.28
Yard laborer in aniline color works.....		3.58
Clerks in stores (per week):		
Male.....	7.98	5.78
Female.....	4.80	3.36
Bookkeepers (per week).....	15.96	11.97
Servants, including board and lodging:		
Coachmen (per month).....	20.00	14.28
House servants (per month):		
Male.....	15.00	11.90
Female.....	8.33	5.95
Railway employees (per year):		
Engineers.....	566.44	468.81
Conductors.....	326.00	282.00
Firemen.....	376.00	321.35
Brakemen.....	326.00	271.31
Trackmaster.....	483.00	406.36
Track guard.....	197.54	172.60
Station master.....	844.44	659.27
Section inspector.....	471.24	403.41
Telegraph operator.....	340.34	297.50
Car inspector.....	304.64	279.65

TRANSPORTATION AND SHIPBUILDING.

The facilities for transatlantic commerce with Germany are as ample and cheap as with any country of continental Europe. There are four principal seaports for direct German trade, viz: Antwerp, in Belgium, which has direct railway connections with the whole of western Germany; Rotterdam, from which port steamers and towed barges ascend the Rhine as far as Mannheim and the canalized river Main to Frankfort, offering the cheapest form of transportation for bulky and heavy merchandise; Bremen, with its outer port of Bremerhaven, the headquarters of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, which has in service and construction 86 seagoing steamships and 84 tenders and smaller craft, aggregating 305,000 tons register; and finally, Hamburg, the most important commercial seaport of Europe, which, like Bremen, has direct rail communication with every part of the Empire and river navigation up the Elbe to and beyond Magdeburg.

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the rapid increase of Germany's foreign commerce than the following comparison of the total tonnage entered at the five principal ports of Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Bremen during the years 1885 and 1895, from which it will be seen that Hamburg has passed Liverpool and taken the first position, with Antwerp close behind Liverpool, which was ten years ago first on the list:

Ports.	1885.	1895.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Liverpool	4,278,881	5,985,959
Hamburg	3,704,312	6,256,000
Antwerp	3,422,172	5,340,247
Rotterdam	2,120,347	4,033,017
Bremen	1,289,399	2,184,274

This important relative advance of the continental ports is attributed in some measure to their low dock charges and port dues, which are much less than those of Liverpool and London.

In common with the merchant fleets of other nations, that of Germany is being rapidly transformed from wood to iron and steel and from sail to steam. Whereas in 1881 there were in service under the German flag 4,660 merchant vessels of all classes, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,181,521 tons, in 1894 the number had been reduced to 3,729, but with a register aggregating 1,522,058 tons. Against 414 steamers of 215,758 tons in 1881, Germany had in 1894 1,016 seagoing steamships with a total registry of 823,702 tons.

Until within a comparatively few years, the largest and finest steamers of the North German Lloyd and other German companies were built in England. During the five years from 1889 to 1894, there were imported from Great Britain, free of duty, under a special provision of the German tariff law, 160,030 tons of shipbuilding materials, by the use of which and the rapidly increasing supply of home-produced materials, the German shipbuilding industry got fairly upon its feet, and is now making enormous strides toward complete independence of all foreign supplies or assistance. In November of last year, a meeting of the German iron and steel masters was held at Hanover, and again in July this year at Altona, to devise means of further substituting German for British iron and steel in shipbuilding. It was found that the chief obstacle lay in the fact that the great shipyards of North Germany brought their material from Westphalia and Silesia by rail, while that from England came by water and was landed, duty free, directly upon the docks of the shipbuilders. The Government was, therefore, petitioned to grant special reductions on that class of freight on all State railways, and to hasten the completion of canals and river improvements which would contribute to the same purpose.

The result of these meetings has been that the Government has agreed to charge merely nominal freight rates on shipbuilding materials—barely enough to pay the cost of moving the trains; and on the other hand, the shipbuilders have signed agreements to nearly double the capacity of their yards during the next twelve months. The Rhenish and Westphalian iron and steel makers, on their part, have agreed to make important reductions in the prices of all their materials when used in a German shipyard, and there is thus offered an object lesson which typifies perfectly the spirit of industrial and commercial Germany to-day—the Government and the leaders of two leading industries

meeting and making sweeping concessions, each to the other, for the independence of German shipbuilding and the more rapid construction of the fleet which is to carry the commerce of the Fatherland to the remotest corners of the earth.

Not only does Germany now build her own war vessels and compete sharply with Great Britain in constructing cruisers and battle ships for foreign Governments, like those of China and Japan, but the development of merchant shipbuilding during the past ten years has been extraordinary. Steamships of the best class, like the *Havel* and *Spree* of the North German Lloyd and the *Fürst Bismarck* and *Augusta Victoria* of the Hamburg-American Company, were all built at the Vulcan works on the Oder a few miles below Stettin. There are now in construction in German yards, for the North German Lloyd Company alone, 9 steamers, including 1 express twin-screw steamship for the transatlantic trade, 625 feet long, with 28,000 horsepower and 13,700 tons register; another of the same class 580 feet long, with 24,000 horsepower and 12,200 gross tons register; 4 twin-screw intermediate steamers 525 feet long, with 7,000 horsepower and 10,500 tons each; and 3 twin-screw vessels 325 feet long and of 4,500 tons. From this time forward, Germany will build her own ships and continue to navigate them to every port in the world where opportunities for export trade exist or can be developed by persistent energy and enterprise, backed, when need be, by liberal government subsidies.

There was at the outset in this country the usual theoretical objection on the part of many persons to anything in the nature of subsidies. But they were found to be essential to the establishment of long-distance lines which had to compete with the subsidized lines of England and France, and were necessary to the development and control of the foreign trade upon which it was felt that the ultimate prosperity of Germany must in a great measure depend. So the opposition was overborne, and has practically disappeared under influence of the results already achieved. Thus, in 1886, the principal subsidized East Asiatic line carried 1,085 through passengers and 7,176 cubic meters of freight, while in 1894, the passengers had increased to 12,197, and the freight to 112,102 cubic meters.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

In several previous reports of this series, the reasons which underlie the phenomenal development and sustained prosperity of the German iron and steel industries have been more or less fully explained. Briefly restated, these causes are, according to the judgment of experts who have been sent from other countries to make careful studies of the subject:

1. The fact that, in Germany, coke for blast-furnace, foundry, and other allied uses is largely made in retort ovens, with saving of the secondary products—gas, tar, ammonia, and benzole, secures a direct economy which is in many cases equal to 40 per cent of the total product, and which is wantonly wasted by the slovenly, antiquated “bee-hive” oven system which prevails generally in Great Britain and the United States. A German ironmaster who makes his own coke can, if need be, sell his metal abroad at or even below net cost, deriving his profit from the savings won by his intelligent coke manufacture.

2. The employment of the most improved machinery and perfected methods in all that pertains to blast-furnace, rolling mill, steel converting and foundry practice. The Germans have studied thoroughly

English methods, have imported English foremen to teach their workmen, have improved such processes as they found available and have invented new ones to fit their own conditions, until the leading plants in Westphalia and the Saar district are a surprise to the British and American experts who have visited them.

3. More intelligent, better educated, and more tractable labor, the absence of strikes and the prevalence of more harmonious relations between employers, foremen, and workmen. From the reports of the British commission, it does not appear that the German ironmasters enjoy any decisive advantage over their British rivals in respect to cheap wages, but the difference as regards high technical intelligence and loyal, steady service is largely in favor of the German employers. This result is due to a combination of causes, among which may be cited the far higher standard of general and technical education in Germany, the military service, in which nearly every German workman has learned the lesson of prompt, unquestioning obedience, and finally, the searching, minute supervision which is exercised by the Government over the health and welfare of the working classes in all their relations with their employers.

4. The State railways give to the German ironmasters cheaper inland transportation than is supplied by the railway corporations of Great Britain; and the invention of the basic steel process has rendered available here the vast deposits of "minette" ores in Luxemburg and the Moselle districts, which rank among the cheapest iron ores in the world.

Finally—and this fact is given strong prominence by the British commission and most writers on the subject—the German iron and steel makers are able to sell in a protected home market, and while thus maintaining profitable prices at home, to make whatever rates are necessary to meet competition abroad. The net result of all these causes is that the imports of iron and steel into Germany are steadily declining, and the exports still more rapidly increasing. The operations in this field during the past two years show the following results:

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Iron ore, pig, scrap, ingots, etc	312, 597	200, 313	274, 362	281, 911
Manufactures of iron and steel	57, 748	57, 917	1, 165, 088	1, 245, 909
Machinery	44, 518	47, 207	125, 156	136, 872
Total	314, 833	305, 437	1, 564, 606	1, 664, 692
Decrease in imports		9, 396		
Increase in exports				100, 086

The total production of raw iron in Germany during the same years was:

Kind.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Forge iron	1, 523, 850	1, 524, 334
Bessemer pig	458, 094	444, 495
Thomas pig	2, 702, 754	2, 898, 476
Foundry iron	874, 624	921, 493
Total	5, 559, 322	5, 788, 098

Even these high figures are apparently increasing, despite the depression which overhangs the iron industry in other countries, including

the United States. From January 1 until the end of May, this year, the production of iron in Germany reached 2,700,000 tons, an increase of 350,000 tons over the product of the same five months in 1895, and prices are not only considerably higher than they were a year ago, but they are apparently still advancing. One reads of great establishments like the Laurahütte steel foundry and engineering works, having made net profits of \$312,000 during the first three months of this year, as against \$192,900 during the same period in 1895. The Union of Enameled Hollow-Ware Makers has recently advanced prices 10 per cent all around, and the great electrical manufacturers like Schücker, at Nuremberg, and Siemens & Halske at Berlin, are working at full capacity, and, according to the testimony of an American expert who has traveled over Germany during the past summer to study the subject, they received for dynamos and other electrical appliances for power and lighting, prices which are nearly double those which prevail in the United States. There may be, therefore, a field for American electrical machinery in Germany. The one shadow on all this portion of the field seems to be in the items of wire—wire netting and wire nails—in respect to which the German makers complain that they are seriously crippled in certain markets by competition from the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

In strong contrast with the general industrial prosperity of Germany, is the depressed and struggling condition of its agricultural interests. This is the combined result of profuse and cheap production of cereals, meats, and other food products in newer countries where land is cheap and still productive from virgin fertility, and the cheap and abundant transportation which pours these foreign products into Germany at prices with which the native farmer, struggling with high taxes, costly land, and a soil impoverished by centuries of cultivation, and working for the most part by primitive methods, is unable to compete. There is no longer any considerable profit in raising wheat, rye, oats, or barley in Germany. In good years, wine still yields rich results, but the area of its cultivation here is limited, and vintages are proverbially uncertain in both quantity and quality.

Hops, which were formerly so profitable to Bavaria and the upper Rhine districts are now superabundant, and the export demand is dominated by the excellent product of our Pacific States and that of England; so that any important increase in the hop-growing area of Germany threatens an overproduction that would ruin the market. Sugar, which, down to two years ago, yielded such profitable returns, has reached a point of overproduction at which the Government has been obliged to come to the rescue with increased and prolonged export bounties to save that important interest from collapse. In a word, Germany has become an industrial instead of an agricultural state, and the exigencies of its foreign trade, as well as the support of its manufacturing and commercial classes, require that foreign food products and raw materials generally shall be admitted on terms that cripple fatally the prosperity of the farmers.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

On this wide and fertile topic, volumes might, indeed, be written; the most that can be done within present limits will be to summarize a few leading facts concerning which economists are practically agreed.

It is to be remembered that, about twenty years ago, the governing

mind of Germany had the discernment to perceive that a great and permanent change in the economic relations of nations was being wrought by steam transportation and the increased productiveness of agriculture through improved methods and labor-saving implements. It was then foreseen that in the competition which these new conditions would introduce, Germany could no longer hold her ground as an agricultural state, and it was therefore determined to put the ship on a new course, and make the Empire, first of all, an industrial and commercial nation. From that moment, every act and effort of the Government has been inspired and shaped by the new policy. The revenue tariff of 1870 was superseded by the protective tariff of July, 1877, which revolutionized the fiscal policy of the Empire and established protective duties on nearly everything that could be produced in Germany except food products and raw or partly finished materials. The amendments of 1885 and 1887 were both in the direction of increased duties on important classes of products. With her home market thus secured to her own manufacturers, Germany began preparing her people for the struggle which was to result in the survival of the fittest.

Bismarck sounded the keynote of the new creed with his epigram: "Wer die Schule hat, hat die Zukunft" (Whoever has the school, has the future). To the already thorough and far-reaching system of primary, intermediate, and university education was added a large number of scientific, technical, and commercial schools, in which boys and young men have since been trained and taught in all that pertains to manufacture and trade. The polytechnic and mining schools and the universities turn out year by year thousands of young men equipped with all that thorough education can do to prepare them for the battle of life. Special schools for weaving, dyeing, designing, and other specialties train an army of clever artisans in the application of theory to practice, so that the mills and mines and factories of the Empire are manned by operatives who, as has been aptly said, "know not only what is to be done and how it should be done, but why it is done."

These schools are supported by the State, the municipalities, and the manufacturers who enjoy the fruits of their teaching. The teachers are not mere theorists, but practical, highly educated men, many of whom are not only graduates of polytechnic schools and colleges, but have been workmen and foremen in factories, and have demonstrated their ability to do and direct that which they teach. Speaking of the technical schools of Saxony, a recent writer says: "They have won for this Kingdom and for Germany a place in the first rank of commercial communities. Thirty years has seen Saxony take away, not only from Nottingham and other industrial centers of England, the trade which they had with Germany itself, but the more valuable markets of the United States, South America, and even the East. They have robbed Roubaix, St. Etienne, Lyons, and Troyes, in France, of markets which they once almost exclusively controlled."

Even the miners and workmen in iron mills are carefully educated in special schools for the work that they are to do. All this leads not only to high-grade work in each stage and department of manufacture, but saves an enormous waste of materials through careless and inefficient labor. When the British commissioners visited the iron and steel works of Westphalia last year, they were amazed not only by the scientific perfection of the machinery employed, and the saving attained by clever handling and heating, but by the economy everywhere realized. Speaking of a steel-plate mill, the report says, "there was practically no waste," and one of the commissioners, a foreman from

Cornwall, added: "As a practical man, I must admit that I never saw anything like it, and could not have believed it possible if I had not seen it with my own eyes."

The dominant position which Germany holds in the field of aniline and chemical manufacture is the direct result of superior knowledge of chemistry on the part of a large number of her citizens. Anilines and their derivatives were originally an English discovery, but to-day, Germany makes nine-tenths of the aniline coloring matters used throughout the world, and this largely from benzole and anthracene derived from Great Britain. The remaining tenth is divided between the factories of England, France, and Switzerland. The German export of coal-tar colors to China and Japan was trebled during the five years from 1889 to 1894. Here again are exemplified the foresight and intelligent liberality of management which aims at the highest results. The great aniline and chemical laboratories at Hoechst, Mainkur, Ludwigshafen, Elberfeld, and Berlin employ, in addition to their regular working force, a large staff of young chemists—from fifty to seventy at each establishment—whose sole function is that of research, the tireless quest for something new and valuable, whether it be a new color or pharmaceutical product of coal tar, or a cheaper, more direct method of making some product that is already known and in use. They are mostly young graduates fresh from the universities, who work for small salaries in laboratories perfectly equipped and supplied by their employers, under contracts which provide that whatever valuable discovery they may make shall be patented to the company, the inventor retaining a specified interest in the product. A single fortunate discovery may make the fortune of the inventor, and under the spur of such an incentive, many of the most important chemical discoveries of recent years have been made by men under 35 years of age, working for less than \$500 a year for great companies which pay annual dividends of from 15 to 28 per cent to their shareholders. The United States, which produces crude alkalies, benzole, and anthracene abundantly, pays millions annually to Germany for chemicals and colors which can not be made at home because our country lacks the highly educated labor and chemical skill that are so abundant and cheap in Germany.

But this is not all. In addition to sound and thorough education at home, the German utilizes to the fullest extent every opportunity that is offered for obtaining information from abroad. Young men are sent by hundreds every year to countingrooms, warehouses, and factories of other countries, to work for whatever wages they can get, or no wages at all, to perfect themselves in the languages, needs, and business methods of foreign nations. They not only learn there whatever is of most value in manufacturing processes, but they learn how to introduce and sell German goods.

At international exhibitions, German manufacturers not only exhibit their products, but send their foremen and expert workmen to study patiently and thoroughly the best work of their ablest rivals. It may be doubted whether any nation except the United States derived as many and valuable results from the Chicago Exposition of 1893 as did Germany. In addition to her own splendid exhibit and all that her experts learned and brought away of methods, models, knowledge of materials, and the wants of other nations, the Imperial Government attached a commercial agent to the German consulate at Chicago, of whom it is said that, during the first year of his labors, he established relations with more than 800 American firms and companies, which he supplied with catalogues and samples of goods from home, wrote and

published in this country a treatise on the "Promotion of export trade to the United States," and then lectured before boards of trade and manufacturers' and exporters' associations throughout the Empire on the same interesting topic. Similar agents are doing the same work in South America, Africa, Australia, and in China and Japan.

2. Another potent factor in the case is the skillful legislation and diplomacy with which the Government everywhere sustains and fosters the enterprise of its manufacturers and merchants. Legislation and administration, in all that relates to industry and commerce, is here the work of experts trained for their task by both theory and experience. There are, of course, hot debates in the Reichstag, the clashing of political parties and opposing interests; protests and demands from the Agrarians are heard, and appeals for and against this measure or that, but when all is over and the votes counted, it is usually found that the ultimate effects of the proposed measure have been foreseen and the law, as enacted, vouchsafes the best interests of the greatest number.

As examples of this, and an element of the first importance in the situation of to-day, are the commercial treaties which have been secured by Germany during the past five years with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, and especially with Russia and Japan. These treaties are based upon reciprocity, the concession of certain advantages in return for reciprocal privileges obtained, and they secure, above all, a fixed basis of commercial intercourse for a specified term of years. The treaties with Russia and Japan are among the most important achievements of German diplomacy in recent times, and to the effect of the former is ascribed, in an important degree, the unprecedented prosperity of certain interests in Germany during the year 1895. Under it, the export to Russia of iron and iron manufactures, machinery, chemicals, earthenware, woolen goods, and many articles of luxury have reached proportions never before attained. In return, Germany takes the breadstuffs and raw materials of Russia, so that the treaty bears hard upon the German farmer, but there can be little question that it is, all in all, a compact of the highest beneficence to Germany.

3. Another important influence in the general situation is the harmonious, pull-all-together spirit in which the great banks and moneyed institutions of Germany sustain and supplement the efforts of merchants, manufacturers, and the Government itself to promote foreign commerce. The principal German banks have branches, not only in great financial centers like London and New York, but in South America, Africa, and Asia. These branch institutions build and control railroads, open mines, secure contracts for rails, machinery, and supplies, and help German merchants and salesmen to push their trade wherever a new market can be developed or an English, French, or American product replaced by a German one. In all these operations, the men who go out to manage such affairs know the language of the country to which they are sent, and all catalogues, price lists, labels, and advertisements are in the language, currency, weights, and measures most familiar to the retailers and consumers for whom they are destined.

4. Finally, there is a difference in the management of manufacturing firms and companies here which contrasts sharply with the general practice in other countries, notably our own. It is the fashion in Germany for the owners and managers, particularly of new enterprises, to live modestly, work hard, and be content with small dividends. In many stock companies, dividends are limited by agreement to 5 per cent

on the capital actually employed, and the surplus earnings are devoted to securing new and improved machinery and to "writing off" the entire plant on the books of the concern. In this way old and long-established firms and corporations keep their equipment up to the latest date and have abundant money to be used in educating their workmen, pushing their foreign trade, and even selling at a loss when necessary to conquer a new market, as well as giving the purchaser credit until he is able to pay. The wholesale watering of stocks and the granting of large bonuses to operators for "promoting" industrial enterprises are not popular practices here. The German law of corporations reaches to the minutest details of organization and management, officers and directors are held to the strictest account, and any breach of trust by such an official is punishable by fine, imprisonment, and loss of civil rights.

There are, of course, some features of this statute and certain regulations concerning taxation, education, and employment that are not in harmony with the spirit of a government like ours, under which laws and their enforcement are so largely dependent upon the popular will, but it can hardly be questioned that the existing system has in most respects worked well for Germany. From a census taken on the 14th of June, 1895, it appeared that the proportion of unemployed in the fourteen principal cities of this country ranged from 0.94 per cent at Cologne, to 2.33 per cent at Berlin, with a mean average of 1.7 per cent, while the census of December 2 following showed that this figure had increased at the beginning of winter, when many kinds of outdoor work are necessarily suspended, to only 2.72 per cent of the entire population.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

It has been shown by statistics, given on a previous page of this report, that the value of German imports from the United States during the year 1895 exceeded that of German exports to our country by the important balance of \$34,034,952. But it must be remembered that of the whole mass of German imports, fully 70 per cent are of the nature of food products and raw materials, while about 11 per cent are half-finished goods—that is to say, materials in a more or less advanced stage of manufacture—and only 19 per cent are finished manufactures. On the other hand, fully 80 per cent of German exports are finished and partly finished manufactures. How can the proportion of manufactured exports from the United States be increased and the trade made to contribute further to the relief and support of American industries?

The problem is beset with difficulties, for Germany has not only important advantages in respect to cheaper and more tractable skilled labor than is possible or even, perhaps, desirable in the United States, but it is, moreover, the patriotic ambition of the German people to sustain home industries and import as little as possible of whatever can be well made in their own country. Many of them want and are willing to pay for the best that can be obtained of everything pertaining to taste, luxury, or comfort, but, quality and price being equal, or nearly so, they will uniformly prefer the homemade article.

As regards manufactured goods, therefore, the utmost that this country offers to our exporters is a more or less unwilling market for such articles as are better or cheaper than those of domestic origin until such time as the German makers can equal the imported products in respect to both quality and price. This restricts the practicable field to narrow and uncertain limits, but such is the fact, and it may as well be recognized at the outset.

A pertinent illustration of the general situation may be found in the recent case of American-made bicycles. When their importation was begun several months ago, German bicycle manufacturers felt at first no alarm on account of their higher price and supposed unfitness for use in this country. Some pronounced them too light and liable to vibration; others denounced the wooden wheel rims and predicted that they would never stand the humid climate of Europe; others found the saddle hung too high, the handle bars too narrow—and so on to the end. But when the best class of native amateur riders found that the American machines were not only lighter and more easy running, but that they were, in fact, strong and rigid, that the economized weight had been fully balanced by superior material and faultless construction, then the home manufacturers rallied in self-defense, and the cycling trade papers were filled with their appeals to the patriotism of German cyclists, who were exhorted to buy no imported bicycle, particularly none from America, until the United States tariff on such goods is reduced to a level with that of Germany. Meanwhile, they have copied the best American models and produced outwardly very fair imitations of them.

Similarly, when a recent United States consular report announced that there is now in Germany a practicable market for certain kinds of American factory-made shoes, an obscure but ambitious organ of the German shoe-manufacturing interest hastened to denounce the report, and proclaim that since German manufacturers use the same machinery as the Americans, therefore German factory shoes are equal to the best, and that no market for American shoes exists in this country. The real facts are precisely stated by Mr. F. F. Stanley, of Boston, who has a branch house in Frankfort for the sale of shoe machinery, and from long experience and close observation, knows the situation thoroughly. He says:

Within a few years, German shoe manufacturers have learned that their competitors in the United States can actually make shoes cheaper than they can be made anywhere else in the world, and that there is nothing but the inactivity of the American manufacturer as a merchant which prevents him from underselling the German in the latter's own country. They have been quick to see that this is the result of the superior factory organization of the American, of the better use of machinery, and the greater skill that comes from the use of this machinery.

This brings us to the vital point of the whole matter, not only in respect to export trade with Germany, but with other countries as well—"the inactivity of the American manufacturer as a merchant." The phrase is not restricted in its application to the makers of shoes, but describes the condition of many American manufacturers in other lines, who have prospered on their home trade, and have thought of foreign markets, if at all, as merely a convenient dumping ground for their surplus products in time of dull trade at home. With all his splendid abilities as an organizer and manager, the American manufacturer, with of course many notable exceptions, is usually not a merchant in the broad, international sense of the term, and has yet to make up his mind that he wants a permanent foreign trade and is ready to make the effort which in these days of large production and sharp competition are necessary in order to conquer and retain it. Having decided upon this, he can follow no better example than that of the Germans themselves, the cardinal principles of whose code are, succinctly, as follows:

Send properly trained men into the foreign market to study the wants of the people, show samples, and make sales.

Never send a commercial traveler, however able and successful he

may be at home, to do business in any country the language and currency of which he does not understand.

Make it easy for the customer by sending catalogues, price lists, and circulars only in his own language, and made out in weights, measures, and values that he can understand without the help of an interpreter or complicated calculations. The great mass of such matter in English and dollar prices that are sent to United States consulates in Germany every year by American exporters is practically wasted.

Do not despise and neglect the small order, or expect that the foreign purchaser who receives thirty, sixty, and ninety days' credit on purchases of goods made at home will eagerly order American goods and pay for them "cash, f. o. b. New York," to use the familiar phrase.

Follow the tastes and preferences of the foreign purchaser and consumer just so far as that can be done without sacrificing the superior quality of the article, the especial merit of which often is that it is American and of the most improved model, in which case its superiority should be illustrated and explained.

The field offered by an industrial country like Germany, which makes nearly every manufactured article that it needs, is of course wholly different from that presented by new countries—like South and Central America, India, and Africa—where such manufactories as exist at all are on a limited and primitive scale. There is, strictly speaking, very little real demand in Germany for foreign manufactured goods, but rather a certain willingness to receive them when they are cheaper or better than can be made in this country. It is necessary, therefore, for the American exporter to introduce his goods and push them by all the efforts and inducements that he employs in working up trade at home.

Comparatively few German retail merchants will take the trouble to order goods from the United States, pay for them on the brief terms usually accorded by our exporters, and fulfill all the formalities of importing and paying duty on them. German exporters do not wait for foreign customers in this way, but send their goods to distant markets, enter and deliver them at the purchaser's door. Merchants here expect, therefore, something like the same treatment at the hands of American exporters, and in practice, there are but three effective methods by which to do business of this kind with Germany on an important scale—either to send competent salesmen who speak German to show samples, explain the merits of goods, and make sales and contracts, or to establish direct relations with a competent German firm at Hamburg, Bremen, or Berlin, which will import and sell the goods by means of its own salesmen and already established connections throughout the Empire. If the business is large, a third and still better plan may be for the American exporter to establish a branch house of his own in this country, as has been done with marked success by certain manufacturers of sewing machines, typewriters, tanning and shoemaking machinery, cash registers, petroleum, and stoves.

Individual exporting firms may not always be able to do this unaided, but there is for them always the recourse so successfully used by the German exporters—that of combination into export associations and syndicates, in each of which the collective products of the several members cover the whole line of a certain class of goods. Such export associations are already organized and at work in nearly every branch of German manufacture, and their influence has been potent and decisive. They have the active assistance of German consuls everywhere;

they are aided by banks, commercial attachés of embassies, subsidized steamship lines, and in all practicable ways, by the Government itself.

The situation can therefore be concisely stated. Germany accepts willingly our cereals, meats, cotton, petroleum—all in the nature of food products and raw materials which can not be sufficiently produced at home—but in respect to finished manufactures, there is not and can never be an eager market, and such goods must be introduced, if at all, by the initiative and enterprise of American exporters.

The conditions of purchase and payment which have long prevailed here differ essentially from those in usual practice in the United States, and this should be carefully taken into account. German merchants buying goods from home manufacturers receive, as has been already stated, sixty or ninety days' credit, and are granted a discount, generally 2 per cent, if payment is made at thirty days from the date of invoice. On purchases from abroad, they will generally accept somewhat shorter terms of payment, but they prefer the method of sixty or ninety day drafts, to be sent by the shipper with bill of lading. Such draft the importer indorses and accepts, which binds him to its payment when due, and the accepted draft becomes a negotiable security for the exporter.

United States consuls often receive requests from American firms to furnish special information concerning the commercial standing and responsibility of merchants and agents located in their districts. This to the consul is a somewhat delicate function, and his best method is usually to obtain and pay for an authoritative special report from a local commercial agency. This American exporters can best do directly by application in the usual way to Bradstreet's or to Messrs. Dun & Co., both of which have reciprocal working relations with the principal commercial agencies in Germany, and exchange reports.

A GERMAN MARKET FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

From all that can be ascertained, the most available American merchandise for the German market at this time would be dried and fresh fruits, tanning and shoemaking machinery, machine tools, enameled hollow ware, pressed glassware; furniture, which should, if possible, be imported "knocked down," and set up and finished here to avoid the high duty on finished furniture; carriages, which should be made to accord with European customs, which require the presence of a coachman or footman; typewriters, bicycles, and the long-established American hay and manure forks, shovels, and stoves.

Apples are rotting on the ground in the United States because they are so plentiful and cheap as not to repay the cost of gathering and transportation. At the same time, ordinary cooking apples retail here, in the height of the fruit season, for from 3 to 4 cents per pound, and all native apples are greatly inferior in flavor and quality to those grown in the United States. American apples are largely exported to England, where they are not only highly esteemed, but are plentiful and cheap, as fruit goes in Great Britain. Can not the same enterprise be extended to Germany?¹

THE MARKET FOR WHEAT.

As to breadstuffs, especially wheat, the outlook for American exports is distinctly more promising than that of a year ago. From the best

¹This has already been done. See CONSULAR REPORTS No. 198, March, 1897, p. 413.

attainable estimates, the total wheat crop of the world for 1896 is about 2,341,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 6 per cent as compared with the crop of 1895, and 12 per cent less than that of 1894. The usual importing countries show a deficit, as between their home-grown wheat crops and their needs for consumption, of 451,000,000 bushels, while the total surplus of the wheat-exporting countries is 320,000,000 bushels, leaving a net deficit between product and requirement of 130,000,000 bushels.

Of the wheat-exporting countries, Russia yields this year 40,000,000 bushels less of wheat than in 1895, India 56,000,000, Argentina 14,000,000, Australia 8,000,000, and Algiers 7,000,000—in all, 125,000,000 bushels less from their native wheat crops than last year—while in the wheat-importing countries, Spain has 14,000,000, Austria 11,000,000, and Germany 7,000,000 bushels less of home-grown wheat than a year ago. This difference is, however, somewhat more than balanced by an increase of 36,000,000 bushels in France, 9,000,000 in Italy, and 8,500,000 bushels in Great Britain. In presence of these statistics, the outlook of wheat exports to Germany from the United States, with their estimated crop of 436,000,000 bushels, would seem to be visibly improved.

STANDARD OF VALUE AND CURRENCY.

The standard of monetary value in Germany is gold, and the unit of value is the reichsmark, or mark, which contains 100 pfennigs, and has a value of 23.8 cents, or 4.20 marks to one United States dollar. Silver is legal tender to the amount of 20 marks (\$4.76).

The gold coins are of 20, 10, and 5 marks; those of silver are of 5, 3 (thaler), 2, and 1 mark, 50 and 20 pfennigs, respectively. Nickel coins are of 5 and 10 pfennigs, and copper or bronze of 1 and 2 pfennigs. Paper money is in denominations of 5, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 marks, and is, of course, convertible into gold on demand.

The German gold, silver, and paper money in circulation is, according to latest estimates, as follows: Gold, 2,700,000,000 marks; silver, 900,000,000 marks; paper, 1,200,000,000 marks; equal in United States currency to \$642,600,000 gold, \$214,200,000 silver, and \$385,600,000 paper money; in all, \$1,142,400,000 dollars, or \$21.7 to each of the 52,244,503 inhabitants of the Empire, as shown by the census of December, 1895. The metric system of weights and measures has been the standard in Germany since 1872.

CONCLUSIONS.

The lesson to be drawn from the condition of industrial and commercial Germany to-day is the importance of specialized instruction, widely diffused technical education, organization and cooperation among producers and exporters, a powerful merchant marine, skillful legislation and diplomacy in foreign affairs—in short, the application of the highest trained intelligence to every detail of public administration and private business. It is a plea for the schoolmaster, the political reformer, and the expert specialist, for scientific economy everywhere, and for patriotic devotion to country and progress. Year by year, the stress of competition becomes greater, the standard of excellence in method and product higher and more exacting, and no people have done more to advance and elevate these requirements than those of the United States. When, to their unequalled material resources and their mastery of invention and operative management, can be added the wide-reaching technical instruction, the economy of

materials, and the effective trade organization of modern Germany, with the merchant ships that will yet be built, they will be invincible, both at home and abroad.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

FRANKFORT, *September 24, 1896.*

GERMAN COMPETITION IN THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

I have the honor to herewith transmit the translation of four articles by Jules Roche for the *Figaro*, which have recently come to my attention. The competition of Germany with the other leading nations of the world is daily increasing. All facts bearing upon the remarkable development of this people should be studied by us with a view, if possible, to increase our energy in the struggle for trade and commercial supremacy. I call especial attention to the assertion contained in one of these papers that the total annual trade of Germany has in the past fifteen years outstripped that of the United States.

It is to be hoped that we may soon regain this advantage, said to be so recently lost.

HENRY C. MORRIS, *Consul.*

GHEENT, *November 24, 1896.*

THE PROFESSIONAL CENSUS IN GERMANY.

(First article.)

The imperial bureau of statistics has just published a first summary of the results of the professional census of June 14, 1895.

The total population of the Empire amounts to 51,770,284 inhabitants, of which 25,409,159 are male and 26,361,121 female.

These figures are analyzed as follows: 22,913,691 (16,533,734 men and 6,339,927 women) have an occupation, daily work, or an independent situation; 1,339,318 (of which 25,364 men and 1,313,954 women) are attached to households as servants or domestics; 27,517,275 (8,850,061 men and 18,667,214 women) form part of a family without having any distinct or independent profession.

Among those who have regular occupations, properly so called, 8,292,692 (5,539,538 men and 2,753,154 women) devote themselves to agriculture, gardening, cattle raising, lumbering, and the fisheries; 8,281,230 (6,760,097 men and 1,521,133 women) are engaged in factories, blast furnaces, manufactures, and building industries; 2,338,508 (1,758,900 men and 579,608 women) are occupied in commerce and transportation. The liberal, military, and ecclesiastical professions number 1,426,169 persons (1,249,521 men and 176,648 women), and there are classified without profession 2,142,601 inhabitants (1,027,062 men and 1,115,549 women).

Each of these classes counts supplementarily the persons forming a part of families, without a distinct and independent occupation, and the domestics.

It is seen in taking account of this last class that out of a population of 51,770,284 inhabitants, 18,501,307 (35.7 per cent) depend upon agriculture, cattle raising, lumbering, and the fisheries; 20,253,241 (39.06 per cent) live from manufactures, mining, and building; 5,906,845 (11.5 per cent) on commerce and transportation, and 2,835,222 (5.47 per cent) follow liberal, military, and ecclesiastical professions.

CONDITIONS OF EXISTENCE IN GERMANY.

[Second article.]

The population of Germany has increased during the period of twenty-four years, which extends from the first census, at the time of the constitution of the Empire, to 1895, from 41,058,804 to 52,246,589, or a difference of more than 11,187,785. During the last period, from 1890 to 1895, the average annual increase has been 1.14 per cent in

the Empire and 1.26 per cent in Prussia, while the increase in France amounts to 0.07 per cent; in Great Britain and Ireland, to 0.78 per cent; in Austria, to 0.76 per cent, and in Hungary, to 1.04 per cent.

It has been further noted, especially in Prussia, that the increase of population in the rural districts is as great as in the large cities. This increase of population in itself would not mark any progress if at the same time the conditions of individual existence were found to become worse, but German statistics show, on the contrary, that the general consumption of supplies and the consumption per person has increased. What is most encouraging in this respect is the increase in the consumption of articles of general use. It is found from the figures given concerning bread that the amount of rye used diminished from 1879 to 1894, but that the consumption of wheat constantly increased.

During the years 1879 to 1884 the average yearly consumption per person was 268 pounds of rye and 114 pounds of wheat. The average of the years 1884 to 1889 was 255 pounds of rye and 125 pounds of wheat, and from 1889 to 1894, 248 pounds of rye and 140 pounds of wheat. Finally, for the year 1894-95, the figures for consumption were 279 pounds of rye and 151 pounds of wheat per individual.

The annual consumption of potatoes was 750 pounds per person in 1879 to 1884, and 977 pounds in 1894-95.

For barley the figures are, respectively, 103 pounds and 140 pounds; for rice from 0.39 pound in 1836 to 1840 to 5 pounds in 1891 to 1895.

The consumption of salted herrings imported increased from 2½ pounds in 1836 to 8 pounds in 1895.

Meat also shows quite an increase. According to the census of animals for slaughter in Germany on December 1, 1892, a value of \$17.14 per person was counted for heavy cattle (in 1883, \$18.09), and for pork a value of \$3.33 (in 1883, \$2.38).

The indispensable provisions being more within the reach of everybody, the consumption of all other food products has consequently increased.

The average annual consumption of raw coffee, which in 1836 was 2.2 pounds per person, amounts to-day to 5 pounds; that of sugar has risen from 17 pounds in 1836-37, to 24 pounds in 1894-95; that of whisky from 1.16 gallons in 1837-38 to 1½ gallons in 1894-95; beer from 24 gallons in 1875 to 28 gallons to-day; tobacco from 3 pounds in 1836 to 1870 to 4 pounds in 1894-95; fruits from 0.13 pound in 1836 to 3 pounds 1891 to 1895.

The consumption of cotton, which in 1836 was 0.75 pound per individual, is to-day 10 pounds; that of petroleum increased from 4 pounds in 1836 to 1870 to 33 pounds to-day. Finally, the progress of industry has resulted in an increase of consumption in coal and pig iron.

From 1875 to 1894 this increase was for coal from 2,487 pounds to 3,312 pounds and for pig iron from 119 pounds to 229 pounds per individual.

GERMAN INDUSTRY.

(Third article.)

It is not the first time I have to note the immense progress realized by German manufacturers since 1870. Several times I have mentioned it, and our fellow-citizens have found German products in their way sufficiently often to assure them of the great development of production among our Eastern neighbors.

There has recently been published a very curious work giving a comparison between the commerce of England and Germany during recent years. A rapid analysis of this work will clearly show the great advance made by the Germans.

The total value of exports from England is diminishing year by year while, on the contrary, the value of exports from Germany constantly increases. The fact is fully demonstrated by a few figures.

In 1872, Great Britain, with a population of 32,000,000, exported products to the value of about \$1,300,000,000; in 1892, with a population of 38,000,000, the export trade was reduced by \$125,000,000.

On the contrary, Germany's general trade gives a larger total year by year. Indeed, Germany not only invades England with its emigrants—more especially oppressed at London by the sweating system—but also all Great Britain with its products.

In ten years, the German imports into England have increased by \$25,200,000. German workmen are likewise displacing English workmen, much to the latter's regret. German are taking the place of English manufactures even on British soil; and not only within English territory alone is the German manufacturer seeking orders, but in every country where England has its principal customers. The rapid progress of German trade is eloquently shown by statistics, indicating a steady and considerable increase. Germany exported to the following countries in 1884 and 1894 as follows: To the United States, \$43,600,000 and \$60,000,000; to Australia, \$2,000,000 and \$4,900,000; to Brazil, \$4,000,000 and \$16,000,000; to Egypt, \$550,000 and \$1,700,000; to Japan, \$250,000 and \$5,150,000; to Bulgaria, \$400,000 and \$2,040,000.

These examples, taken at random, among many others, suffice to demonstrate the enormous extension of German commerce. Other details prove the same result.

In 1882, England produced 8,500,000 tons of iron in bars; in 1894, only 7,365,000 tons, a decrease of 1,135,000 tons. Germany's production increased from 2,147,000 tons in 1878 to 5,788,100 tons in 1895, an increase of 3,641,100 tons. In 1880, England employed 18,000,000 tons of iron ore, while Germany used only 7,000,000. In 1892, the two countries required the same amount, 11,000,000 tons. In several countries, English industry has been overwhelmed by Belgium and Germany. In 1887, England sent to the Indies 4,077,000 tons of iron and 37,300 tons of steel. Belgium has since then increased its shipments from 189,000 tons and 43,000 tons, respectively, to 1,176,000 and 448,000 tons.

What is said of iron and steel is true of all metallurgical industries. The same condition exists in the textile trade. The situation is even worse from certain points of view.

Germany actually ranks first for chemical products. For example, it furnishes four-fifths of the quinine consumed throughout the world. Other accessory trades are also doing well. In ten years, Germany has increased by 33 per cent its exports of plate glass, by 50 per cent its trade in porcelain, and by 25 per cent its shipments of cement. It is estimated that 200,000 pianos were sold in 1890; 72,000 were manufactured in Germany. In lithography, printing, and binding England acknowledges defeat at the hands of its formidable competitor.

In a word, all documents consulted, all statistics analyzed, lead us to the same conclusion—the decline of English industry and the rapid progress of German trade. This result is not without interest for our manufacturers. May it serve them as an example, and stimulate their desire to compete in the struggle which is more and more apparent.

GERMAN COMPETITION IN FRANCE

[Fourth article.]

It is not necessary to compile many statistics to prove the real state of affairs and to let France know the fate which awaits her if she continues to sleep in anarchy and in the illusions apparently so pleasant to her. I recently read in the *Cours de Géographie Militaire*, taught at the Practical School of Artillery and Engineering at Fontainebleau, the comparative statistics of the principal States of Europe, giving their respective strength in men, arms, finances, trade, etc., and I noticed that France was far in advance of Germany in economic rank, as its foreign commerce amounts to \$1,900,000,000 while that of Germany only reaches \$1,500,000,000. If the *Cours* (furthermore very remarkable in other details) has not yet been revised since the edition which I examined, it must admit that our artillery officers are strangely instructed. There was a time, indeed, when our economic power surpassed that of Germany, but it is far removed from us, and every day seems to increase the distance.

Fifteen years ago—that long span of human life in the time of Tacitus, the long period of a people's life to-day—we still occupied on the general balance sheet of the international transactions of the world a position superior to the German Empire. In 1880, the culminating year of our economic history, our special foreign commerce (not including merchandise in transit) amounted to \$1,700,200,000, while that of Germany was \$1,470,200,000, or a difference of \$240,000,000 in our favor.

At that time, we had, after England, the lead of all nations. In spite of the catastrophes of 1870, we had maintained our rank, even though our exports had already decreased since 1875, in which year they attained their apogee. Germany was only in fourth place after us, and before it were the United States with \$1,648,600,000.

Matters have, indeed, changed. England, mistress of the seas, the factory, the workshops, the market, the maritime carrier of the world, has retained first place. Among the sixteen countries whose foreign trade exceeds \$200,000,000 each, and whose reciprocal exchanges amount to nearly \$16,000,000,000, Great Britain alone figures for more than one-fifth. Thanks to the enormous figure of its imports, which exceeds \$2,000,000,000, and which does not ruin it, though almost double the amount of its exports.

In 1895, indeed, the imports of the United Kingdom amounted to \$2,104,400,000, and the exports to \$1,141,600,000, or a total of \$3,245,600,000.

But the second place no longer belongs to France. Germany has seized it, thus at the same time outstripping the United States and us, so that the former industrial and commercial hierarchy, so long unchanged—England, France, United States, Germany—has been transformed into England, Germany, United States, France, with the following figures, representing the last balance sheet of special foreign commerce for 1895: England, \$3,245,600,000; Germany, \$1,821,000,000; United States, \$1,539,400,000; France, \$1,418,600,000.

During the past fifteen years, while the foreign commerce of the world has increased by \$4,000,000,000, our own has decreased by about \$300,000,000 (falling

from \$1,700,200,000 to \$1,418,600,000) and the German Empire has enriched itself by all that which we have lost, and even more; its trade rising from \$1,470,200,000 to \$1,821,000,000, or an increase of \$350,800,000. Some of its industries have experienced an incredible development. Its manufactures of chemical products have possession of all markets; its metallurgy—cyclopean in proportions—produces 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of iron and steel; its export of coal, minerals, cotton goods, and iron increases like the equinoctial tide; its port of Hamburg, where, ten years ago, I saw the first works of improvement, has become so active that it to-day surpasses Liverpool—the celebrated port of the Mersey—by more than 500,000 tons in the comparative maritime movement of 1895.

I do not mention, alas, our unfortunate port of Marseilles; it would require two of them now to equal Hamburg.

The English, who watch so attentively the progress of business upon the surface of the globe, have been excited by the progress of the German Empire, which not only strikes France full in the breast, but even affects the United Kingdom itself. On all sides, cries of alarm are being uttered in daily papers, reviews, and pamphlets. "English manufacturers," writes from Colombo a correspondent of the *British Trade Journal*, "must not lose sight of the fact that the markets of the extreme East are constantly being lost to German competition. At Bombay, in the principal hotels, the traveler may well ask himself if he is on the banks of the Rhine or in a city of India. German competition surpasses everything imaginable. Careful investigation among Parseean, Mussulman, and Hindoo merchants has convinced us of the immense progress made by the Germans. The moment has come to take measures to stop them."

"Has England expended millions of pounds sterling and lost millions of brave people and exercised skillful diplomacy in order to open to Germans the markets of the extreme East?"

Similar testimony is given by the English in all their colonies and possessions in Canada, Egypt, Australia, and New Zealand; and much more in Japan, China, and Cochin China. Furthermore, in their own country, they see competition in manufactured products, which, until the present, seemed to constitute the uncontested monopoly of British industry. It is not a French army which by night has invaded England by the channel tunnel; we have not yet reached this point; but it is an invasion not the less sacrilegious and not the less dangerous which has occurred. Germany has sent to London, Manchester, Dublin, and Liverpool hemp and linen goods, and even—oh, what prodigy!—cotton cloths. Yes, cotton cloths for more than \$1,000,000! In England!

You can imagine without difficulty the revolution unchained by this phenomenon. More pamphlets than ever are being issued, and English trade is preparing for the efforts which such a situation demands and which it knows how to take; you need not doubt it.

In the meantime, the Germans are redoubling their activity, initiative, and enterprising spirit. Their mines, their metallurgical workshops, their blast furnaces, their spinning and weaving mills are so busy, the orders are so numerous, that they must enlarge and improve their establishments and machinery. In order to realize on these orders, and at the same time to reduce the cost price, enormous sums are being expended.

Certain large establishments have introduced into their workshops entirely new systems of electric motors in place of steam.

Speaking of this subject, I saw, a few days ago at the Berlin Exposition a most interesting apparatus. The Germans hesitate so much the less to effect these improvements and expenses, whatever monetary sacrifice they may require, seeing that they are only sowing in order to reap, and they know it very well.

The reports of directors and managers of manufacturing companies on the increase of production and on the profits realized during the last year in all Germany do not permit any doubt on this subject. Such an industry—that of jute, for example—has distributed dividends of from 8 to 25 per cent, considerable sums at the same time being put into sinking funds and into new improvements.

These results are not obtained without effort and trouble. The Germans do not complain of one or the other. They do not ask their Government to work for them. They do not expect that, by a miracle of its foresight or by its solicitude, "quails should fall already roasted on their tables." They never neglect the least detail, nor do they recoil before any difficulty.

On the other hand, it must be said that their Government never loses an opportunity to aid by all possible means the enterprises of the individual. This must be seen on the spot abroad, in Russia, in the Orient. The consul, the ambassador of the French Republic, who would be rash enough to do the tenth part of what German consuls and ambassadors do daily for any one of their fellow-citizens who solicit their help would be immediately suspected, accused, taken to task by all the knaves who exploit, so happily for themselves, the immense field of stupidity and jealousy, and would be recalled or relieved with electric haste.

This, however, is a danger which our diplomatic service does not run. We do not often furnish them the opportunity to risk it or to flee. Perhaps, we know too well in advance the part which the most elementary wisdom counsels them to take, since Lally-Tollendal and Lanessau. However that may be, the results are not the less distressing for France, for its development, for its influence, for its historic rôle. Let us not try to delude ourselves, to console ourselves by vain appearances, or phantasmagories. Our public wealth is threatened at its source. It is only necessary to read and open our eyes in order to see it. I often hear people, who never have left the corner of their fireplace, take pleasure in saying: "We have nothing to fear from Germany. Let us only wait. Every day which passes works for us in ruining our rivals by the sacrifices which they impose upon themselves, while our wealth increases. It is bankruptcy which will kill the German Empire."

I simply recommend to these naive souls to meditate upon the preceding figures, while I beg the honorable General Billot, so attentive to the duties of the ministry, to publish a new edition of the Military Geography of Fontainebleau, if it has not already been done.

But what difference does all this make if a "new spirit" does not breathe over our entire country and does not reanimate in it the characteristics of the race—judgment, loyalty, common sense, initiative, the spirit of action—which seem to-day dead, if France abandons herself to socialistic charlatanism, to demagogic stupidity; if she falls a victim to the nameless system which paralyzes and destroys her, atom by atom, under the false mark and label of parliamentary rule.

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.					
Buttons, agate.....	\$7,165.82	\$5,760.34	\$2,374.12	\$5,538.63	\$20,838.91
Chemicals.....	36,168.97	48,697.88	34,313.72	28,854.52	148,035.09
Glass, looking and rough.....	2,858.63	1,942.09	5,322.83	5,057.66	15,181.21
Gloves, kid.....			21,561.78	34,970.17	59,531.95
Hooks and eyes.....	10,740.76	12,396.42	10,239.17	8,478.90	41,855.25
Linen.....	2,824.50	3,524.61		478.14	6,827.34
Miscellaneous.....	2,013.30	1,597.19	2,309.86	697.78	6,618.13
Natural mineral water.....	4,304.63	4,064.44		11,248.15	19,617.22
Paper.....	62,546.85	54,629.57	39,360.58	66,242.06	222,779.06
Pins and needles.....	22,212.23	27,879.20	21,643.78	14,626.22	86,361.52
Rags and yarn wastes.....	5,577.90	6,042.02	6,725.78	823.77	19,169.47
Steel.....	2,408.92	13,535.68	527.37		16,471.97
Woolen cloth.....	272,881.21	255,920.65	232,796.82	185,790.43	947,388.61
Total.....	431,703.81	435,990.18	380,175.31	362,806.43	1,610,675.73
ANNABERG.					
Buttons.....		208.48	913.22		1,121.68
Cotton goods.....		130.68	160.32	310.85	601.85
Curtains, lace.....	1,280.91				1,280.91
Fringes and cords.....	278.39				278.39
Hair cloth.....				253.29	253.29
Gloves, leather.....	2,208.40				2,208.40
Linen goods.....		207.65	15.90	40.61	264.16
Musical strings.....				158.79	158.79
Paper ware, stamped.....	15,043.17	220.34	167.96	859.62	16,291.09
Tinsel goods.....		822.70	839.82	387.30	1,549.32
Toys, wooden.....	11,599.39	783.82	484.33	19,684.46	32,551.50
Trimmings.....	278,272.45	68,364.89	264,311.79	62,790.11	673,739.24
Wood pulp.....				198.66	198.66
Wooden ware (pencil boxes).....	970.73	645.05	723.35	1,368.90	3,708.03
Total.....	309,663.44	70,883.09	267,814.85	85,853.93	734,215.31
AUGSBERG.					
Books.....	13,910.07	5,926.13	7,137.13	5,732.05	32,905.28
Brushes.....		722.09	650.32		1,372.41
Cheese.....		576.74	316.71		893.45
Cotton thread.....	1,362.72	1,530.04	1,042.51	813.09	4,748.36

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
AUGSBERG—continued.					
Chemicals.....	\$1,376.78			\$567.94	\$1,944.72
Galvanized coats.....		\$600.74		599.92	1,200.66
Glass paintings.....		1,403.58			1,403.58
Glassware.....	2,381.73		\$834.15	1,670.04	4,885.92
Manufactures of paper.....	999.83	895.39	861.46	178.50	2,905.18
Matches.....	404.18	517.37	900.13	960.04	2,841.72
Mathematical instruments.....	2,769.47	2,097.49	842.68	2,038.35	7,747.99
Metal paper.....	4,194.95	3,838.07	1,479.20	2,448.18	11,960.40
Miscellaneous.....	1,275.62	782.97	1,061.30	245.93	3,365.82
Musical instruments.....	2,428.34	1,257.54	569.77	1,414.85	5,670.50
Porcelain.....	782.75	414.26			1,197.01
Pottery.....	652.89				652.89
Stationery.....	1,922.13	2,719.62	2,413.01	1,421.24	8,476.06
Watch mainsprings.....	404.39	2,104.72	2,187.79	2,676.72	7,373.62
Whalebone.....	731.70				731.70
Willows.....	1,072.03				1,072.03
Total.....	36,369.08	25,356.75	20,356.08	20,766.83	103,848.74
BAMBERG.					
Basket ware.....	57,499.27	41,980.81	50,934.08	40,982.57	191,396.73
Beer.....	5,876.94	3,114.26	3,739.52	3,925.34	16,656.06
Carbons (for electric lights).....	457.60	1,093.73	781.97		2,933.30
China ware.....	78,647.65	48,856.78	36,569.64	48,641.11	212,715.18
Drugs.....	625.43	463.26	621.29	141.94	1,851.92
Grindstones.....		786.00		353.00	1,139.06
Hides.....	3,649.35				3,649.35
Hops.....	1,942.77	65,884.86	26,183.70	2,468.83	96,479.66
Steel (manufactured).....	1,371.51	10,103.83	8,286.12	8,205.86	27,967.32
Miscellaneous (glue, shoes, wool grease, wine, works of art).....	275.49	1,711.08	78.71	1,065.07	3,131.55
Total.....					557,920.13
BARMEN.					
Beltings and bone casings.....	35,423.54	30,157.90	25,445.01	15,528.36	106,554.81
Braids, feather stitch, galloons, trimmings, etc.....	68,976.42	86,848.78	123,866.61	98,648.51	378,340.32
Braids, mohair.....	11,498.83	3,562.46			15,061.29
Button stuffs.....	7,574.47	11,111.44	7,783.57	3,289.26	29,758.74
Buckles and buttons, hooks, eyes, etc.....	61,523.98	75,688.31	96,725.77	64,646.60	298,584.66
Chemicals and dyes.....	263,383.70	244,522.19	232,139.89	161,373.48	901,419.26
Coke.....	6,602.43	3,515.15			10,117.58
Cutlery.....	507,888.80	315,271.98	321,088.45	392,427.05	1,762,948.84
Hardware.....		91,820.23	133,551.73		
Hatbands and ribbons.....	248,070.58	271,417.77	291,940.01	246,176.70	1,057,005.06
Laces, boot and shoe.....	41,949.50	37,169.49	55,035.34	48,302.23	182,456.56
Laces, linen.....	58,051.34	109,945.62	131,629.42	78,868.56	378,494.94
Machinery.....	2,574.80	407.26	516.33	158.96	3,657.35
Miscellaneous.....	2,781.30	11,556.25	16,087.70	20,722.55	51,747.89
Needles and pins.....	28,062.72	27,742.20	17,722.51	19,331.59	92,859.02
Nickel.....	12,967.50	8,742.54	1,744.11	790.45	24,253.60
Tapers.....	13,081.75	10,239.68	9,000.47	6,098.95	39,020.85
Provisions.....	3,033.47	15,816.34	13,111.77	7,266.96	39,228.54
Silk and cotton mixed goods.....	176,611.31	141,007.32	110,589.86	88,501.41	516,709.90
Upholtery goods.....	50,080.45	63,409.28	88,810.95	30,225.08	232,525.76
Woolen goods.....	104,676.51	120,790.96			225,467.47
Woolen, mixed, and other piece goods.....	25,021.37	20,532.50	125,594.27	147,568.76	318,716.90
Yarn.....	16,549.95	9,755.29	10,444.56	5,252.21	42,002.01
Total.....	1,746,444.72	1,711,030.94	1,814,328.45	1,435,787.27	6,707,591.88
BRAKE-NORDENHAM.					
Glassware.....	1,424.63	750.38	4,005.25	914.87	7,095.13
Straw covers.....	1,551.55	787.66	1,205.99	788.52	4,393.72
Corks.....	1,344.76		1,758.99	844.10	3,447.85
Horses.....				7,975.38	7,975.38
Total.....	4,320.94	1,538.04	7,030.23	10,022.87	229,012.06

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BREMEN.					
Books, music, and musical instruments	\$3,996.73	\$5,459.48	\$2,890.75	\$3,070.13	\$15,417.09
Cement	27,938.92	17,333.06	6,972.21	18,642.54	70,884.73
Drugs and chemicals	3,976.50	7,107.87	4,250.20	3,123.64	18,458.21
Glass and earthen ware	11,229.55	8,495.17	3,791.34	4,775.57	28,291.63
Moss litter				473.64	473.64
Provisions		11,304.29	5,419.50	10,636.04	27,359.83
Rags, bagging, and paper stock	19,053.80	3,009.75		1,001.62	23,065.17
Rice	357,514.32	253,055.88	186,452.77	236,214.29	1,033,237.26
Sugar				29,798.85	29,798.85
Sundry merchandises	4,876.86	646.65	9,640.10	830.06	15,993.76
Tobacco	17,442.54	13,149.50	6,950.55	19,345.70	56,888.35
Vegetable wax				4,027.26	4,027.26
Whisky (American, returned)	115,643.01	233,844.76	184,062.54	308,079.04	841,629.35
Willow, straw, and wooden ware	28,312.48	23,660.77	24,968.83	18,701.28	95,643.35
Wool grease	11,137.21			5,615.32	16,752.53
Wine, beer, and liquors	24,429.56	5,833.86	4,038.14	2,728.08	47,029.64
Wool		5,177.21			5,177.21
Woolen cloth		2,044.18			2,044.18
Total	635,549.48	590,122.43	439,437.01	667,063.12	2,332,172.04
BREMERHAVEN.					
Beer	4,277.11	2,927.09	1,263.01	1,120.79	9,588.00
Birds and animals, live	8,318.40	13,052.40	6,778.54	822.65	29,572.05
Brooms	551.44	2,183.68	5,562.83	5,424.86	13,722.81
Corks		284.86	1,494.17		1,779.83
Drugs, etc			528.01	3,776.39	4,305.00
Lentils		742.14			742.14
Machines, parts of		327.43			327.43
Old rubber			1,119.99		1,119.99
Paper				867.84	867.84
Sauerkraut	287.38	1,326.85			1,614.23
Skins	566.90				566.90
Solarometer			332.37		332.37
Sugar		16,056.20	144,099.18		160,155.38
Miscellaneous	65.45		636.95	23.80	726.20
Total	14,066.74	37,500.65	161,816.45	12,036.33	225,420.17
BRUNSWICK.					
Asphalt	5,685.35	3,271.79	3,929.38	4,001.02	16,887.54
Animals, live	8,685.57	13,200.20	12,277.70	2,569.71	36,073.18
Cement	5,431.40	8,920.10	4,196.99	8,181.73	21,732.22
Chemicals, colors, etc	53,148.97	79,217.11	141,933.20	53,458.35	327,867.63
Glass	15,721.80	25,512.41	16,627.87	15,583.05	73,445.13
Gloves, leather	100,676.15	47,232.29	6,127.07	12,800.83	166,836.34
Instruments, scientific and optical	1,005.80	1,192.86		2,154.61	4,353.27
Manure salt		26,303.52	9,305.80	3,689.24	39,298.56
Muriate of potash		101,962.30	68,470.93	43,630.64	214,063.87
Paper	1,278.30				1,278.30
Printed music and books	4,026.25	4,832.11	2,426.64	2,734.14	14,019.14
Provisions, vegetables, canned	5,659.65	5,835.34		343.67	11,938.66
Sausages	2,095.83	3,048.54	2,220.77	1,750.73	9,115.87
Stamps, collections of		1,904.00			1,904.00
Sugar					
Refined	94,846.33	75,009.75	37,802.73	81,900.44	289,559.25
Raw	2,103.45		622,061.07	1,419,954.41	2,044,718.93
Sundries	3,755.40	4,250.92	2,212.48	10,960.14	21,178.94
Total	304,120.25	396,791.24	930,194.63	1,663,382.71	3,294,488.83
Total for preceding year	619,532.79	1,679,779.00	1,447,371.69	436,475.40	4,183,158.88
Increase				1,226,907.31	
Decrease	315,412.54	1,282,987.66	517,177.06		888,670.05
CASSEL.					
Barytes	6,625.52	2,880.70	5,747.87	6,069.65	21,313.74
Baskets	1,596.98	1,319.15	196.66	639.65	3,752.44
Cheese			210.72		210.72
Clay	9,506.90	14,391.25	9,681.03	12,011.65	45,590.83
Colors and chemicals	531.08	1,655.30	942.16	341.10	3,469.64
Earthenware (crucibles)	2,187.22	2,068.35	1,003.24	1,180.50	6,457.31
Gloves (lamb and schmaschen)	3,165.75	3,749.25	6,677.58	14,268.20	32,860.78

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CASSEL—continued.					
Glue	\$2, 146. 90	\$2, 724. 30	\$1, 174. 12	.....	\$6, 045. 32
Iron and metal ware (corset steel and tin-foil goods)	6, 362. 43	4, 073. 15	3, 920. 60	\$1, 555. 70	15, 911. 86
Linen and cotton goods	650. 95	505. 30	131. 16	299. 90	1, 587. 31
Mineral water (weldungen) .....	.....	.....	.....	497. 65	497. 65
Miscellaneous or sundries	689. 15	745. 20	.....	.....	1, 434. 35
Paper (surface coated)	7, 746. 27	3, 655. 00	727. 75	523. 70	12, 652. 72
Physical instruments .....	.....	.....	.....	154. 05	154. 05
Portland cement	8, 622. 95	7, 103. 85	2, 953. 75	11, 662. 30	30, 342. 85
Toys	1, 653. 68	.....	166. 60	1, 833. 65	3, 653. 93
Wool	3, 085. 95	.....	.....	.....	3, 085. 95
Woolen cloth	1, 201. 70	547. 40	250. 83	205. 60	2, 205. 53
Total	60, 773. 43	45, 430. 20	33, 784. 02	51, 233. 30	191, 226. 95
CHEMNITZ.					
Bicycle lamps .....	.....	.....	.....	11, 446	11, 446
Cashmere .....	.....	.....	3, 665	10, 046	13, 711
Cotton hosiery	1, 054, 165	1, 108, 666	1, 457, 570	682, 023	4, 302, 430
Silk hosiery	17, 681	19, 582	20, 502	5, 424	63, 169
Woolen hosiery	139, 370	38, 785	28, 364	46, 616	253, 144
Cotton gloves	64, 538	51, 005	88, 885	53, 209	256, 637
Kid gloves	37, 007	14, 725	22, 590	2, 953	77, 275
Silk gloves	40, 599	71, 556	138, 596	20, 747	271, 498
Woolen gloves	253, 173	39, 470	4, 713	84, 100	381, 456
Dress goods .....	.....	.....	2, 700	3, 340	6, 046
Linen goods .....	.....	15, 354	7, 374	4, 957	27, 685
Machinery	12, 862	6, 590	9, 525	10, 974	39, 951
Miscellaneous	63, 340	26, 991	11, 029	9, 586	110, 916
Mufflers	22, 186	8, 725	.....	13, 786	44, 697
Paper (fancy) .....	.....	.....	5, 925	6, 582	12, 507
Toys	35, 491	4, 954	602	2, 731	43, 778
Trimnings, beaded goods	59, 512	43, 475	13, 882	37, 428	154, 297
Underwear	71, 747	72, 924	56, 523	19, 790	220, 984
Upholstery goods	36, 108	17, 989	25, 679	32, 624	112, 400
Woolen goods	95, 186	16, 283	5, 311	1, 074	117, 854
Total	2, 002, 974	1, 557, 074	1, 903, 441	1, 058, 442	6, 521, 931
Total for preceding year	1, 341, 084	1, 628, 676	2, 324, 903	1, 580, 842	6, 875, 505
Increase	661, 890	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	71, 602	421, 462	522, 400	253, 574
COBURG.					
Baskets	1, 710. 32	828. 23	1, 245. 02	179. 06	3, 962. 63
Cotton textures and yarns	3, 084. 60	2, 722. 56	2, 999. 03	1, 322. 61	10, 128. 80
Dolls and toys	30, 063. 46	10, 643. 35	11, 229. 94	30, 226. 49	82, 163. 24
Drugs, chemicals, paints, colors	4, 653. 04	4, 721. 80	5, 016. 16	3, 217. 35	17, 608. 35
Glassware	23, 917. 49	18, 023. 13	17, 115. 27	13, 377. 82	72, 433. 73
Gloves, kid and others	8, 804. 42	6, 630. 36	4, 350. 19	2, 288. 88	22, 078. 35
Guns	4, 803. 46	1, 858. 87	2, 516. 90	5, 256. 00	14, 435. 23
Household goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and hides .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral waters	17. 49	384. 85	.....	209. 91	612. 25
Musical instruments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper articles, buttons, papier-maché ware	853. 18	357. 43	144. 35	893. 26	2, 248. 22
Porcelain and stoneware	120, 390. 99	72, 394. 72	16, 629. 87	26, 242. 55	235, 658. 13
Seeds, plants, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate pencils .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smokers' articles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel and iron ware	2, 257. 68	3, 113. 89	2, 926. 25	2, 157. 35	10, 455. 17
Wine, beer, brandies	6, 496. 52	7, 234. 49	7, 877. 34	8, 726. 69	30, 335. 04
Wooden ware	494. 56	.....	320. 85	309. 28	1, 124. 69
Woolens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	207, 547. 21	128, 913. 68	72, 371. 19	94, 406. 75	503, 228. 83
CREZFELD.					
Cotton goods	26, 118. 43	7, 084. 98	25, 022. 65	10, 992. 25	69, 218. 32
Dyes and chemicals	16, 071. 72	20, 145. 78	72, 475. 78	21, 896. 87	131, 190. 15
Paper ware	17, 688. 96	20, 265. 22	52, 041. 66	13, 079. 86	103, 075. 70

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CREZFELD—continued.					
Ribbons.....	\$63,798.89	\$57,833.78	\$134,116.96	\$12,488.49	\$267,738.12
Silks of all silk.....	47,930.36	92,487.74	118,852.48	85,849.09	345,119.67
Silks containing cotton.....	242,779.97	225,014.23	914,263.23	391,788.21	1,773,845.64
Spun silks.....	42,462.88	39,491.15	163,088.05	35,327.11	290,364.19
Sundries.....	9,779.20	6,860.95	22,235.12	9,412.00	48,287.27
Velvets of cotton.....	19,020.40	329,605.40	65,874.79	24,258.44	438,759.12
Velvets of plush.....	69,794.29	10,207.05	1,651,585.40	246,054.77	491,214.51
Total.....					3,906,712.69
DANZIG.					
Amber.....	467.18			409.65	876.83
Books.....	635.06	2,136.82	1,681.92	1,523.25	5,977.05
Capsules, medicinal preparations.....		109.41			109.41
Fusel oil.....		211.02			211.62
Goose meats.....		1,326.11			1,326.11
Rhodan Balm.....	230.16				230.16
Sugar.....			614,087.47	643,166.02	1,257,253.49
Wearing apparel.....	188.24				188.24
Total.....	1,520.64	3,783.96	615,769.39	645,098.92	1,266,172.01
DRESDEN.					
Armor.....				1,432.93	1,432.93
Armenio, powdered.....	5,215.64		2,390.97	4,417.43	12,024.04
Artificial flowers.....	25,925.81	108,064.06	51,973.36	10,399.94	196,363.17
Books and pamphlets.....	4,819.81	5,501.42	7,345.12	8,864.82	26,531.27
Buttons.....	2,822.80	3,052.87	5,712.60	1,265.71	12,853.98
Bicycle lanterns.....				1,875.31	1,875.31
China and earthen ware.....	80,298.37	64,389.32	25,279.67	27,324.45	197,291.81
Cocoa butter.....		2,937.00			2,937.00
Colors and artists' materials.....	803.33	1,280.81	4,446.40	1,545.82	8,076.36
Cotton goods.....	2,179.37	1,371.67		4,492.30	8,043.34
Drugs and chemicals.....	22,746.17	32,408.45	20,979.23	20,878.00	97,011.85
Dextrine.....	864.44	1,002.48			1,866.92
Egg albumen.....	40,371.82	2,989.66	2,886.94	2,053.52	48,330.94
Essential oils.....	1,410.19	1,159.29	3,734.17	2,047.75	8,351.40
Fancy goods and toys.....	8,530.15	3,413.87	4,291.04	10,356.90	26,592.95
Glassware.....	23,515.64	25,871.04	11,638.04	24,779.06	85,794.80
Leaf metal.....	4,997.21	1,891.96	3,889.87	5,167.41	15,946.45
Linen and half-linen goods.....	160,389.95	135,155.68	160,002.07	111,364.85	567,512.55
Machinery.....	5,280.46	5,277.27	1,358.82	1,807.38	13,523.93
Metal goods.....	2,639.61	3,574.46	4,933.88	2,044.42	13,192.37
Naphtha.....				1,081.42	1,081.42
Paintings, pictures, and photos.....	3,158.71	5,336.84	1,475.49	1,539.93	11,509.57
Paper and paper ware.....	25,885.06	26,786.93	12,530.97	10,819.10	76,000.06
Photographic paper.....	28,990.63	30,858.51	4,209.30	10,222.77	74,281.21
Rags.....	20,772.21	9,922.39	9,672.21	5,569.23	45,936.04
Straw braids.....	3,813.89	6,804.42	13,532.30	5,922.12	30,072.72
Sumac, extract of.....		2,477.25	3,897.90		6,375.15
Straw pulp.....			8,964.25	1,964.33	10,928.58
Silk and half-silk goods.....	15,656.06	19,896.57	7,802.30	14,572.50	57,928.03
Tobacco and cigarettes.....	998.77	2,273.78	968.43	134.83	4,365.81
Watch movements.....	2,737.57	3,075.66		1,206.35	7,019.58
Waste, cotton.....	15,286.52	23,050.88	20,523.11	19,756.48	78,616.97
Woolen goods.....	2,977.44	12,063.48	14,574.99	11,498.08	41,113.99
Yarn.....	25,443.10	7,029.99	9,465.54	8,158.03	48,096.75
Sundries.....	12,676.82	10,875.97	10,821.22	7,250.91	41,627.92
Total.....	548,606.34	560,372.48	429,924.09	341,134.27	1,880,037.18
DUSSELDORF AND ESSEN.					
Artists' colors.....	1,602.28	1,172.67	1,872.26	1,922.32	6,569.53
Books.....	2,397.28	1,408.57	1,017.56	1,356.78	6,180.19
Bottles, empty.....	19,727.62	9,457.73	26,346.95	7,933.28	63,465.53
Caps and cartridges.....	2,328.83	4,365.52	7,136.21	9,625.63	23,456.19
Chemicals and dyes.....	19,835.75	19,601.24	25,736.13	22,823.26	87,996.48
Church robes and ornaments.....	131.82	333.20	82.03		547.05
Cooking utensils.....	182.10	167.85			349.95
Hair.....			971.67		971.67
Hams, bacon, and sausage.....				103.58	103.58
Hardware.....	3,211.37	2,822.74	2,704.49	2,073.83	10,812.43
Instruments, surgical.....	296.45			774.77	1,071.22
Iron and steel.....	25,098.43	86,621.05	30,209.04	39,897.17	181,325.69
Italian cloth.....	238.00		333.20		571.20

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
DUSSELDORF AND ESSEN—continued.					
Machinery, and parts of.....	\$79,203.44	\$67,182.47	\$118,894.15	\$82,163.25	\$347,443.31
Mineral water and carbonic acid gas, compressed.....	858.83	1,788.26	892.27	7,900.40	11,439.76
Paintings (oil and water color).....	4,130.45	1,030.16	577.07	.....	5,737.68
Paper parchment.....	5,581.05	5,044.62	5,289.03	7,428.85	23,343.55
Shirt bosoms, linen and cotton.....	574.39	153.80	200.53	.....	928.72
Shoe strings.....	.....	194.07	.....	.....	194.07
Silk and cotton mixed goods.....	12,113.58	7,500.97	8,380.11	8,072.08	36,066.74
Toys and fancy goods.....	814.69	538.39	939.31	793.41	3,085.80
Ultramarine.....	606.08	728.93	1,451.05	239.29	3,025.35
Wine.....	701.57	.....	.....	1,427.59	2,129.16
Woolens and woolen mixed goods.....	26,816.59	26,124.57	21,870.32	12,312.23	87,123.71
Miscellaneous.....	616.03	1,954.95	138.44	3,225.05	5,985.07
Total.....	207,066.63	238,191.76	255,041.82	209,573.42	909,873.63
KIBENSTOCK.					
Baskets.....	882.73	1,470.58	1,506.72	504.28	4,364.29
Brushes.....	906.94	386.94	1,445.00	992.56	3,791.44
Chemical colors.....	1,704.37	766.51	.....	922.34	3,393.22
Corks.....	.....	1,484.81	514.91	2,592.54	4,592.26
Cotton hose.....	.....	355.26	.....	.....	355.26
Freestone.....	.....	128.21	.....	.....	128.21
Gloves, leather.....	110,967.18	73,254.73	78,707.67	56,619.32	319,548.90
Laces, ties.....	4,350.37	2,774.08	3,553.49	913.53	11,592.07
Lace curtains.....	16,575.00	11,619.73	16,158.87	9,511.44	53,865.04
Leather, glove.....	2,839.72	.....	2,656.84	.....	5,496.56
Machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	221.50	221.50
Musical goods.....	208.58	241.19	154.74	.....	604.51
Paper and paper ware.....	30,184.34	31,642.92	39,041.33	30,804.81	131,672.90
Toys.....	273.70	1,221.38	.....	2,292.51	3,787.59
Trimmings.....	23,249.67	34,492.54	85,182.73	23,080.98	165,985.92
Total.....	192,202.60	159,839.48	228,922.30	128,435.29	709,399.67
ESSEN.					
Books.....	2,143.91	399.05	414.45	445.17	3,402.58
Bottles, empty.....	.....	.....	147.13	.....	147.13
Chemicals and dyes.....	13,042.33	9,279.67	21,440.39	15,500.65	59,263.04
Church robes and ornaments.....	131.82	.....	.....	.....	131.82
Hams, bacon, and sausage.....	.....	.....	.....	103.58	103.58
Hardware.....	1,132.40	1,013.94	.....	1,042.75	3,189.15
Iron and steel.....	21,816.68	34,175.19	11,277.30	8,633.20	75,902.37
Italian cloth.....	238.00	590.57	333.20	.....	1,161.77
Machinery and parts of.....	79,041.60	66,422.33	116,793.14	81,058.01	343,315.08
Shirt bosoms, linen and cotton.....	574.39	153.80	200.53	.....	928.72
Shoe strings.....	.....	194.07	.....	.....	194.07
Silk and cotton mixed goods.....	.....	.....	.....	642.40	642.40
Toys and fancy goods.....	814.69	538.39	939.31	793.41	3,085.80
Ultramarine.....	606.08	728.93	1,451.05	239.29	3,025.35
Wine.....	202.95	.....	.....	345.74	548.69
Woolen cloth.....	26,816.59	26,124.57	21,870.32	12,312.23	87,123.71
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	138.44	2,429.99	2,568.43
Total.....	146,561.50	139,620.51	175,005.26	123,546.42	584,733.69
FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.					
Albums, books, photographs.....	20,579.21	17,069.83	6,662.45	8,735.38	53,048.87
Buttons.....	1,442.83	507.25	.....	.....	1,950.08
Cement.....	27,867.66	5,575.41	10,726.71	43,300.05	87,469.83
Clay.....	9,324.95	19,055.52	.....	1,522.03	29,902.50
Clay pipes and smokers' articles.....	5,740.73	1,579.30	3,132.49	11,399.96	21,852.48
China, porcelain, earthen and glass ware.....	10,075.02	17,879.83	5,376.62	4,451.03	37,782.50
.....	358.69	1,202.54	.....	2,254.81	3,816.04
Downs and feathers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes, drugs, and chemicals.....	434,673.92	672,331.90	363,163.82	405,639.14	1,876,808.78
Fancy goods and toys.....	47,649.39	16,118.44	6,765.24	7,709.83	78,242.90
Colored and photographic paper, etc.....	40,505.29	20,836.98	27,579.20	25,557.40	113,479.82
Hatters' fur.....	23,277.92	28,058.58	32,180.40	107,542.69	191,059.59
Hair, prepared and raw, hares, and cattle.....	70,428.04	56,329.74	42,841.48	40,979.03	210,578.29
.....	1,241.76	17,866.08	1,100.16	.....	20,208.00

aSee exports of Essen, following, which must be deducted from these totals, the balance being the exports proper for Dusseldorf.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN—cont'd.					
Hope.....					
Iron ware and metal ware.....	\$3, 016. 10	\$2, 009. 03	\$106, 258. 96	\$1, 813. 80	\$113, 097. 89
Instruments.....	1, 436. 41	573. 91	8, 060. 22	4, 532. 63	14, 603. 17
Hides and skins.....	234, 633. 03	132, 785. 28	0, 444. 90	187, 467. 95	564, 331. 16
Leather and leather goods.....	10, 804. 51	6, 625. 74	52, 356. 98	18, 392. 26	88, 179. 49
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods.....	5, 104. 20	2, 347. 50	18, 318. 62	712. 66	26, 483. 18
Machinery and tools.....	6, 123. 99	8, 663. 00	3, 250. 33	4, 118. 77	22, 156. 09
Mineral water.....	7, 082. 38	10, 153. 49	7, 788. 96	31, 415. 74	56, 390. 57
Optical goods.....	12, 971. 13	8, 433. 57			21, 404. 70
Platinum wire and platinum.....	103, 871. 55	91, 722. 48	57, 654. 47	106, 627. 98	359, 876. 48
Pulp.....			2, 800. 23	1, 368. 60	4, 168. 83
Seeds and plants.....	3, 521. 90	9, 171. 42	1, 479. 10		14, 172. 42
Slipper forms.....	413. 86		528. 48		912. 34
Soap.....	2, 264. 69	6, 462. 44	3, 446. 21	6, 550. 24	18, 723. 58
Sundries.....	9, 212. 83	8, 167. 48	6, 371. 77	5, 200. 73	28, 952. 91
Wool.....	26, 998. 37	55, 721. 33		17, 498. 87	100, 218. 57
Wine, liquors, etc.....	20, 378. 46	41, 524. 27	14, 133. 12	22, 600. 18	98, 636. 03
Oil paintings.....	30, 315. 45	617. 42			30, 932. 87
Capsules.....	878. 18	1, 269. 88	599. 45		2, 747. 51
Jewelry and silverware.....	15, 451. 92	13, 188. 74	6, 516. 97	1, 713. 83	36, 871. 46
Sausages.....	3, 286. 61	15, 325. 94	3, 776. 73	4, 603. 72	26, 993. 00
Asbestos.....	1, 364. 31	1, 741. 53		3, 947. 54	7, 083. 38
Umbrella sticks and handles.....			3, 913. 58	1, 314. 71	5, 528. 29
Total.....	1, 192, 276. 24	1, 290, 915. 85	806, 227. 74	1, 078, 966. 76	4, 368, 386. 59
Total for preceding year.....					3, 996, 486. 46
Increase.....					371, 900. 13
FREIBURG.					
Anatomical models.....		857. 00	189. 95		496. 95
Books and religious articles.....	9, 660. 40	8, 544. 60	8, 511. 30	5, 116. 25	31, 832. 65
Brushes.....		228. 80		96. 50	320. 30
Buttons.....	18, 504. 35	15, 741. 05	14, 482. 85	6, 822. 35	55, 050. 60
Chemicals and colors.....	37, 659. 45	45, 894. 35	37, 137. 65	32, 546. 90	153, 238. 35
Clocks, and parts of.....	11, 432. 80	11, 328. 75	5, 886. 00	4, 054. 95	32, 202. 50
Cottons and woollens.....	74, 364. 40	299, 458. 50	413, 275. 45	60, 214. 60	847, 812. 95
Elastic webbings.....	313. 45				313. 45
Engraved rollers.....	12, 080. 20	3, 279. 55	133. 10	2, 287. 90	17, 780. 75
Floret silk.....				652. 45	652. 45
Gummi arabicum.....				629. 00	629. 00
Hides.....		231. 20			231. 20
Hosiery.....			1, 559. 95	473. 05	2, 033. 00
Instruments.....	305. 60				305. 60
Leather.....	1, 150. 05		1, 028. 90		2, 178. 95
Linen.....			246. 00		246. 00
Machinery.....	5, 454. 80	1, 882. 65	3, 807. 60	18, 080. 80	30, 125. 85
Musical instruments and parts of.....	4, 658. 10	4, 268. 55	3, 613. 10	3, 397. 40	15, 937. 15
New cotton rags.....				572. 70	572. 70
Paper hangings.....	1, 262. 90	1, 646. 80	11, 165. 00	13, 508. 30	27, 583. 00
Photographs.....	4, 089. 35	5, 231. 20	2, 281. 55	7, 341. 35	18, 943. 45
Personal effects and household goods.....				261. 80	261. 80
Silk and half-silk goods.....	12, 795. 95	5, 769. 00	28, 868. 85	7, 874. 00	55, 307. 80
Steel wire, wool, and shavings.....	1, 384. 50	1, 066. 20	1, 968. 70	194. 75	4, 204. 15
Stone cement.....			118. 05		118. 05
Tracing paper.....		140. 15	531. 10		671. 25
Thread.....	680. 35	1, 635. 15	2, 007. 75	359. 80	4, 683. 05
Wine.....		429. 80		245. 15	674. 95
Total.....	195, 696. 65	407, 128. 30	535, 852. 85	165, 130. 10	1, 303, 807. 90
FURTHER.					
Bronze powder, aluminium, and leaf metal.....	74, 001. 86	81, 582. 10	62, 914. 56	58, 678. 69	277, 177. 21
Books, stationery, and fancy cards.....	5, 906. 53	11, 220. 89	4, 646. 63	6, 658. 75	30, 431. 80
Brushes and raw hair.....	2, 632. 71	5, 005. 20	5, 140. 76	1, 092. 67	13, 871. 54
Chloery.....		13, 277. 41	3, 452. 45	8, 972. 45	25, 702. 31
Fancy goods and toys.....	133, 054. 16	41, 253. 15	30, 553. 60	115, 883. 17	320, 744. 08
Glass, plate, mirror, and window.....	488, 171. 02	335, 179. 80	227, 155. 20	239, 420. 00	1, 289, 926. 02
Hope.....		11, 599. 50			11, 599. 50
Household goods.....	1, 592. 49				1, 592. 49
Mathematical and optical goods.....	4, 474. 07	2, 940. 16	2, 152. 07	4, 430. 82	13, 997. 12
Paper, gold, silver, and metal.....	12, 238. 18	6, 774. 82	7, 210. 05	8, 281. 54	34, 004. 59
Sundries.....	12, 854. 78	5, 230. 74	7, 515. 47	14, 074. 96	39, 675. 95
Total.....	734, 924. 80	514, 063. 77	350, 740. 79	459, 593. 25	2, 059, 322. 61

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GERA.					
Chemicals.....	\$3,191.84				\$3,191.34
China ware.....	26,367.07	\$15,996.77	\$16,120.07	\$17,602.91	75,966.82
Ivory buttons.....	3,649.19	2,593.49	1,975.95	436.75	8,655.38
Leather.....	2,905.28	6,033.19	3,377.73	774.14	13,090.34
Leather gloves.....	44,819.25	31,622.09	54,617.36	8,075.97	139,134.67
Miscellaneous.....	3,813.44	2,705.78	2,468.51	933.67	9,921.40
Musical instruments.....	2,217.40	3,629.89	4,781.23	1,843.32	12,474.84
Sausages.....				619.99	619.99
Shoe findings.....			397.02		397.02
Woolen and worsted goods.....	540,080.50	331,519.20	523,311.11	242,789.75	1,638,422.65
Total.....	627,765.56	394,000.41	607,051.88	273,076.50	1,901,894.45
GLAUCHAU.					
Blankets, cotton.....	677.92	81.28			759.20
Boxes, cardboard.....	156.95				156.95
Brushes, machine.....			388.65	337.96	726.61
Buttons:					
Ivory.....	179.23	466.06			645.29
Metal.....		289.17		123.53	412.70
China.....	18,434.81	4,096.81	8,823.25	18,654.77	49,979.64
Cloakings.....	190.66				190.66
Cloth, gents.....	894.30	3,899.89	102.55	1,899.87	6,796.61
Dress goods.....	1,054,998.07	639,973.87	1,060,783.91	420,199.42	3,175,955.27
Flannel jackets, cotton.....		341.68			341.68
Gloves, kid.....	18,365.68	18,410.33	39,312.84	6,682.56	82,771.41
Hair curlers of leather.....		149.70			149.70
Hosiery:					
Cotton.....	55,166.13	92,542.55	126,703.17	37,056.02	311,467.87
Silk.....	8,784.98	8,029.41	6,585.07	5,513.94	28,913.40
Woolen.....	5,347.66	1,106.71		412.29	6,866.66
Lace.....		130.73			130.73
Linings.....	1,895.91		740.93	5,117.50	7,754.34
Needles.....		187.23			187.23
Stoneware.....	973.90	205.08	1,087.77		2,266.75
Sugar (white) of lead.....		818.30			818.30
Table covers, cotton.....				162.46	162.46
Underwear:					
Cotton.....	1,126.02	169.93	1,918.73	276.03	3,490.71
Silk.....	1,316.14	52.84	527.24		1,896.22
Woolen.....	1,238.05		11.57		1,249.62
Wool waste.....			1,172.85		1,172.85
Yarn.....	8,882.59	3,842.79	9,139.50	2,191.99	24,056.87
Total.....	1,178,629.00	774,764.36	1,257,298.03	498,598.34	3,709,289.73
HAMBURG.					
Animals.....	214.20	4,998.00			5,212.20
Baskets, cane ware and rattan.....	71,670.29	51,007.52	60,872.28	55,651.83	239,201.92
Bristles, feathers, and horsehair.....	11,023.98	14,681.09	11,165.12	19,089.80	55,959.99
Canned meat, fish, and vegetables.....	740.77	2,116.25			2,857.02
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, paints, and colors.....	133,500.18	168,780.39	153,945.35	90,554.68	546,780.60
Coffee.....	51,117.22	87,135.76	90,389.58	175,358.67	404,001.23
Cotton and cotton goods.....	979.04	119.85	192.56		1,291.45
Dried fruits and vegetables.....	894.97	4,235.38		4,047.26	9,177.61
Eggs and albumen.....	1,632.68			3,633.40	5,266.08
Fancy goods and objects of art.....	13,106.08	3,035.44	2,177.45	1,074.14	19,393.11
Grains, plants, seeds, and fruits.....	51,464.45	98,401.43	101,073.75	44,066.73	295,006.36
Gutta-percha:					
Crude.....	26,353.44	19,843.34	20,707.78	1,479.86	68,384.42
Paper.....	9,489.03	13,897.14	15,119.59	9,687.70	48,193.46
Haircloth.....	16,911.63	3,715.54	2,547.62	2,164.24	25,339.03
Herrings and other fish.....	4,825.88	12,488.00	3,186.22	2,179.56	22,679.66
Human and animal hair.....	17,951.96	19,828.08	1,268.68	12,687.00	51,725.72
India and hard rubber:					
Crude.....	60,254.81	87,275.17	61,473.50	118,600.54	325,604.11
Manufactured.....	4,085.59	7,841.19	42,353.71	10,210.94	64,491.39
Ivory:					
Manufactured.....					
Raw.....	5,002.88	11,415.03	5,235.21	4,603.25	26,256.37
Leather goods (galoshes).....	9,273.40	6,511.81	7,153.08	5,009.58	27,947.86
Leather, raw.....	2,809.19	3,599.39			6,408.58

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HAMBURG—continued.					
Linen, hemp, and jute goods.....		\$263.22			\$263.22
Liquors (malt distilled), wines, spirits, juices.....	\$7,650.49	9,577.42	\$4,232.22	\$1,564.12	23,024.25
Margarine and stearine.....	12,710.43				12,710.43
Metal goods and hardware.....	7,089.43	5,981.60	3,816.94	10,959.36	27,847.33
Metal, raw.....	52,385.19	10,638.38	2,641.91	626.67	66,292.15
Miscellaneous.....	8,555.94	15,596.96	17,285.35	17,754.81	59,193.06
Musical and scientific instruments.....	4,909.28	4,113.28	332.26	2,340.70	11,695.52
Paper.....	10,470.51	6,967.09	8,579.69	5,786.85	31,804.14
Paper manufactures.....	2,221.13	3,997.21	489.32	588.94	7,296.60
Portland cement.....	367,655.54	166,192.06	186,269.06	230,248.30	950,362.96
Rags, waste, cuttings, baggings.....	87,827.90	53,150.83	57,122.82	37,063.81	235,184.75
Raw hides and skins.....	32,910.70	70,511.70	23,209.84	27,345.33	153,977.63
Rennets, guts, and bladders.....	7,641.21		8,722.54	7,604.12	23,967.87
Silk and silk goods.....	685.79				685.79
Salt.....	685.89	328.39	951.29	189.52	2,155.09
Sugar.....	206,574.29	285,145.24	746,493.58	1,766,612.77	3,004,825.88
Tobacco:					
Manufactured.....	192.08	170.53	5,923.57		6,286.18
Raw.....		578.95	3,175.73	15,574.58	19,329.26
Wood.....	9,013.96	9,678.67	9,322.06	918.36	28,933.05
Wood, manufactures of.....	13.42				13.42
Wool.....	32,669.90	5,157.91	5,599.91	570.64	43,998.36
Woolen goods.....	1,083.23	2,668.33	3,193.30	1,451.52	8,396.38
Total.....	1,346,798.24	1,271,643.57	1,666,222.76	2,685,297.04	6,969,961.61
HANOVER.					
Ammunition.....	9,465.85	12,994.82	1,869.09		25,329.76
Asphalt.....	13,157.08	4,626.32	5,423.07	5,909.93	29,116.40
Birds and pet animals.....	8,364.67	20,127.14	9,362.09	3,209.48	41,063.38
Books.....		726.42	653.92	156.83	1,537.17
Cement, Portland.....	98,245.88	68,357.98	17,644.51	125,748.79	310,997.16
Chemicals.....	16,788.90	27,119.72	18,995.92	28,622.43	91,526.97
Earth, manufactured.....	1,615.79	2,212.01	861.63	139.39	4,828.82
Feathers and down.....	2,979.64	4,776.18	1,225.65	2,589.08	11,570.55
Filters.....	170.58		571.10	343.80	1,085.48
Glass.....	285.00	242.80	215.72		743.52
Gloves.....	8,914.29	2,710.61	2,264.16		13,879.06
Glue.....	497.02				497.02
Grease.....	7,990.33	12,834.10	11,453.02	11,125.82	43,403.27
Hams.....	1,697.63	6,549.86	4,638.70	1,284.28	14,172.47
Hides.....	3,579.38				3,579.38
Instruments, scientific.....	1,855.16	806.66	831.95	553.55	4,047.32
Lampblack, printers' ink, etc.....	3,071.66	1,857.24	1,073.50	829.12	6,831.52
Linen.....	4,168.28	4,603.81	4,707.46	4,295.73	17,775.28
Lithographs.....	4,609.94	4,399.93	5,517.82	6,568.12	21,095.81
Matches.....		1,306.24	745.62	2,155.20	4,207.06
Miscellaneous.....	290.53	2,052.01	894.90	444.20	3,681.66
Poppy flour.....			311.95	190.56	502.51
Pipes, clay.....	765.51	420.97	537.70		1,724.18
Paper.....			431.32		431.32
Paper stock.....	34,197.88	13,742.06	3,469.14	25,472.80	76,881.88
Rubber.....	14,582.72	9,993.19	9,468.54	7,460.30	41,504.75
Silks.....	12,574.60	8,286.80	10,055.72	9,624.74	40,541.86
Straw goods.....	827.38		283.17		1,110.55
Ultramarine.....				290.92	290.92
Velvets.....	6,362.95	3,880.28	4,520.04	6,562.15	21,345.42
Total.....	257,058.65	215,627.15	118,617.41	253,599.22	844,302.43
KEHL.					
Ammunition, revolver.....	1,323.15				1,323.15
Books, stationery, and paper ware.....	5,081.39	6,541.33	2,284.68	895.15	14,802.55
Bronze powder.....	258.23	294.52			552.75
Chicoory and substitute for coffee.....	2,471.98	2,678.89	2,338.75		7,489.62
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware.....	16,362.43	12,845.75	9,691.49	13,416.68	52,316.85
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc.....	10,009.07	11,378.37	7,846.85	4,415.11	33,149.40
Flowers, artificial.....	621.46	1,175.73	870.72	694.74	3,262.65
Fruits, preserved, candied, etc.....	4,263.56	6,744.71	1,408.42	101.02	12,517.71
Glassware, watch and spectacle.....	12,362.59	21,879.75	15,975.11	9,517.37	59,734.82
Hair, prepared and raw.....	3,363.80	6,662.50	4,503.93		14,530.23
Hair nets.....	184.95				184.95
Hats, straw, palm, and panama.....	3,243.53	5,461.07	11,112.91	2,130.16	21,947.67

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
KEHL—continued.					
Hops.....		\$1, 206. 75			\$1, 206. 75
Household goods and personal ef- fects.....	\$2, 062. 50	586. 77	\$237. 04	\$326. 06	3, 212. 87
Instruments.....		1, 739. 84	130. 13	194. 09	2, 064. 06
Iron ware, steel, cutlery.....	2, 419. 41	514. 64	384. 06		3, 318. 11
Ivory carving.....		267. 07			267. 07
Leather, hides, and skins, etc.....	48, 522. 40	52, 145. 48	45, 852. 27	11, 998. 86	158, 518. 51
Leather goods.....			3, 582. 61		3, 582. 61
Linen and cotton goods.....		323. 36	158. 69		482. 05
Lithographs.....	700. 12	911. 55	882. 21	446. 63	2, 940. 51
Papier-maché articles.....	2, 738. 71	2, 940. 09	2, 882. 91	4, 465. 50	13, 027. 21
Pasteboard goods and paper boxes..	1, 493. 48	1, 260. 02	1, 040. 73	818. 34	4, 612. 57
Pictures and paintings.....		285. 60			285. 60
Silk goods, velvet, plushes, etc.....	26, 844. 84	10, 430. 40	7, 969. 36	4, 669. 18	49, 443. 78
Smokers' articles, snuff, etc.....	578. 05	931. 18	983. 06		2, 492. 29
Terrines de foie gras (goose liver pastry).....	588. 31	23, 175. 49	2, 381. 25	134. 86	26, 279. 91
Watches, clocks, and parts of.....	194. 48	422. 84			617. 32
Wire textures.....		317. 21	1, 900. 18	1, 138. 84	3, 348. 32
Wine, brandy, beer and liquor.....	1, 475. 78	1, 834. 67	355. 56	1, 292. 13	1, 964. 90
Whalebones, manufactured.....				373, 925. 84	373, 925. 84
Woolen goods.....	64, 998. 35	36, 932. 93	97, 243. 53	47, 970. 92	247, 145. 73
Sundries.....		301. 24			301. 24
Total.....	211, 662. 52	212, 189. 15	221, 516. 45	478, 580. 48	1, 123, 948. 60
KIEL.					
Gin.....		134. 28			134. 28
Glazed papers.....	1, 175. 50	397. 26		359. 90	1, 932. 66
Ladies' cloaking stuffs.....				472. 15	472. 15
Meat products.....			157. 60	889. 80	547. 40
Musical instruments.....	169. 95				169. 95
Patent ships-bottom paint.....	286. 63	602. 08	210. 30	269. 60	1, 368. 61
Pepsin bitters.....	247. 59	1, 270. 21	294. 05	1, 109. 10	2, 920. 95
Plants.....		415. 04			415. 04
Portland cement.....			649. 55		649. 55
Smoked fish.....		700. 80	440. 10		1, 140. 90
Wood meal.....	648. 44				648. 44
Total.....	2, 528. 11	3, 519. 67	1, 751. 60	2, 600. 55	10, 399. 93
KÖNIGSBERG.					
Amber and ambroid.....	10, 020. 84	25, 055. 31	18, 510. 30	28, 637. 08	82, 223. 53
Books.....	382. 92	188. 24			571. 16
Bristles.....	26, 687. 47	28, 199. 09	20, 387. 29	26, 906. 33	102, 182. 18
Cattle hair.....	10, 781. 02	563. 70			11, 344. 81
Goose meat, salted.....		311. 24			311. 24
Hemp and hemp tow.....	15, 627. 15	2, 560. 40	12, 737. 33	6, 029. 53	36, 954. 41
Rags.....	15, 276. 98	13, 724. 68	7, 927. 12	4, 347. 93	41, 276. 71
Rubber shoes, old.....	9, 475. 15	3, 290. 88	6, 570. 64	897. 55	20, 234. 22
Seeds.....	31, 905. 40	49, 382. 64	24, 109. 71	18, 109. 66	121, 507. 41
Sugar.....				34, 338. 42	34, 338. 42
Sundries.....		55. 90	167. 94		223. 84
Total.....	120, 156. 93	123, 332. 17	90, 410. 33	117, 268. 50	451, 167. 93
LUBECK.					
Glue stock (spetches).....				2, 478. 80	2, 478. 80
Hairs.....		1, 326. 20			1, 326. 20
Iron wares (enameled).....	385. 52		401. 90	949. 03	1, 736. 45
New cloth clips.....	2, 043. 60				2, 043. 60
Old rubber shoes.....	4, 867. 68	5, 869. 30	976. 90	5, 906. 24	17, 620. 12
Old tarred ropes.....		1, 670. 90			1, 670. 90
Old hemp tarred shakings.....				353. 60	353. 60
Oil paintings.....				333. 33	333. 33
Preserves.....		2, 900. 00	316. 70	533. 31	3, 750. 01
Rags.....			1, 366. 20		1, 366. 20
Roots.....		3, 651. 90			3, 651. 90
Skins.....	245. 00				245. 00
Wines.....	855. 00				855. 00
Total.....	8, 396. 80	15, 418. 30	3, 061. 70	10, 554. 31	37, 431. 11

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
LEIPSI ^C .					
Books, periodicals, newspapers, etc.	\$127, 575. 24	\$128, 197. 93	\$126, 484. 98	\$98, 571. 40	\$480, 826. 55
Bristles	257, 661. 08	52, 956. 98	82, 748. 93	162, 478. 52	555, 845. 51
Chinaware				1, 176. 20	1, 176. 20
Chromos and fancy paper	34, 395. 20	20, 578. 38	14, 964. 88	25, 695. 63	95, 634. 09
Essential oils, chemicals, drugs, colors, etc.	113, 506. 44	111, 358. 56	104, 963. 66	110, 446. 23	440, 274. 89
Fruit juice	1, 553. 14	2, 504. 48	2, 361. 56	1, 700. 95	8, 120. 13
Furs and skins	471, 658. 53	141, 118. 75	162, 462. 92	464, 653. 94	1, 239, 894. 14
Instruments, music, optic, scientific, etc.	82, 720. 19	31, 311. 89	25, 481. 34	16, 695. 68	106, 209. 10
Leather gloves	45, 630. 00	31, 262. 52	35, 819. 77	26, 984. 31	139, 696. 60
Machinery, ironware, etc.	50, 082. 98	8, 938. 02	5, 564. 56	7, 128. 56	71, 714. 12
Music, printed	13, 013. 38	18, 350. 80	20, 669. 41	12, 810. 52	64, 844. 20
Sugar, beet.	2, 290. 01				2, 299. 61
Woolen tops, yarns, wastes, covers, carpets, etc.	140, 207. 04	299, 456. 92	201, 885. 14	56, 974. 03	698, 523. 13
All other articles	3, 214. 53	3, 324. 80	20, 046. 78	3, 696. 58	30, 282. 69
Total	1, 298, 517. 36	849, 360. 12	803, 450. 93	989, 012. 55	3, 935, 340. 96
MAGDEBURG.					
Accordeons	4, 906. 92	4, 180. 25	6, 826. 14	4, 305. 21	20, 217. 52
Bichromate of soda			4, 992. 49		4, 992. 49
Caps and detonators	8, 035. 09	3, 446. 00	1, 025. 50		12, 506. 59
Cherries, juice and preserved	1, 099. 93		682. 34	796. 28	3, 178. 55
Chicory	3, 480. 80	2, 434. 26			5, 915. 06
Chlorate of potash	3, 640. 33	3, 650. 53			7, 290. 86
Chloride of magnesium		1, 623. 03	525. 81	2, 025. 25	4, 174. 09
Dental materials	2, 065. 48	1, 454. 53	2, 321. 40	1, 705. 39	7, 546. 80
Earthen and hollow ware	2, 225. 74	827. 92	3, 037. 09	2, 084. 03	8, 174. 78
Gelatine	2, 426. 97		109. 65		2, 536. 62
Kainit	64, 627. 27	307, 823. 83	61, 190. 07	67, 367. 05	501, 017. 22
Kieserite	3, 802. 28	3, 975. 24		3, 432. 36	11, 209. 88
Lambkins	5, 572. 76	7, 424. 15	5, 757. 64	8, 526. 88	22, 281. 43
Leather gloves	182, 534. 41	64, 026. 89	100, 572. 47	54, 328. 20	348, 461. 97
Machinery	612. 47	1, 109. 89	672. 58	6, 939. 19	9, 394. 13
Manure salt	23, 781. 33	196, 027. 55	18, 332. 99	15, 876. 52	254, 018. 39
Muriate of potash	240, 244. 59	603, 937. 40	203, 208. 54	261, 855. 13	1, 309, 245. 66
Potatoes	130. 90				130. 90
Saccharine	11, 033. 68	9, 810. 80	8, 736. 12	24, 379. 84	53, 960. 00
Seeds	1, 261. 19	32, 910. 30	17, 152. 31	634. 11	51, 957. 91
Sauerkraut	1, 391. 87				1, 391. 87
Sugar:					
Raw	366, 733. 39	16, 223. 86	964, 472. 17	1, 159, 618. 33	2, 507, 047. 75
Refined	70, 301. 99	63, 665. 76	183, 937. 73	321, 026. 05	638, 931. 53
Sulphate of potash	24, 768. 20	183, 247. 53	20, 848. 19	22, 074. 58	250, 933. 50
Urea				984. 79	984. 79
Total	975, 276. 59	1, 507, 859. 28	1, 604, 406. 23	1, 949, 959. 19	6, 037, 500. 29
MANNHEIM AND NEUSTADT.					
Cement	39, 978. 55	5, 854. 24	20, 683. 62	39, 464. 19	105, 975. 60
Chemicals and colors	503, 629. 81	621, 456. 76	507, 823. 13	401, 540. 03	2, 034, 448. 78
Corks	4, 442. 75	4, 103. 21	1, 515. 43	6, 500. 86	16, 562. 25
Leather	358, 666. 11	244, 814. 77	185, 378. 93	231, 080. 00	1, 019, 919. 87
Miscellaneous	49, 142. 58	66, 960. 20	51, 452. 53	46, 782. 02	214, 337. 33
Wine and brandy	47, 648. 75	87, 577. 78	27, 499. 24	69, 838. 26	232, 564. 03
Wood pulp	87, 990. 27	31, 391. 60	70, 991. 59	61, 356. 95	251, 730. 41
Total	1, 091, 493. 82	1, 062, 167. 56	865, 344. 47	856, 542. 37	3, 875, 538. 22
MUNICH.					
Antiquities	1, 509. 87	3, 760. 16			5, 270. 03
Artificial flowers	4, 300. 21	4, 872. 70	3, 860. 78	1, 017. 31	14, 051. 00
Beer	18, 207. 14	24, 511. 00	22, 153. 49	28, 849. 87	93, 721. 50
Books	2, 928. 72	762. 41		4, 576. 60	8, 267. 73
Brushes	8, 036. 86	4, 813. 48	5, 746. 34	4, 781. 32	23, 378. 00
Chromos	12, 141. 64	16, 070. 99	11, 137. 12	17, 428. 64	56, 778. 39
Chemicals	2, 349. 73				2, 349. 73
Colors	1, 893. 69	2, 434. 74	1, 665. 35	1, 494. 37	7, 488. 15
Earth globes				5, 003. 00	5, 003. 00
Glass paintings	20, 942. 74	11, 327. 31	4, 250. 07	9, 929. 82	43, 449. 94
Gold, silver, and metal paper	3, 262. 77	5, 106. 97	9, 072. 42	4, 881. 89	17, 349. 05
Household goods and personal effects	4, 426. 80	4, 046. 00	792. 54		9, 265. 34
Journals	2, 375. 15	2, 369. 81	2, 215. 09	2, 334. 76	9, 294. 81

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MUNICH—continued.					
Leaf metal		\$2, 173. 50	\$2, 759. 54	\$2, 660. 05	\$7, 593. 09
Leather	\$1, 792. 64				1, 792. 64
Leather gloves	47, 367. 37	40, 439. 52	50, 509. 08	18, 907. 28	157, 223. 25
Linen ware	2, 219. 17		1, 283. 87	1, 546. 16	5, 048. 20
Machines		764. 69	1, 618. 40		2, 383. 09
Metal ware	5, 439. 82				5, 439. 82
Oil paintings	68, 028. 23	21, 197. 84	12, 778. 74	9, 524. 90	114, 529. 71
Philosophical instruments	1, 236. 98		3, 774. 48		1, 611. 46
Photographs	2, 299. 17	2, 505. 52	3, 423. 85	2, 382. 68	10, 611. 22
Plaster casts			5, 472. 81	3, 185. 41	8, 658. 22
Porcelain paintings		1, 256. 90	630. 32	804. 73	2, 691. 95
Statuary	3, 135. 17	7, 126. 12	16, 888. 98	1, 782. 38	28, 932. 65
Sundries	5, 948. 95	3, 110. 49	3, 650. 65	1, 295. 22	14, 005. 31
Total	219, 842. 82	161, 040. 65	155, 307. 92	119, 336. 39	656, 136. 78
MARKNEUKIRCHEN.					
Embroidered cotton articles	2, 698. 22	1, 147. 45	1, 696. 39	569. 29	6, 113. 35
Embroidered linen articles	4, 150. 81	3, 438. 31	2, 813. 90	639. 18	11, 042. 20
Machines	814. 68				814. 68
Musical merchandise	190, 682. 00	165, 605. 35	136, 964. 28	159, 191. 78	652, 623. 41
Shell goods	3, 252. 20	2, 807. 36	3, 902. 39	3, 182. 39	13, 154. 34
Total	201, 777. 91	172, 998. 47	145, 378. 96	163, 592. 64	683, 747. 98
MAYENCE.					
Agate ware, jewelry, and jewelry imitations	113, 806. 33	84, 012. 00	91, 813. 64	69, 205. 86	358, 837. 83
Aniline colors	30, 154. 77	32, 508. 52	36, 205. 88	34, 634. 28	133, 503. 45
Capsules and tin foil	1, 845. 25	1, 851. 51	1, 746. 86	2, 290. 94	7, 734. 56
Cement	84, 875. 92	47, 090. 96	35, 162. 85	71, 159. 07	238, 258. 80
Chemicals	72, 383. 44	74, 378. 02	79, 147. 86	76, 570. 45	302, 474. 77
Earthenware		3, 112. 68	12, 544. 91	8, 897. 39	24, 554. 98
Glaze	13, 704. 00	15, 827. 21	19, 376. 08	11, 401. 30	60, 308. 59
Hops	4, 097. 59	60, 185. 07	46, 972. 54		117, 255. 20
Leather	27, 989. 32	20, 196. 98	19, 348. 52	12, 680. 79	80, 195. 61
Oil paintings	523. 64	838. 39	514. 30	3, 688. 10	5, 564. 43
Paving tiles		1, 718. 06	4, 017. 34	2, 702. 91	8, 488. 31
Preserved fruits and vegetables	6, 952. 24	13, 437. 11	270. 97	304. 80	20, 965. 12
Printed music	203. 10	1, 397. 37	1, 477. 68	442. 28	3, 520. 41
Saws and tools	1, 536. 26	2, 289. 20	2, 002. 50	1, 965. 37	7, 853. 33
Straw pulp	4, 185. 48				4, 185. 48
Wine	132, 396. 92	243, 336. 56	141, 683. 27	225, 814. 18	743, 230. 93
Woolen goods	3, 674. 23	1, 405. 84			5, 080. 07
Sundries	4, 877. 66	6, 846. 34	5, 978. 26	4, 339. 70	22, 041. 96
Total	503, 186. 15	616, 394. 82	498, 322. 96	526, 097. 40	2, 144, 001. 33
NUREMBERG.					
Beer	11, 343. 99	21, 597. 47	22, 802. 88	27, 512. 05	83, 256. 39
Brushes and hair pencils	4, 589. 70	5, 219. 85	3, 323. 68	2, 252. 75	15, 385. 98
Bronze powder and leaf metal	67, 240. 55	59, 904. 24	62, 885. 24	54, 856. 16	244, 892. 19
Books and paper ware	49, 927. 17	25, 492. 34	14, 647. 01	21, 277. 52	111, 344. 04
Carbons, electric and galvanic	14, 984. 36	22, 492. 63	16, 087. 64	15, 400. 39	68, 975. 02
Clay	735. 64	595. 07	458. 80	458. 21	2, 247. 72
China, glass, and stone ware	39, 171. 18	16, 483. 41	12, 853. 91	27, 112. 79	95, 621. 29
Decalcomania	12, 541. 87	11, 277. 33	12, 328. 99	10, 905. 68	47, 053. 87
Drugs and medicines	4, 782. 45	2, 068. 45	2, 062. 11	2, 587. 67	11, 500. 68
Fancy goods and toys	18, 395. 22	10, 367. 19	6, 186. 82	9, 562. 26	44, 511. 49
Gold and metal paper	540. 93	344. 14		641. 41	1, 526. 48
Gas-burners	2, 681. 79	4, 406. 10	3, 511. 06	3, 284. 26	13, 883. 21
Hair, animal, and bristles	10, 445. 85	8, 597. 83	7, 044. 28	4, 714. 45	30, 802. 41
Hops	10, 016. 83	155, 045. 49	110, 307. 70	4, 636. 69	280, 006. 71
Instruments	18, 504. 48	8, 314. 24	2, 683. 18	14, 422. 05	43, 923. 95
Ironware	3, 991. 80	3, 015. 87	5, 153. 25	4, 532. 78	16, 693. 70
Leather goods	4, 303. 17		878. 83	980. 80	6, 162. 86
Leonic ware	9, 319. 61	12, 027. 27	19, 977. 16	15, 032. 82	56, 356. 86
Linen and cotton ware	7, 715. 74	4, 630. 71	1, 231. 09	1, 420. 77	14, 998. 31
Lithographic stones	26, 979. 36	17, 040. 81	18, 953. 40	10, 766. 02	73, 741. 59
Machinery		374. 51		809. 27	1, 183. 78
Musical and brass wire	6, 869. 93	8, 181. 94	4, 921. 98	5, 982. 41	25, 956. 26
Optical goods	1, 354. 07				1, 354. 07
Oil paintings and chromos	946. 88	452. 84	417. 35	932. 62	2, 749. 64
Slate and lead pencils	34, 373. 07	44, 886. 53	44, 952. 36	42, 282. 07	166, 494. 03
Smokers' articles	2, 023. 23	613. 34		1, 005. 78	3, 642. 35

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
NUREMBERG—continued.					
Sundries	\$4, 113. 04	\$8, 885. 40	\$2, 927. 81	\$3, 480. 29	\$19, 386. 54
Ultramarine	5, 630. 72	11, 441. 60	9, 794. 72	6, 788. 42	33, 655. 46
Wine	2, 888. 68	1, 836. 77	1, 371. 37	2, 020. 47	8, 097. 29
Total	376, 387. 26	465, 613. 87	387, 762. 62	295, 440. 92	1, 525, 204. 17
PLAUN.					
Cotton laces and embroideries	93, 071. 31	175, 912. 96	322, 439. 17	163, 119. 98	754, 543. 42
Cotton curtains	397. 90				397. 90
Cotton stuffs	6, 800. 90	519. 43		588. 60	7, 908. 93
Carpets and covers	24, 359. 60	3, 759. 70	22, 898. 86	11, 846. 87	62, 895. 03
Embroidered cotton articles	19, 967. 60	34, 650. 89	28, 327. 38	31, 307. 22	114, 253. 09
Embroidered linen articles	7, 527. 02	9, 238. 14	5, 631. 47	1, 668. 56	24, 065. 19
Embroidered silk articles	4, 225. 66	1, 528. 06	1, 159. 07	247. 81	7, 160. 00
Hosiery, cotton	50, 922. 91	38, 143. 68	37, 763. 66	29, 379. 31	156, 099. 56
Hosiery, woolen	19, 428. 03	4, 554. 81	235. 69		24, 218. 53
Lace curtains	8, 450. 71	2, 194. 70	3, 028. 98	658. 38	14, 332. 72
Linen laces and embroideries	976. 86	2, 025. 52	7, 462. 93	106. 38	10, 571. 69
Miscellaneous	1, 786. 57	643. 58	3, 303. 85	480. 85	6, 194. 85
Mufflers	1, 034. 06			1, 099. 94	2, 134. 00
Silk laces and embroideries	11, 493. 59	2, 853. 92	23, 774. 79	1, 017. 48	39, 139. 73
Skin gloves	1, 871. 43	17, 815. 67	24, 164. 27		43, 851. 37
Woolen dress goods	378, 927. 83	254, 328. 78	344, 314. 76	158, 553. 01	1, 136, 124. 38
Woolen shawls	8, 084. 28	5, 713. 58	5, 126. 88	1, 887. 58	20, 812. 32
Woolen mantle cloths	4, 675. 87	3, 796. 22		1, 280. 75	9, 732. 84
Total	644, 002. 13	557, 679. 64	829, 621. 76	403, 102. 62	2, 434, 406. 15
SONNENBERG.					
Baskets	274. 89		282. 15		557. 04
Dolls and toys	559, 252. 39	228, 131. 21	129, 631. 92	385, 228. 41	1, 302, 243. 93
Drugs, chemicals, paints, colors	2, 973. 31	8, 179. 42	8, 207. 07	3, 921. 17	18, 280. 97
Glassware	14, 385. 27	7, 677. 15	4, 965. 65	3, 718. 33	30, 746. 40
Gloves, kid and others	3, 949. 85				3, 949. 85
Paintings	1, 923. 37	528. 12		127. 26	2, 578. 75
Paper ware	842. 50	213. 80	2, 027. 27	131. 94	3, 215. 51
Paper articles, buttons, papier-maché ware	3, 500. 50	3, 449. 67	493. 53	2, 292. 84	9, 736. 54
Porcelain and stone ware	314, 541. 47	115, 028. 89	114, 743. 29	281, 113. 90	825, 427. 55
Slate pencils	11, 180. 84	12, 696. 80	3, 183. 42	7, 843. 10	34, 903. 16
Steel and iron ware	769. 44	739. 35	890. 94	699. 70	2, 599. 43
Wine, beer, brandies	121. 53	558. 34	121. 53		801. 40
Wooden ware		407. 53	618. 30	109. 80	1, 135. 63
Woolens	9, 345. 08	1, 002. 43		648. 73	10, 996. 24
Sundries	768. 41	1, 069. 39	497. 38	187. 09	2, 522. 27
Total	923, 828. 85	374, 681. 10	265, 162. 45	686, 022. 27	2, 249, 694. 67
STETTIN.					
Amber goods	3, 085. 82	2, 684. 43	1, 177. 60	1, 695. 73	
Arsenic		1, 099. 90	1, 773. 27		
Beer color		158. 29		152. 41	
Blacking, shoe		229. 05			
Books			136. 96	49. 03	
Cellulose	2, 671. 58	1, 291. 20	1, 609. 77	6, 486. 39	
Cement, Portland	128, 025. 04	36, 909. 80	37, 988. 68	113, 619. 89	
Chicory	147. 54				
Dextrin	9, 618. 08	25, 876. 65	14, 891. 60	9, 433. 52	
Earth, ground			1, 214. 18		
Fire-clay goods	506. 35			444. 22	
Feldspar			128. 62		
Flax				890. 98	
Glucose	80. 84		82. 24	285. 97	
Glue powder		279. 38		546. 73	
Goose meats		3, 351. 41			
Hair			1, 398. 88		
Herring	12, 083. 63	10, 552. 80	4, 828. 91	190. 01	
Indigo	818. 45				
Kegs, empty	268. 59				
Lamps			1, 000. 51		
Lead, pig	22, 071. 45				
Naphthalene	447. 68				
Oils	176. 90	555. 55	615. 29	3, 232. 40	
Ozokerite	9, 320. 46	16, 182. 04	15, 080. 30	16, 325. 99	
Parchment paper	5, 997. 19	5, 007. 66	4, 570. 68	2, 132. 78	

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Germany for the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
STETTIN—continued.					
Potash	\$1,780.67	\$4,525.58	\$4,436.26	\$1,381.97	.....
Pulp, wood .....	.....	368.58	.....	.....	.....
Piano .....	.....	.....	166.60	.....	.....
Rags	13,582.32	8,170.75	5,202.62	2,607.76	.....
Rubber shoes, old .....	.....	.....	268.90	.....	.....
Sausage casings .....	.....	.....	.....	905.46	.....
Seeds .....	.....	.....	.....	576.96	.....
Starch, potato	12,959.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spelter	3,454.38	1,959.91	.....	2,212.71	.....
Sugar:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw beet root .....	.....	.....	274,529.00	607,362.37	.....
Refined .....	.....	.....	.....	6,061.62	.....
Wax	1,885.41	3,615.27	.....	1,242.36	.....
Wool	643.57	691.79	8,237.09	2,607.24	.....
Willow rods .....	.....	295.35	.....	.....	.....
Zinc .....	.....	.....	776.60	.....	.....
Total	230,180.11	123,805.39	379,716.26	780,445.50	.....
STUTTGAET.					
Chicory	21,560.32	10,994.26	6,388.86	9,831.19	\$48,774.63
Colors	14,104.65	21,306.39	13,621.44	11,775.45	60,807.93
Corsets	24,352.21	26,504.81	28,470.02	22,182.85	101,515.89
Cotton goods	1,149.82	926.51	1,081.78	5,390.18	8,548.29
Drugs and chemicals	23,634.87	15,718.89	13,832.42	10,525.22	63,711.40
Illustrated periodicals and books	13,316.70	14,006.27	10,257.21	8,567.49	46,147.67
Jewelry	11,798.85	3,782.08	3,597.74	2,666.73	21,845.40
Land produce	2,761.80	19,784.41	22,932.38	1,907.47	47,396.06
Leather	1,386.73	1,500.41	2,640.37	1,590.10	7,117.61
Linen goods	1,279.27	1,522.84	93.46	2,438.28	5,333.85
Metal ware	5,188.38	5,496.95	6,958.38	7,491.04	25,134.75
Miscellaneous	32,504.35	26,330.97	34,727.04	15,051.38	108,613.74
Musical instruments	33,441.58	43,926.62	44,235.67	50,517.79	172,121.66
Paper	568.09	254.52	334.76	.....	1,157.37
Professional and scientific instruments	12,506.04	10,654.73	13,120.27	11,830.13	48,111.17
Pumice stones	1,150.23	2,299.65	1,726.85	1,720.44	6,896.67
Watchmen's detectors	1,308.33	1,611.85	1,607.86	831.93	5,359.97
Wine and liquors	95.60	500.81	580.82	1,970.74	3,147.47
Wooden ware	1,243.85	1,421.38	3,733.21	1,514.01	7,912.45
Woolen ware	148,077.60	62,548.15	92,631.40	71,793.14	374,950.29
Total in U. S. gold	351,429.27	271,092.00	302,477.44	289,585.56	1,164,594.27
Total for preceding year	228,535.60	309,208.31	254,191.88	213,619.42	.....
Increase	124,893.67	.....	48,285.56	25,976.14	161,089.06
Decrease .....	.....	38,116.31	.....	.....	.....
WEIMAR.					
Booklets	2,492.70	2,196.20	4,222.58	4,462.10	13,373.58
China	62,778.50	38,613.60	23,963.98	56,070.98	181,427.06
Dyes, drugs, and chemicals	6,769.18	6,972.82	5,767.35	2,695.85	22,225.20
Fancy goods and toys	77,673.70	37,223.51	18,990.38	89,510.23	223,397.82
Gloves	9,867.98	3,270.98	1,339.10	.....	14,478.06
Hair .....	.....	2,189.93	1,172.46	.....	3,362.39
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	57,017.80	42,055.60	26,356.05	61,844.90	187,274.35
Machines .....	.....	.....	2,192.50	.....	2,192.50
Minerals	2,654.05	1,013.91	1,165.16	2,063.33	6,896.45
Needles .....	.....	.....	.....	1,794.32	1,794.32
Optical goods	6,255.13	3,420.52	5,343.23	5,091.90	20,110.78
Seeds and plants	5,388.27	41,018.12	12,475.12	3,183.00	62,064.51
Smokers' articles	2,278.97	663.88	457.05	2,468.02	5,867.92
Sundries	3,396.73	1,962.53	907.14	1,287.45	7,553.85
Watches	1,466.82	2,552.29	2,430.61	1,349.37	7,819.09
Wines and liquors .....	.....	.....	752.30	.....	752.30
Total	238,059.83	183,153.89	107,555.01	231,821.45	760,590.18

GIBRALTAR.

The following is submitted in reply to the circular received from the Department of State, under date of Washington, July 8, 1896, addressed to the consular officers of the United States:

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

The general trade of Gibraltar with foreign countries, and especially with the United States, has shown no signs of improvement during the past year, up to the present date.

Gibraltar being a free port obviates the necessity of a custom-house, making it impossible to obtain any accurate or reliable information of statistical data regarding the extent or value of its general commerce as to importations of all descriptions of commodities from abroad.

The closing of the custom-house at the Spanish lines has seriously limited its general local trade, in which the articles of flour, petroleum, and lard of American production are most affected.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

To remit funds abroad from Gibraltar to purchase foreign merchandise or forward proceeds of its sale, it is usually necessary to purchase bills of exchange on London, and sometimes on Paris. Prices for most commodities are therefore more or less influenced by the ruling rates of exchange at the time of effecting purchases or sales, which rates of exchange are generally governed by those prevailing in the Madrid market.

The standard of value in Gibraltar is the gold coin of Spain, called the Alfonso, or pieces of 25 pesetas.

The silver coin of less value than 5 pesetas is not a legal tender for any sums exceeding 50 pesetas, neither the copper nor bronze coin for any sum exceeding 1 peseta.

Nevertheless, in all commercial transactions, the trade accepts silver pesetas and coppers in considerable sums for payments and settlement of accounts.

Spanish gold pieces are hardly ever seen in any quantity, and at present command a premium of 18 to 20 per cent.

WAGES.

Wages rule as follows: For laborers, from 40 cents to \$1.20 per diem, according to the nature of the work to be performed. From \$1 to \$8 per month for Spanish female servants, besides their maintenance and lodging, and from \$2 to \$14 per month for Spanish male servants, according to their age and efficiency, exclusive of their board and lodging. English servants, both male and female, obtain a somewhat higher remuneration.

There are no fixed wages for mechanics. They are paid according to their proficiency and the demand for their services.

There are no factory operatives, no factories existing in Gibraltar.

Clerks in stores obtain from \$4, \$12, \$16, up to \$50 per month without board and lodging. Bookkeepers receive \$300, \$500, \$1,000, and up to \$2,000 per annum, according to the extent and importance of the business placed under their charge. They are generally conversant with several languages, and considered to be good accountants.

The Government salaried employees receive as follows per annum: Chief clerks, \$1,200 to \$1,400; first-class clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,100; second-class clerks, \$500 to \$850; third-class clerks, \$450 to \$550.

DUTIES.

Duties are only levied on wines, spirits, and liquors, as follows: 40 centesimos ($7\frac{1}{2}\%$ cents) for every imperial gallon of wine introduced for consumption in wood or skins; 1.25 pesetas ($24\frac{1}{2}$ cents) per dozen on all wines in bottles, being ordinary bottled wine, introduced for consumption; 5 pesetas ($96\frac{1}{2}\%$ cents) for every imperial gallon of spirits or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof of Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, introduced for consumption in Gibraltar; also for every imperial gallon of liquors or cordials, irrespective of strength, introduced for consumption; 5 centesimos ($\frac{1}{2}\%$ of a cent) for every imperial gallon of malt liquor introduced for consumption.

TAXATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

Gibraltar is subject to no taxes beyond what are termed general sanitary rates, which are assessed upon premises, buildings, etc., by commissioners appointed by the governor, the civilian part of which corporation is nominated from the grand jury. They are authorized to raise the necessary funds for meeting the disbursements for general sanitary purposes, the flushing of public drains, watering streets, etc. The water used can hardly be considered potable, but it answers for flushing purposes. Its use in private dwellings is also made compulsory, at present at a cost to the tenants of 24 centesimos (4.63 cents) for every 100 gallons.

The water is obtained from wells at the north front outside the gates of the fortress. It is pumped into the town reservoirs by steam power.

The present rate charged to the civil population for general sanitary purposes is 8 per cent upon an estimate of the net annual value of the several premises rated; that is to say, of the rent which the same might reasonably be expected to yield from year to year free of all rates.

The supply for cooking and drinking purposes is obtained from tanks attached to dwellings where rain water is collected.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The trade of the United States with Gibraltar is thoroughly exploited, and those who are still interested in it are quite alive in importing and introducing American commodities whenever there is the least favorable chance for their ready sale, even if to earn a most reduced profit.

The facilities offering by the Atlantic cable, added to the many steamships constantly plying between New York and the Mediterranean ports, with privilege of calling into this port, with steamers constantly arriving from Liverpool to land cargo here, afford operators every kind of advantage to import any sort of cargo at the shortest notice, and at present, at very reduced rates of freight. The same may be said with regard to the general traffic with other countries.

At present, flour, petroleum, tobacco, and lard are the chief articles of American produce which continue to be regularly imported into this market, generally arriving direct from New York; but supplies of American cheese, bacon, and canned provisions and fruits are imported through the British port of Liverpool, and sometimes London.

Since the commencement of the present year, the importations direct from the United States consisted of 21,673 bags of flour, 46,303 cases of petroleum, and 205 hogsheads, 2,565 cases, and 621 bales of tobacco.

The supplies of lard, cheese, and canned provisions and fruits arriving from Liverpool, though originally coming from the United States, are considerable; the exact quantities are not ascertainable, however.

American flour still continues to be one of the principal articles for local consumption.

In the interest of our millers, it is very desirable and most important that the qualities of their supplies of flour destined for this market should conform strictly to the grade and marks they are supposed to represent to avoid prejudices, also difficulties in the delivery of their goods. Canadian supplies compete favorably with American brands or qualities.

What flour is supplied to the commissariat department for the troops in garrison is composed entirely of British supplies imported direct from London. The quality is preferred over American descriptions, though costing somewhat dearer, on the ground that it contains a greater quantity of gluten, hence considered as affording greater nutriment.

PORT REGULATIONS.

No important changes have taken place in the port regulations, except that since the 1st of January, 1895, the port became amalgamated with the colonial treasury and the inspector of revenue department, all three offices being placed under the colonial treasury.

Vessels of all nationalities continue to fare alike, are allowed to participate in the general carrying trade, and are exempt from tonnage dues or taxes, with the exception of light and port or anchorage dues.

Pilotage laws do not exist, and pilotage is not compulsory.

Commercial licenses have experienced no change.

ALIENS IN GIBRALTAR.

As regards aliens or foreigners arriving at Gibraltar, the alien order in council is most strictly adhered to, every possible regulation being made to prevent an increase in the fixed population, in view of the overcrowded state of Gibraltar and of the limited extent of house accommodation.

No alien or foreigner is allowed to enter the garrison unless provided with a day or weekly temporary permit signed by the police magistrate or some police officer duly authorized by him; nor can any alien remain in Gibraltar unless provided with such temporary permit.

The police magistrate can not grant any permit or the extension of any permit for any person for any longer period than thirty days without the special authority of the governor, with the exception of a servant, male or female, employed by one master or firm.

They may be granted an extension not to exceed ninety days at any time, the employer signing a bond to become responsible for their maintenance while in their employ. If a female, she must not have her husband or child in Gibraltar, if aliens.

The Rock of Gibraltar is no place of production; consequently, it has to import everything for the maintenance and consumption of its garrison, consisting of over 5,000 men, besides a civil population of about 20,000 souls.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

There is but one bank in Gibraltar. It is a branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, of London. It is patronized by the local officials under some arrangement existing between it and the British Government. It seldom has occasion to issue commercial credits.

Transactions with the United States markets are carried on under a cash basis, but with England, France, Germany, and other European countries, facilities are granted to purchasers on credit from three to twelve months, especially with Germany, which country is increasing its commercial operations to a large extent, even in this small market, and also throughout Spain.

SHIPPING.

A falling off has lately taken place in the amount of shipping arriving at this port.

The arrivals during the year 1894 amounted to 4,456 steamships; during the year 1895 to 3,938; showing a decrease of 518 steamships, also of 26 sailing vessels.

This decrease can hardly be attributed exclusively to the competition which this port encounters with Algiers, Malta, or Port Said, which are also important coaling stations. The dullness of trade, both general and local, and the low ruling rates of freight have also contributed in some measure for it. Malta also complains of a decrease in the number of steamers calling at that island to coal.

The continual displacing of the older type of steamers for the Levant and Black Sea trips by those of triple-expansion engines, and the increase in the dead weight carrying capacity of many steamers, may be another cause accounting for this decline, since they are able to better carry the required supply of coal for long voyages, instead of being obliged to call at intermediate ports to fill up bunkers.

I regret to have to add that the absence of merchant ships under our flag continues to be most conspicuous.

Private sales of coal during the six months ending June 30, 1896, amounted to 125,108 tons. During the same period in 1895, they amounted to 135,528 tons, thereby showing a decrease of 10,420 tons.

Gibraltar is no field for the introduction or use of United States inventions of any kind; besides, everything in the shape of mechanism and connected with the engineering departments, either military or civil, is provided by Government agents established in England for the army and navy, and by manufacturing establishments for commercial purposes.

NEW NAVAL DOCKS.

The continual increase of the British navy in battle ships and cruisers of formidable dimensions is urging upon the Government the necessity of establishing without further delay increased docking facilities not only at home, but also in the British colonies.

Gibraltar has been one of the coaling stations which has already received the earnest attention of the British Admiralty, owing to its deficiency in dock and other necessary accommodation for the refitting of war ships, besides securing protection from outward attack for the large stock of coal that has to be kept constantly on hand.

The construction of these formidable works has already commenced, with the employment of nearly four thousand workmen of all classes,

who are daily kept hard at work, under the special charge of superintendents sent out from England by the Admiralty authorities, who control everything connected with this important Government undertaking, which is likely to consume at least five years for its completion, besides requiring an outlay of several millions of pounds sterling.

HORATIO I. SPRAGUE, *Consul.*

GIBRALTAR, *August 31, 1896.*

Statement of the number of merchant steam and sailing vessels of all nationalities that have entered the port of Gibraltar during the year 1895.

Nationality.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	2, 094	3, 658, 080	265	22, 592
Spanish	253	142, 780	271	9, 028
Swedish and Norwegian	178	107, 838	33	7, 541
French	151	126, 658	8	1, 042
German	144	267, 042	6	2, 449
Dutch	43	27, 025	2	286
Austrian	41	50, 977	8	8, 512
Danish	34	20, 188	6	1, 681
Italian	31	36, 969	23	10, 560
Greek	28	31, 312	1	225
Russian	23	15, 188	6	1, 554
Belgian	11	13, 546	1	176
Turkish	5	403		
Egyptian	1	19		
Morocco	1	348		
Portuguese			58	2, 613
United States			1	622
Total	3, 938	4, 498, 371	689	63, 881

RÉSUMÉ.

Steamers:		Sailing vessels:	
In 1894	4, 456	In 1894	715
In 1895	3, 938	In 1895	689
Decrease	518	Decrease	26

EXPORTS FROM GIBRALTAR TO THE UNITED STATES.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Gibraltar to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
Bric-a-brac		\$140. 89	\$568. 81		\$709. 70
Broken cork			321. 27		321. 27
Bottle corks	\$144. 75	393. 72	1, 785. 68		2, 324. 15
Cork wood	6, 781. 46	152. 35	6, 031. 80	\$415. 34	13, 380. 95
Old furniture				148. 03	148. 03
Goatskins			767. 75		767. 75
Miscellaneous				408. 38	408. 38
Total	6, 926. 21	686. 96	9, 475. 31	971. 75	18, 060. 23

Imports and exports of liquors at Gibraltar in 1895.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Wines	208, 215	32, 865
Spirits	73, 673	37, 500
Porter, ale, etc	577, 919	
Total	859, 807	70, 365

Expenditure of the colonial establishments of Gibraltar during the year 1895.

Head of expenditure.	Spanish pesetas. <i>a</i>	Head of expenditure.	Spanish pesetas. <i>a</i>
The governor	125, 000. 19	Education	38, 950. 34
Colonial secretary's department	71, 049. 44	Hospital	121, 065. 70
Colonial treasury and port department	196, 621. 56	Medical	6, 378. 00
Markets	28, 150. 65	Cemetery	7, 144. 00
Post-office, savings bank, and telegraph department	163, 743. 93	Audit department	14, 925. 56
Registrar of births, etc	3, 998. 00	Pensions	68, 551. 33
Crown agents	448. 04	Ecclesiastical	25, 219. 92
Supreme court	75, 206. 87	Miscellaneous	71, 333. 48
Attorney-general	30, 581. 00	Colonial engineer's department	21, 338. 12
Police and sitting magistrate	31, 558. 80	Public works:	
Coroner's department	2, 866. 70	Recurrent	48, 199. 97
Civil prison	34, 283. 61	Extraordinary	23, 742. 01
Lunatic asylum	36, 541. 13	Loss on exchange	3, 288. 90
Police department	135, 147. 83	Total	1, 385, 275. 17

a 1 peseta=19.3 cents.

Expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the military protection of Gibraltar for the year 1895, £254,804 Os. 8d., \$1,240,007.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1895.

COAL TRADE OF GIBRALTAR.

The private sales of coal at Gibraltar during the year 1895 amounted to 270,075 tons, a decrease of 7,458 tons on the year 1894.

Algiers has for several years past continued to be the greatest competitor against this port as a coaling station, but it is now reported that the French Government has lately issued a decree imposing an anchorage duty of 50 centimes per ton on all foreign ships entering Algiers. Such a measure, if enforced, might have the effect of preventing British steamships coaling there as freely as heretofore, in which event, a decided preference would likely be given to Gibraltar, thereby securing some important improvement in favor of its coal trade and shipping interests.

The Algiers merchants, fully alive to the prejudice which the late decree will entail upon their coal and shipping business, are supposed to have already sent a deputation to Paris to endeavor to obtain its withdrawal, or at any rate, some modification in their favor.

IMPORTATION OF FROZEN MUTTON.

Through contractors residing in England, the supplying of frozen mutton to the British troops quartered in this fortress has already commenced since the beginning of this year, and it may not be long before

the general public may also be afforded the opportunity of purchasing supplies for their own private consumption. The mutton comes from Australia, and seems to be liked by the troops, who are now regularly supplied with the article twice a week.

A large refrigerator has already been erected in a safely protected part of the town, attached to commissariat bomb-proof stores, and it is now in full work, having lately been supplied with about 2,500 carcasses.

It is expected that another refrigerator will shortly be added for the providing of further frozen meat for general consumption.

Where the carcasses are stored the air is maintained at a constant temperature of about 17° to 20° Fahrenheit, below freezing point.

GOVERNMENT WORKS.

The operations connected with the extension of the new mole continues with much activity; also the important works toward the formation of Government dry docks and stores for the storing of coal, etc.

These works are entirely under the control and direction of the British Admiralty, affording constant employment to some 3,000 people, the great majority being Spanish subjects, who reside in the vicinity of this fortress outside its gates in Spanish territory, they entering the garrison at 6 a. m., to return to their lodgings at evening gun fire (Sundays excepted).

HORATIO I. SPRAGUE, *Consul*.

GIBRALTAR, *January 21, 1896.*

GREECE.

I have the honor to reply to Department circular of July 8, 1896. I have come to the conclusion that the information therein demanded can be most clearly and conveniently set forth by a series of tables, with brief explanatory remarks thereon.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Table No. 1 gives a list of the principal articles imported by Greece, and of the countries which supplied them, during the year 1894, later statistics covering this point being unobtainable. It will be seen that England heads the list with a total of \$6,501,241.51, followed by Russia with \$5,569,046.46, over \$5,000,000 of which represents wheat and other cereals. The importations from the United States amounted to only \$629,727.35.

Table No. 2 shows that the principal articles of export from Greece are the Zante currants, minerals, sponges, and olive oil. England is Greece's best customer, buying products during the year 1894 to the extent of \$4,275,826.60, while for the same year, the exports to the United States amounted to only \$406,170.04.

Table No. 3 is a comparative list of the principal imports into Greece during the years 1894 and 1895, showing the increase or decrease in each instance and the total decrease during the year 1895.

Table No. 4 is the same with reference to the exports from Greece. These two tables prove a general shrinking in business, due in great part, no doubt, to the unsettled financial condition of the country.

GREEK COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Tables 5, 6, and 7 have reference to the three nations specially favored by the Greek customs duties, i. e., Germany, England, and France. These favorable conditions have been secured by special commercial treaties. No such treaty exists between Greece and the United States. The commercial treaty between Greece and Belgium, signed May 28, 1895, makes the following provisions:

Belgium repeals the duty on currants imported for the purpose of distilling wine, and reduces the duty on currants used for other purposes from 25 to 20 francs per 100 kilos (220 pounds). In return, Greece reduces her duty on certain articles of Belgium manufacture, such as ironwork, etc.

The main object of the commercial treaty with Egypt is to obtain in that country a market for Greek tobacco. On condition of Greek subjects in Egypt submitting to all requirements of the customs, the importation of Greek tobacco has been permitted. Egypt agrees not to levy a higher ad valorem duty than 10 per cent on Greek products, except on silk, alcohol, cattle, and grain, on which a 15 per cent duty is permissible. By commercial convention with Sweden and Norway, those countries agree to reduce the import duty on currants from 25 to 15 per cent.

From the treaties, it is evident that the main object of Greece—and one for which she is willing to make almost any concession—is to secure a market for her currants. The large extent of territory now devoted to this crop has caused overproduction, resulting in cheap prices. To alleviate this evil, the Government last year passed a bill providing for the retention of 15 per cent of the crop, to be used for the manufacture of cognac, etc. No appreciable results have followed this measure, and the Greek people realize that their best hope lies in the foreign market.

CURRENCY.

Table No. 8 shows the fluctuations of Greek paper currency during the year 1895, the lowest value reached by the drachma being 18.8 to the gold franc and the highest 17.3. This latter phase occurred, as it always does, in October, in the season of currant exportation, at which time the influx of foreign gold invariably improves the condition of the paper currency.

There are at present in actual circulation in Greece 108,854,780 drachmas in national bank notes of larger denominations, besides 14,000,000 drachmas in 1 and 2 drachma notes. The amount of gold in the country is impossible to ascertain. Greeks who have gold either hoard it in their houses or deposit it in foreign banks. Most of the Greek silver is to be found in France and other members of the monetary union, whither it goes to buy imports, the paper of necessity staying at home. To-day, September 19, the drachma is quoted at 17.3, and it will doubtless still further improve, owing to the sale of the currants, to the settlement of the Cretan difficulty, and to rumors of an early arrangement with the creditors of Greece.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Most goods shipped from Greece to the United States, or vice versa, are reshipped either at Marseilles, Liverpool, or Genoa. Boats of the Mediterranean Line ply directly between the United States and Greece,

touching at Patras, Zante, Katacola, and Kephellenia. The agents in the United States are Phelps Bros. & Co., New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. During the currant season, other steamers, especially the Anchor Line, run between the currant ports and the United States. Freight rates vary according to competition and business.

OCTROI.

Octroi duties are calculated on a fixed Government valuation, which is liable to annual revision by a permanent committee appointed by the Government for the purpose. All imports intended for the interior, having their destination marked plainly on the box or package, are not subject to octroi duty.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Among the articles for which American manufacturers might find a market in Greece, may be mentioned diving and sponge apparatus, agricultural and industrial implements and machinery, bicycles and bicycle supplies, drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, clocks, watches, firearms, hides, paper, prepared fish, whisky, sugar, and wheat.

THE SPONGE INDUSTRY.

During the years 1894 and 1895, \$625,045.50 worth of sponges were exported from Greece. The headquarters of this industry are the islands of Ægina and Hydra, and sponge fishing is carried on extensively in the Ægean, Greek fleets venturing as far from home as the coasts of Africa. The fitting out of these boats with apparatus must be a profitable item of trade.

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

During the year 1895, Greece bought \$808,856 worth of prepared fish. There are over 160 fast days in the Greek religious calendar, on the most of which fish is eaten, particularly dried cod. The greater part of the cod that reaches here is of an inferior quality—thin and poor. Better codfish would find a ready market even at a higher price.

In 1894, over \$1,291,962 worth of drugs and chemicals were brought into this country, none of which came from the United States.

American firearms, clocks, and watches are beginning to make their appearance here and are very much in favor, as they deserve to be. Generally, these goods are bought through London.

Most of the cereals consumed in Greece are brought from Russia; the value of this import during the year 1895 was \$5,368,912.99. The average price for wheat paid was 3.9 to 4.3 cents per oke of 2½ pounds.

There are 14 steam flour mills at Piræus, employing 350 men. The flour in use, if judged by American standards, is of poor quality.

GREEK PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

Products of Greece most suitable for exportation to the United States are currants, sponges, cognac, olive oil, onions, citrons, lemons, soap, emery, manganese and other iron ores, calcined magnesite, and fire bricks.

Greek cognac is wholesome and pure, being made entirely from currants. During the years 1894 and 1895, \$590,773.64 worth of cognac

was exported, mostly to Turkey and the East, where it is preferred to the French. The price of cognac per oke on quay at Piræus is from 38.6 cents to \$1.16 per oke (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts).

Of the \$1,347,880.37 worth of olive oil exported in 1894 from Greece, \$379,709.16 worth was sent to Italy. This fact alone demonstrates the superior quality of Greek oil, as the Italians do not buy foreign oil for home consumption. Greek oil is rich and of fine flavor, but does not find a foreign market under its own name, owing to lack of skill in refining and clarifying.

Greek soap is made from the kernel and refuse of the olive, and is beginning to find a market in the United States.

The onions of Andros, Tenos, and Noxos are among the finest in the world, and the citrons and lemons of the same islands are of equal quality.

The emery of Noxos is well known to American manufacturers, and the ores and fire bricks (the latter capable of resisting 2,150 degrees of heat) are eagerly sought.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

The only practical method open to American manufacturers for competing in the markets of Greece is to send wide-awake agents. There are several English agents here, and the Germans have a permanent exposition, comprising many lines of goods, supervised by one man. Each firm shares the expense of the concern, and has a department to itself in the building. A German bicycle firm has opened a branch store here and is meeting with success.

One advantage of sending an agent is that he can study on the ground the character of the market and can supply what the people use. Missionary work would not be profitable here. For instance, England supplies a line of cotton goods, carpets, etc., to this country, in design and color suited to the Eastern taste, but which would not find a sale at home. American merchants usually content themselves with writing to the consul, asking him to name a responsible party as agent or to vouch for the responsibility of certain firms. The consul invariably shrinks from complying with this request.

Circulars, pamphlets, catalogues, etc., are practically useless when sent to this country written in the English language. They should be in French or Greek, preferably the latter.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Terms of credit are usually from three to six months, according to the selling qualities of the goods. Greek merchants complain that the American merchants exact harder terms than those of other countries, in most instances demanding cash down.

CONSULS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

At this post, the subordinate consular officials should be either Greeks or Americans. The subordinate official remains while the consuls come and go. The former, therefore, in time becomes a skilled officer, having acquaintance with the principal merchants and knowledge of their language. If he is French, English, or German, he becomes a representative of firms in his own country, and it is to his

interest to give discouraging replies to all inquiries from the United States. The consul, owing to the short duration of his term of office, can not gain sufficient knowledge or skill to counteract this influence.

GEORGE HORTON, *Consul*.

ATHENS, *September 19, 1896.*

NO. 1.—DIRECT IMPORTS.*a*

Statement showing the imports into Greece, by articles and countries, for the year 1894.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
From Great Britain:		From Turkey:	
Cloth, thread, etc.	\$3,064,519.02	Cereals	\$700,800.35
Minerals and unwrought metals	1,819,428.75	Animals	1,070,175.54
Metals, wrought	277,108.62	Wool	48,004.73
Drugs and chemicals	306,512.75	Fish, cured	82,942.90
Fish, cured	340,924.27	Butter	03,071.23
Glass and earthen ware	42,676.25	Roots	20,860.91
Hides	116,231.85	Cotton, linen, jute, etc.	44,466.60
Indigo and vegetable extracts	41,837.57	Wood for construction	34,846.78
Cotton, linen, jute, etc.	60,000.00	Wood for naval construction	58,412.60
Hemp, etc.	55,661.00	Mastic	41,883.70
Rubber goods	27,681.60	Tannin	90,914.58
Total	6,501,241.51	Total	2,639,470.70
From Germany:		From Russia:	
Cloth, threads, etc.	240,208.05	Cereals	5,345,364.28
Metals, wrought	204,157.52	Wood, for barrels	231,119.04
Drugs and chemicals	370,051.64	Flour	52,156.87
Glass and earthen ware	113,913.04	Butter	5,162.75
Paper	116,891.22	Hides	2,561.88
Hides	214,365.48	Total	5,560,046.46
Umbrellas, parasols, etc.	21,657.07	From the United States:	
Wire	190,203.28	Hides	56,310.64
Rice	94,825.97	Fish, cured	61,701.52
Metals, unwrought	87,443.86	Coffee	255,134.80
Matches	25,053.90	Petroleum	136,583.39
Total	1,806,070.64	Cotton goods	110,102.44
From Austria:		Total	629,727.35
Cloth, threads, etc.	195,606.59	From Holland:	
Wood for construction	604,667.45	Wire	101,218.85
Sugar	622,914.06	Hides	5,843.58
Paper	184,096.33	Metals, wrought	7,148.91
Drugs and chemicals	195,133.23	Glassware	15,465.48
Metals, wrought	99,635.28	Drugs and chemicals	5,018.77
Coffee	168,312.35	Whalebones	7,148.91
Rice	138,150.42	Total	167,469.38
Fish, cured	102,469.10	From Belgium:	
Hats	29,576.04	Hides	139,708.26
Glass and earthen ware	37,170.64	Glass and earthen ware	21,467.39
Flour	31,485.44	Drugs and chemicals	8,211.38
Hides	32,955.13	Minerals and wrought metals	130,815.20
Roots, etc.	30,278.48	Unwrought metals and wire	15,300.07
Cigarette paper	32,520.50	Total	330,621.73
Hemp, etc.	84,520.68	From Italy:	
Total	2,716,387.47	Wood for construction	48,587.17
From France:		Fish, cured	123,791.55
Cloth, threads, etc.	355,430.73	Rice	91,909.57
Drugs and chemicals	355,914.70	Metals, unwrought	67,819.23
Hides	245,982.86	Drugs and chemicals	51,118.33
Metals, unwrought	117,266.41	Hemp, etc.	48,251.74
Hides, tanned	109,305.94	Hats	27,416.03
Fish, cured	81,833.09	Total	589,835.98
Glass and earthen ware	55,137.60		
Paper	35,428.24		
Wood	23,276.46		
Matches	25,053.90		
Total	1,700,087.97		

*a*In these tables of imports and exports "all other articles" are omitted, the larger imports and exports only being detailed.

No. 2.—DIRECT EXPORTS.*a**Statement showing the exports from Greece, by articles and countries, during the year 1894.*

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
To Great Britain:		To Roumania:	
Currants.....	\$2,222,529.13	Tobacco.....	\$24,702.26
Silver lead.....	995,084.45	Olive oil.....	129,939.95
Manganese iron ore.....	392,515.70	Total	218,091.73
Zinc.....	154,361.40		
Sponges.....	77,983.60	To Turkey:	
Sulphuret of lead.....	122,130.40	Animals.....	383,693.27
Other minerals.....	57,262.33	Sponges.....	86,506.46
Olive oil.....	40,986.44	Figs.....	28,577.12
Wines.....	45,374.69	Tobacco.....	112,577.02
Total	4,275,826.60	Flour.....	198,495.16
		Olive oil.....	125,235.87
To Germany:		Olives.....	102,462.73
Currants.....	256,321.56	Soap.....	114,057.01
Wines.....	23,185.30	Hides, tanned.....	87,783.54
Tobacco.....	42,277.04	Cognac.....	238,869.66
Emery.....	57,390.48	Money (gold pieces).....	146,992.66
Total	409,550.43	Total	2,399,156.60
To France:		To the United States:	
Currants.....	585,485.96	Currants.....	360,488.50
Wines.....	251,070.99	Sponges.....	25,178.78
Silk.....	40,207.60	Total	406,170.04
Sponges.....	62,319.70		
Olive oil.....	77,923.56	To Egypt:	
Cocoons.....	56,016.32	Cognac.....	77,066.66
Money (gold pieces).....	380,968.50	Money (gold pieces).....	171,827.90
Silver lead.....	86,318.74	Total	380,015.46
Zinc.....	138,759.28		
Tobacco.....	59,924.95	To Holland:	
Cereals.....	21,463.33	Currants.....	267,649.11
Total	1,803,097.89	Tobacco.....	154,920.13
		Minerals.....	68,941.14
To Austria:		Total	520,361.20
Figs.....	452,639.04		
Wines.....	129,145.95	To Belgium:	
Currants.....	76,956.43	Silver lead.....	596,334.10
Hides.....	181,232.59	Sulphuret of lead.....	302,584.45
Olive oil.....	259,232.24	Manganese iron ore.....	88,224.16
Sponges.....	86,629.98	Zinc.....	409,904.21
Total	1,483,441.42	Zinc (white).....	47,058.80
		Total	1,461,509.10
To Italy:			
Cheese.....	25,873.38		
Cocoons.....	73,110.98		
Currants.....	15,915.07		
Olive oil.....	379,709.16		
Wines.....	386,885.74		
Total	932,549.37		

a In these tables of imports and exports "all other articles" are omitted, the larger imports and exports only being detailed.

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE IMPORTS.

Statement showing the value of the leading imports into Greece during the years 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	1894.	1895.
Wheat and maslin.....	\$5,948,741.08	\$5,368,912.99
Cloths, threads, etc.....	3,804,293.91	3,957,598.39
Minerals and unwrought metals.....	2,292,330.76	2,548,425.45
Fish, caviare, etc.....	651,833.61	808,856.04
Hides.....	804,894.77	571,220.03
Wood and timber.....	1,235,581.47	902,171.28
Minerals and wrought metals.....	873,458.89	706,868.88
Sugar.....	595,031.82	566,227.01
Live stock.....	447,255.68	443,576.61
Coffee.....	464,677.75	445,562.14
Rice.....	384,881.75	408,888.20
Wine and alcoholic beverages.....	50,908.59	31,199.13
Sundries.....	4,064,491.07	4,025,909.45
Total	21,618,396.15	20,785,425.53
Decrease		832,970.62

NO. 4.—COMPARATIVE EXPORTS.

Statement showing the value of the leading exports from Greece during the years 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	1894.	1895.
Silk and cocoons.....	\$201, 190. 84	\$328, 916. 90
Sponges.....	358, 257. 13	296, 788. 87
Currants.....	4, 389, 364. 01	4, 264, 338. 76
Fruits, fresh and dry.....	746, 749. 82	751, 616. 32
Tobacco.....	431, 400. 62	393, 446. 66
Olive oil.....	1, 347, 880. 37	619, 558. 98
Olives.....	251, 875. 44	270, 577. 13
Soap.....	117, 190. 19	144, 432. 85
Hides, tanned.....	91, 806. 52	61, 682. 89
Ores.....	2, 600, 818. 19	3, 625, 912. 35
Emery.....	366, 082. 46	27, 130. 73
Wine.....	967, 455. 33	871, 283. 56
Sundries.....	2, 621, 714. 29	1, 540, 782. 56
Cognac.....	343, 049. 32	247, 724. 32
Total.....	14, 834, 834. 53	13, 444, 192. 38
Decrease.....		1, 390, 642. 15

NO. 5.—FAVORED NATIONS.

Nations specially favored by Greek tariff, with list of articles.

[1 oke = 2.8 pounds; 1 gold drachma = 19.3 cents.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Duties on goods imported from—	
		Germany. ^a	Countries without commercial treaties.
	Okes.	Drachmas.	Drachmas.
Quinine.....	1	Free.	40
Wires, telegraph, or for other use, of iron, steel, or copper, and wires of every other metal except silver and gold; also white wire, and wire for musical instruments; filings or shavings of iron or other metal.....	100	Free.	20
Colors, dry, earthen, or metal, except those in turpentine, oil, or alcohol.....	100	Free.	40
Pumps, wooden, oars, and all wooden articles for ships, except furniture.....	100	Free.	30
Spirits of wine, alcoholic liquids in general:			
Above 70 per cent.....	100	100	200
Below 70 per cent.....	100	70	150
Wood and timber, unworked, for shipbuilding.....		Free.	b 6-21
Other, every color.....	100	Free.	5
Iron, plates, rails, springs, for housebuilding; sheets, plated, colored, or varnished, and in other unworked shapes not mentioned.....	100	Free.	4
Steel, in bars, sheets, etc.....	100	Free.	12
Copper, in plates, sheets with zinc or other alloys.....	100	Free.	40
Copper nails, pins, and screws, or alloyed, copper prevailing; also copper pipes for machines.....	100	Free.	Free.
Locks, padlocks, etc.....	100	60	90
Rails and joints for railroads.....	100	Free.	Free.
Buttons, iron, simple or plated.....	1	1	1
Penknives.....	1	4	6
Cutlery, bone, horn, or paste handles, in cases or not.....	1	1	2
Nails, screws, etc.....	100	15	20
Coffee-grinding machines, scales, etc.....	100	10	40
Pumps, suction, force, and fire, of any metal; agricultural implements and industrial implements or portions thereof.....		Free.	Free.
Passemeterie, cords, braids, cotton or cotton and wool, if the wool does not increase the value more than 30 per cent.....	1	3	5
Yarns, unbleached and untwisted.....	100	Free.	400
Passemeterie of silk, braids, ribbons, cords having besides silk also other thread material.....	1	8	12

^a England and France, favored nations also, follow (tables 6 and 7).

^b Per cubic meter, according to kind.

NO. 6.—FAVORED NATIONS.

Nations specially favored by Greek tariff, with list of articles.

Articles.	Quantity.	Duties on goods imported from—		
		England.	Countries without commercial treaties.	
			Drachmas.	Drachmas.
Indigo	100		10	300
Acids:				
Purified sulphuric, nitric, carboic, hydrochloric.....	100		10	20
Unpurified	100		Free.	10
Yarns:				
Unbleached—				
Up to English No. 24.....	100		50	60
Above English No. 24	100		60	80
Bleached—				
Up to English No. 24.....	100		66	66
Above English No. 24.....	100		66	88
Dyed—				
Up to English No. 24.....	100		80	80
Above English No. 24.....	100		80	104
Cotton cloths:				
Unbleached—				
Containing as many as 36 threads of warp and woof to a square of 0.005 of a meter.....	100		70	80
Containing 44 threads, etc.....	100		80	96
Containing 56 threads, etc.....	100		80	112
Bleached, not otherwise mentioned	100		100	200
Dyed, printed, painted, or stained, not otherwise mentioned.....	100		120	300
White and embroidered underwear.....	1		3	3
Cotton velvet, cretonnes, satines, piqués.....	1		2	6
Ready-made clothing for men and boys are submitted to the same tax as the material of which they are made, with added tax of.....			40%	50%
Cloths from linen, hemp, jute, containing of warp less than 12 threads in a square of 0.005 of a meter and bagging.....	100		90	110
Cloths from linen, hemp, or jute with more than 12 threads.....	100		200	300
Laces and embroideries.....	1		15	30
Woolen and cotton and wool carpets; also wool and jute, wool and hemp carpets	100		200	250
Woolen goods, having the warp or woof entirely of cotton or the cotton predominating in the warp or woof:				
Up to 200 grams a square meter	100		200	480
Above 200 grams a square meter	100		130	250

NO. 7.—FAVORED NATIONS.

Nations specially favored by Greek tariff, with list of articles.

Articles.	Quantity.	Duties on goods imported from—		
		France.	Countries without a commercial treaty.	
			Drachmas.	Drachmas.
Perfumery: Extracts, toilet waters, colognes, soaps, powders, sachet powders, pomades, lotions, etc.....	1		2.50	5
Wines in general, must, and wines in barrels, etc.....	100		Free.	200
Wines in bottles not sparkling.....	100		Free.	300
Wines, sparkling, in bottles.....	100		Free.	500
Silk and silk threads, laces, veils, gauzes, crepes with or without metal or glass ornaments.....	1			
Silk velvet, plush, and chenilles.....	1		40	160
			30	60

NO. 8.—VALUE OF PAPER DRACHMAS.

Value of the paper drachma in Greece during the year 1895.

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Month.	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
January	18.8	18.3	July	17.7	17.6
February	18.8	18	August	17.7	17.4
March	18.7	18.6	September	17.5	17.4
April	18.7	18.5	October	17.4	17.3
May	18.3	17.8	November	17.6	17.3
June	18	17.6	December	17.9	17.6

NO. 9.—STEAMSHIP LINES.

List of steamship lines calling regularly at the Piræus.

Greek.—New Hellenic Company; Panhellenic Company; Goudi Company; MacDowall & Barbour; Diakaki; Serpieri; Papa & Co., and Sinodinon.

French.—Messageries Maritimes and the Fraissinet.

Austrian.—Austrian Lloyd.

Italian.—Florio Rubbattino.

Egyptian.—Khedivial Company.

German.—Deutsche Levant Line.

English.—N. Johnstone & Co.; Westcott & Laurence, and Prince Steamship Company.

Russian.—Compagnie Russe de Navigation à vapeur.

Dutch.—Royale Neerlandaise.

NO. 10.—SALARIES AND WAGES.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Description.	Salary.	Description.	Salary.
Civic functionaries:		Army—Continued.	
Prime minister.....per month..	\$124.00	Colonels.....per month	\$67.00
Cabinet ministers.....do....	89.33	Lieutenant-colonels.....do....	58.06
Members of Parliament.....session..	223.33	Majors.....do....	50.25
Secretary-general of any ministry,		Captains—	
per month.....	53.60	First class.....do....	34.61
Chief of department—		Second class.....do....	28.80
First class.....per month..	44.66	Lieutenants.....do....	17.86
Second class.....do....	35.73	Sublieutenants.....do....	15.63
Secretary—		Navy:	
First class.....do....	26.80	Rear-admirals.....do....	122.83
Second class.....do....	21.21	Captains.....do....	89.33
Clerk—		Commanders.....do....	67.00
First class.....do....	13.40	Lieutenants.....do....	35.73
Second class.....do....	10.06	Sublieutenants.....do....	26.80
Third class.....do....	7.81	Porte drapeau.....do....	20.10
Army:			
Generals.....do....	78.76		

No. 11.—SALARIES AND WAGES—Continued.

GENERAL SALARIES AND WAGES.

Employments.	Highest.	Lowest.	Employments.	Highest.	Lowest.
Bank employees:			Trades, etc.—Continued.		
Manager.....per month.....		\$167.50	Farm laborers.....per day.....	.44½	.28
Submanager.....do.....		111.66	Furniture makers.....do.....	.78½	.44½
Chief of departments.....do.....		55.88	Masons.....do.....	.61½	.44½
Accountants—			Marble cutters.....do.....	.88½	.55½
First class.....do.....		44.66	Mechanics.....do.....	.89½	.44½
Second class.....do.....		33.50	Oil pressers, with food, per		
Third class.....do.....		27.91	day.....	.38½	
Fourth.....do.....		22.88	Painters.....do.....	.55½	.38½
Clerks—			Plasterers.....do.....	.67	.44½
First class.....do.....		16.75	Plumbers.....do.....	.55½	.08½
Second class.....do.....		13.40	Printers.....do.....	.55½	.44½
Professions:			Pressmen.....do.....	.38½	.11½
Professors—			Soap makers.....per month.....	11.16½	6.70
University.....do.....	50.25	33.50	Street car conductors, per		
Gymnasium.....do.....	40.75	22.33	month.....	10.05	6.70
Teachers.....do.....	27.91	13.40	Street laborers.....do.....	10.05	6.70
Salesmen.....do.....	11.16	6.70	Street-car drivers, per		
Clerks.....do.....	16.75	7.81	day.....	.38½	
Trades, etc.—			Shoemakers.....do.....	.67	.38½
Blacksmiths.....per day.....	.67		Servants (house):		
Bricklayers.....do.....	.55½	.38½	Cooks.....per month.....	13.40	6.70
Brickmakers.....do.....	.55½	.38½	Chambermaids.....do.....	5.58	2.79
Butchers.....do.....	.67	.38½	Coachmen.....do.....	11.16½	8.93
Carpenters.....do.....	.67	.44½	Men servants.....do.....	8.93	3.85
Confectioners.....per month.....	13.40	1.67½	Shipwrights.....per day.....	.78½	.55½
Coopers.....per day.....	.83½	.11½	Tailors.....do.....	.38½	

DECLARED EXPORTS.

Declared value of exports from Greece to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ATHENS.					
Antiquities.....	\$100.00				\$100.00
Bricks, fire.....	712.52	\$654.56	\$8,453.61		4,819.69
Casts, plaster.....		284.69	572.69		857.38
Cognac.....			110.00		110.00
Magnesite, calcined.....	302.82	258.80		\$738.93	1,300.55
Olive oil, olives.....	548.62				548.62
Ores, iron.....	21,488.03	9,504.27			30,992.30
Rugs.....		343.48	336.50	618.24	1,293.22
Soap.....		107.50			107.50
Sponges.....	2,507.53	771.13			3,278.66
Sundries.....	586.41	348.56		226.39	1,161.36
PATRAS.					
Almonds.....	82.71			11.86	94.57
Brandy.....	31.14		63.48		94.62
Chalva.....			17.09		17.09
Cheese.....	67.66		41.65	806.72	416.03
Currants.....	161,569.58	287,057.48	130,783.20	32,650.63	612,060.89
Licorice root.....			27,084.62		27,084.62
Oil.....	221.16		124.53	70.17	415.86
Olives.....	1,071.08	2,359.43	8,311.20	852.75	7,594.46
Onions.....	390.41				390.41
Soap.....	222.90				222.90
Sultanas.....			44.35		44.35
Walnuts.....				30.61	30.61
Wine.....	14.91	89.14	133.15		187.20
Total.....	163,671.55	289,456.05	161,603.27	33,923.74	648,653.61

CALAMATA.

The following report covers the commerce and industries of that portion of Morea (Peloponnesus) embraced within the two southern provinces of Messenia and Laconia during the year 1895.¹

1. PRODUCTS AND EXPORTS.

Currants.—The grape crop was 30 per cent heavier than that of 1894, and may be estimated at 22,000 tons. No disease having made its appearance, the grapes have been of very fine quality. The exportations to Russia during the past year encouraged merchants for the new campaign.

Neither the Government nor the producers had forgotten the former vexations, and thus they resorted to all contrivances to find practical means for insuring an advance in price. This was thought to have been found in the retention of a portion of the crop by the Government, replacing the payment of the tax in silver by the payment in kind, and the tradespeople of Patras strongly insisted on its being voted for by the chamber.

This withholding that 15 per cent of the production destined to be sold to the industry of the country ought to reduce the quantity of grapes to very nearly that regularly in demand every year from abroad.

Merchants were at liberty either to pay 90 drachmas per 1,000 Venetian pounds, or to deposit in Government trusts 15 per cent of the quantity they would wish to export. The sums collected by the tax ought to be used in the purchase of grapes to sell again to the industrial trade.

At the beginning of the campaign, the prices were down, payment in kind was preferred, and the depositories received about 1,000 tons, which are still stored there. But later, the rise took place, and producers preferred to pay in silver. Consequent upon the less abundant wine crop of the past year in France, numerous offers came from there, commencing with the price of 15 francs per 100 kilos at Marseilles and running up to 22 francs.

In the beginning, Russia likewise made some demands, followed by exports thither, while the price was the same as in France, and the exports ceased when the prices became less.

The quantities exported up to date are about 18,000 tons, representing a value of about 3,350,000 francs gold (\$675,000). The quantity still remaining in the country, besides that retained in the Government depots (about 1,000 tons), may be estimated at 9,000 tons. Actual price in depot here, 13 francs per 100 kilos.

As stated above, the grapes were all of good quality. Those from Pylus, Koron, Philiatra, and Petalidron were of the best and received the best quotations.

Actually, the prices offered by France are 18 to 19 francs per 100 kilos at Marseilles, and 18 to 19 for Russia at Odessa and Nicolaieff. The shipments continue to be made in small quantities. According to their calculations, our merchants are persuaded that France will still have need of a sufficiently large quantity of raisins, and that in a short while, toward the spring, the demand will be renewed at a higher price. For this reason, the sales are at present of little importance, and the prices offered abroad scarcely correspond to those demanded here by the holders.

¹ This report was written in French and translated in the Department.

The purpose of the reserve—the forced rise in price—has not been attained, and the commerce of Patras was soon able to recognize its error. Nevertheless, cultivators and merchants are almost satisfied, and the confidence lost in 1894 has entirely returned. A single fear remains for the future—that of the imposition of an import duty by Russia.

Figs.—The crop of figs has been good. The quantity produced has been about 1,700,000 kilos, representing a value of francs in gold of about 1,550,000 (\$299,150). The prices have varied from 17 to 21 francs per 100 kilos, on board at Calamata. Three-fourths of the crop were shipped to Austria; the remainder to France, Russia, and England, excepting a stock remaining here of about 300,000 kilos. The actual price, on deposit, is from 17 to 18 francs.

Olive oil.—The olive trees this year have yielded a crop superior to that of 1894. The quantity of oil produced is estimated at 2,000,000 kilos. The stock remaining from 1894 was sold on an average of 64 francs per 100 kilos in depot, packing not included. That of the fresh crop has been on an average of 58 francs per 100 kilos. There remains of the new crop 1,000,000 kilos, quoted at depot at 64 francs. There were exported to Austria and Russia about 800,000 kilos and 244,000 kilos, respectively.

No improvement has yet been reached in the fabrication of oils. The old system is still followed scrupulously, notwithstanding all the profit that would result to the country by employing the methods in use in France and Italy.

Olives.—Pickled olives, in boxes, were exported to the value of about 22,000 francs.

Cocoons.—The crop of cocoons has been relatively good, although the weather has not been everywhere favorable. In some places it has been very abundant, in others almost nil. As in former years, the eggs of silkworms were imported from different places, either from France, Italy, or Turkey. The quantity imported was enormous. Notwithstanding the danger they ran of losing their money and the fruit of their labor, a great number of cultivators were seduced by the low price at which certain seeds were offered. The poor quality of these seeds must have greatly contributed to their want of success. The seeds imported from France are always the best, though many of these did not give satisfactory results this year.

The yield was about 92,000 kilos of cocoons, of which a quantity (about 3,000 kilos) was sent to France and to Venice for Milan. The balance was kept for the use of the spinning mills of the country.

Nutgalls.—The production of nutgalls (*vallonées*) in 1895 was about 1,700,000 kilos, representing a value of about 280,000 francs. The few packages sent last year to Russia as an experiment were not, it seems, satisfactory, for there were scarcely any trade results therefrom. The exports to France, England, Russia, and Austria amounted to 50,000, 1,500,000, and 150,000 kilos, respectively.

Wine.—The quantity of wine produced was 24,000 hectoliters (634,008 gallons); that is to say, about equal to that of last year. The must was sold at 1½ leptas¹ per liter, and the wine sells to-day at retail at 25 francs the hectoliter (26.477 gallons). Although there have been some inquiries from France, no shipment has been sent thither, the taste of this wine, which might have been good, having been impaired by resin, always used in this country. On account of the cheapness of the

¹ 100 leptas = 1 gold drachma = 19.3 cents.

must and the very high rate of exchange, the French merchants would have found it to their interest to come at the appointed time to prepare the must themselves, or at least to give their orders to some principal firm of the country that would take charge of the purchases and of the preparations.

Oranges, lemons, and cedrats.—These trees have not suffered in any way. Their culture is constantly improving. The crop brought about 380,000 francs. Some small foreign shipments of cedrats have been made. The remainder has been sent to the interior of Greece.

Mulberries.—The culture of mulberries continues to be followed with great care. They largely furnish at present the nourishment for 10,000 to 12,000 ounces of silkworm eggs. The cultivators have made numerous new plantations of mulberry, olive, orange, and cedrat trees.

Skins.—Except a very small quantity, prepared by the tanners of the country, all skins—sheep, lamb, goat, fox, and marten—are shipped to Austria. The annual export amounts to about 195,000 francs (gold).

Game.—Every year there are shipped to France from Laconia and Koron from 300,000 to 400,000 live quail. They are sent twice a year, about the 15th of August and the end of September. The quail are caught in nets. They are forwarded in large cages, the roofs being made of bagging, so that the quail will not hurt their heads in jumping. The price is from 39 to 50 leptas the pair.

Products of the principal cities.—Productions of the principal centers of Messenia and Laconia are as follows: Calamata, raisins, figs, olive oil, cocoons, raw silk, alcohols, silks; Messenia, raisins, figs, olive oil, nutgalls (vallounées); Koron, Mothone, and Petalidion, grapes of superior quality, figs, olive oil, and nutgalls; Gythion, olive oil, nutgalls, and small quantities of grapes and figs; Sparta, olive oil, nutgalls, and raw silk.

2. IMPORTS.

Sugar.—Austria always keeps the monopoly of the importation of sugars. Trieste has this year furnished about 500,000 kilos of sugar, which is sold here for 1.15 to 1.20 francs per kilo, in bags of 100 kilos.

Coffee.—Coffee is imported, for the most part, from Trieste, and in small quantities from Italy, and in what may be termed insignificant quantities from France. The supplies from Trieste are preferred by our merchants to those from France. They claim—erroneously, I think—that the quality is finer, but in my opinion, the preference is due to the difference in freight between Trieste and Marseilles and the facilities for payment in Austria, which are not given in France. Quantity imported, about 46,000 kilos; retail price per 100 kilos, 3.50 to 4 francs per kilo.

Breadstuffs.—The production of corn in this district is very far from sufficing for local consumption, and corn is therefore imported from Russia and Turkey by way of the Piræus. The importation of lentils, beans, and kidney beans, by way of the Piræus also, may be valued at 55,000 francs.

Rice.—The different kinds of rice, almost all of ordinary quality, come chiefly from Trieste, very little arriving by way of the Piræus. The annual consumption is valued at 350,000 francs. Retail price, 59 to 60 francs per 100 kilos.

Codfish.—England, by way of Zante and Patras, continues to supply almost all the codfish. The importation has been about 750,000 kilos. The retail prices have varied from 55 to 60 francs per 100 kilos, which are much less than the prices in 1894, on account of the heavy arrivals.

France, though supplying a better quality, furnishes but a very limited quantity of codfish, probably because, as in the matter of coffee, it does not offer the same facilities for payment as those found elsewhere.

Sardines.—The importation of cured sardines has this year been about 65,000 barrels, which sold for 30 to 32 francs per barrel of 60 kilos.

Salted fish, a product of Turkey, was imported to the value of about 16,000 francs.

Red and black caviare, a product of Russia, was imported, by way of the Piræus, to the value of about 34,000 francs in gold.

Smoked herrings, a product from England, by way of the Piræus, were imported to the amount of about 3,000 barrels. Retail price, 29 to 31 francs gold per barrel of 70 kilos.

Starch.—Imported almost entirely from Belgium; a little from France by way of the Piræus. Importation, 17,000 kilos; retail price, 0.50 to 0.65 franc per kilo.

Miscellaneous.—Cinnamon, pepper, cloves, etc., were imported by way of Trieste to the value of about 50,000 francs.

The consumption of pickles, condiments, wines, beer, liquors, etc., is very limited on account of the heavy entry duties and of the high rate of exchange, reaching scarcely 15,000 francs.

The soaps generally used are of Grecian manufacture, although some ordinary resinous and phenic acid soaps are imported from England by way of the Piræus, and are used for the toilet. As to perfumed soaps and perfumery in general, they are largely of Grecian manufacture, only the fine kinds proceeding from France and England by way of the Piræus or Syra. Annual consumption about 50,000 francs gold.

Soda for soap trade or soap works, of French and English production, is imported to the value of about 25,000 francs.

Almost all leathers and skins for shoes come from the tanneries of the Piræus or Syra. The varnished leathers (patent leathers?) and the fine skins come from the interior, but are originally from France, Germany, and Austria, partly by way of the Piræus. Total annual consumption about 200,000 francs.

Russia furnishes a certain quantity of dressed skins, used in the national costume, representing a value of about 90,000 francs.

Old rags, bones, horns, etc., are lost to industry; they are not collected.

Medicines, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and mineral waters, particularly quinine, are almost entirely imported from Germany. Only the products requiring particular care in preparation and those of superior quality are of French or English origin. The total importation may be estimated at 190,000 francs.

Hardware, nails, tin, zinc, and sheet iron are imported from England; hardware in general comes also from Belgium, Germany, and Austria; fancy goods from France and England by way of the Piræus and Syra. Total annual consumption about 280,000 francs.

Iron in bars, beams, steel, and hoops are all from England, Belgium, Germany, and Austria by way of the Piræus and Syra. Total annual consumption about 250,000 francs.

Cements come from France and England by way of the Piræus and Syra. Annual consumption about 180,000 francs.

Timber for building and for cooperage—although Laconia possesses a quantity of notable timber, it is not used because of the great difficulties in transportation—comes from Austria. Value imported about 520,000 francs.

Almost all clocks and jewelry are imported from Germany, to the valuation of about 45,000 francs.

Fabrics of wool of good quality are from France and England, the inferior kinds from England and Germany. The latter are much more in use because they are much cheaper, owing especially to the great difference in the import duty between the two qualities. The handsome silks are from France; those of mixed cotton from Italy.

The cotton tissues proceed from England; the much-used drills from Belgium and Germany.

The various threads, needles, pins, etc., are supplied by England and Germany. The consumption of cloths of all kinds and drills is about 330,000 francs per annum; that of thread and cotton fabrics about 230,000 francs. These different articles are imported by way of the Piræus and Syra.

A large portion of the hosiery and gloves is supplied by Athens and the interior. The importation does not exceed the sum of 10,000 francs.

The exportation of raisins and figs requires a very notable quantity of bags, which are imported from Austria, Germany, and England to the value of about 250,000 francs. The bags contain 50 or 100 kilos of raisins, and are paid in Calamata francs, the smaller worth 0.27 to 0.30 franc and the larger from 0.40 to 0.50 franc.

Ordinary writing and wrapping paper are imported from England, Germany, and Austria; the good qualities from France and England. Annual consumption about 65,000 francs.

The earthenware imported is generally the product of France; the glassware of Germany; the potteries and lamps of Germany, Italy, and France; the window glass of Belgium and Germany. Importation valued at 150,000 francs.

Painters' pencils, brush trade: Product of France, Belgium, and England by way of the Piræus and Syra. Importation about 200,000 francs.

Powder of sulphur comes from Italy and Sicily. Importation about 150,000 francs.

The machines set up this year have been supplied by the workshops at the Piræus. Sewing machines by Belgium.

Pit coal is of English production (Cardiff), coming by way of the Piræus by transshipment aboard sailing vessels; consumption about 7,500 tons. There is always in the port a deposit of about 1,000 tons for the needs of navigation.

GENERAL IMPORTATION.

The total of importations has slightly exceeded that of the past year. The slight increase must be attributed to the continued high rate of exchange, which has varied from 1.50 to 1.82, our merchants making no provision of stock and limiting themselves always to importing goods necessary to their daily wants.

I should state here that the imports from Germany, Austria, and Belgium are of much greater value than from France. Germany, for example, whose commerce will expand more and more, while having agents in the principal cities, sends regularly travelers to visit the different merchants to take their orders, while the French houses are not represented and no one ever appears on their behalf to invite purchases.

This frequent intercourse between buyers and sellers, who explain themselves by word of mouth and treat their affairs in a friendly way, so to speak, contributes not a little to entertain and augment their relations and business.

The terms of payment granted by France are generally less than

those accorded by Germany, Belgium, and Austria, which give regularly four and six months instead of two and three. Often, even after the expiration of the term, they grant still further delays or accept installments, thus offering to our merchants all necessary facilities, so that they may profit by favorable moments during the great variations of exchange.

Our merchants are noted for their probity and their regularity in business matters.

Navigation at Calamata in 1895.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
French	43	52, 145	.....	.....
Austrian	106	108, 585	7	780
British	83	43, 715	.....	.....
Danish	8	9, 307	.....	.....
Greek	4	2, 892	107	7, 561
Norwegian	1	324	.....	.....
Russian	1	936	.....	.....
German	1	361	.....	.....
Italian .....	.....	.....	2	221
Ottoman .....	.....	.....	3	90
Total	197	217, 765	119	8, 652

No foreign war vessel touched at our port in 1895. The port of Calamata is regularly frequented by the steamers of five Greek companies doing coast service.

STEAM SERVICE.

Below are the routes of the different steamship companies:

1. *Panhellenic*.—Regular postal service between Constantinople and Trieste, and vice versa, coming Tuesday from Trieste, going to Constantinople; on Wednesday coming from Constantinople, going to Trieste, touching at Syra, the Piræus, Cerigo, Gythien, Calamata, Katakolo, Patras, Zante, and Corfu. Tonnage of steamers, 1,000 to 1,200 tons; speed, 8 to 9 miles; agent, Mr. T. Vogopoulos.

2. *New Hellenic Company*.—Regular postal service twice a week; on Monday arriving from Syra, going to Corfu; on Saturday coming from Corfu, going to Syra, touching at all places on the passage. Steamers are from 500 to 600 tons; average speed, 8 miles; agent, Mr. D. Ar. Pantasopoulos.

3. *MacDowall and Barbour Company*.—Regular postal service twice a week. On Monday coming from Patras, going to the Piræus; on Thursday coming from the Piræus, going to Patras, touching at all places on the passage. Tonnage of steamers, 500 to 600; average speed, 8 miles; agent, Mr. L. Konteas.

4. *Goudis*.—Regular postal service twice a week; on Wednesday coming from the Piræus, going to Patras; on Saturday coming from Patras and going to the Piræus, touching at all places on the passage. Tonnage of steamers, 400 to 500; speed, 8 miles; agent, Mr. Konris.

5. *Austrian Lloyd*.—Regular postal service on Monday and Sunday of every week, one going from Trieste to Constantinople, the other from Constantinople to Trieste, touching at Syra, the Piræus, Cerigo, Calamata, Katakolo, Patras, Trieste, and Corfu. Tonnage of steamers, 1,200 to 1,500; average speed, 8 miles; agent, Mr. G. Meais. This company has this year exported 4,392 tons; imported, 365 tons.

6. *Maritime Messageries*.—Regular postal service twice a month, one coming from Marseilles, going to Odessa by way of Syra, the other coming from Batoum, touching at Syra and going to Marseilles. Tonnage of steamers average 1,200 tons; speed, average of 10 miles; agent, Mr. D. Ar. Pantasopoulos. This company only imported 74 tons and exported but 5,491 tons in 1895, while in 1894 the importation was 806 tons and the exportation 12,426 tons. This diminution in the operations of this company, which by its more frequent and regular stoppages has greatly contributed to the exportations of raisins to Russia, was owing to the competition by English steamers. The latter, however irregular in their service, have often been preferred on account of the much cheaper freights which they offered. The number of these tramps, which in 1894 was 15 steamers, was raised this year to 33. They exported about 6,000 tons. It is to be regretted for the port that the company of Maritime Messageries should have diminished by half the number of its stoppages, for the commerce of the port is thus deprived of regular means of direct communication on which it could base its operations often made for delivery. The lines of the regular service have a great influence upon the development of commercial relations with the interior. The Lloyd vessels, and later those of the Panhellenic, have given great importance to our commerce with Austria. The importations and exportations, which some years ago were very small, when transportation was carried on by sailing vessels or by irregular steamers, have to-day become more important.

The Maritime Messageries contributed in the highest degree to the introduction into Russia of raisins (dried grapes) and to the enlargement of relations with that empire, which, it may be said, were nil before.

CALAMATA PORT WORKS.

The works of the port are at last to be resumed next spring. The port commission and the contractor are agreed, and their disputes are at an end. The cash box of the port contains actually 1,000,000 drachmas, with an actual revenue of 250,000 drachmas. The plan adopted consists in the lengthening of the present mole by 280 meters, the creation of a counterbrace of 180 meters, the connection by a wharf of this counterbrace with the actual basin, and the dredging to a depth of 9 meters of the whole port, sufficiently large to answer the needs of commerce. Vessels of war, steamers, and sailing vessels of heavy tonnage actually anchor in a roadstead nearly 150 meters from the extremity of the mole, with a depth of from 10 to 16 meters. The bottom is entirely formed of mud and sand and offers an excellent anchorage. There is not a single case known of an anchor having been lost here.

The depth of the water at a short distance from the shore increases regularly, all along the coast, at the same depth. Vessels of light tonnage range alongside the mole or the wharves when needed. The port of Calamata is good in all weather except during the heavy tempests from the south; when finished, it will afford complete shelter even from these.

Two miles to the east is the natural port of Almiro, of very deep water and the same kind of bottom, where steamers and sailing vessels often take shelter during the winter hurricanes from the south.

Five miles to the eastward, there is another natural shelter very like the latter, but smaller, the bay of Kitriaïs, near which is a revolving white light.

LINE OF RAILROAD.

The works on the line of railroad intended to connect Calamata with Athens have been resumed beyond Tripoli. As these works have already been partly finished at a great number of places on the line, they can easily be completed during the year.

DRAINING THE PAMISUS.

Great works of drainage have already been executed in the marsh of Pamisus, affording to agriculture a large area of hitherto idle lands and protecting from winter inundations the neighboring property. These works are to be soon continued through the whole extent of the marsh.

EXCAVATIONS AT ITHÔME.

Some excavations made at Ithôme have discovered some antiquities of not much importance, but, according to our archæologist, affording great prospects for the future. They are for the present suspended.

SILK MANUFACTURES.

A new silk-spinning mill has been established this year at Sparta, which increases to nine the number of this kind of establishments in the provinces. Notwithstanding the scarcely remunerative prices obtained this year for their products, they have not ceased to work regularly and without interruption. They have produced about 36,000 kilos of raw silk. This quantity has almost all been sent to France; some small packages were sent to Milan. The industry of silk weaving is still restricted to the small primitive looms, the number of which is ever increasing. These looms manufacture a great quantity of foulard, handkerchiefs, and various stuffs much prized in Greece, and give regular and quite lucrative work to a large number of operatives, who improve daily in their art.

DISTILLERIES.

The great consumption of alcohol from raisins (dry grapes) has given rise this year to two new establishments, which increase the number now to eight working regularly at the manufacture of rectified alcohols used in the fabrication of rakee, mastica, and other liquors used in the East, and also of a large quantity of cognac, more and more appreciated because of its purity.

A manufacturer of Calamata, Mr. N. G. Calliconnis, obtained this year from the Philomatic Exposition at Bordeaux two silver medals, one for his liquors, the other for his wines.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

National Insurance of Greece, Mr. G. Simopoullos; Assicurazioni Generali de Trieste, Mr. N. Pappafotiros; Lloyd, English, Mr. D. Ar. Pantasopoulos; Phenix, Mr. G. Cottaropoulos; La Mannheim, Mr. Y. Keck.

The Maritime Messageries insures a large portion of the merchandise shipped by it. The Danish company—Dampskibs Forende Selskab—also insures a large portion of the goods it carries.

FINANCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Branch of the National Bank of Greece; Bank of Athens, Mr. D. Ar. Pantasopoulos.

D. AR. PANTASOPOULOS, *Consular Agent.*

CALAMATA, March 5, 1896.

PIRÆUS.

Imports and exports between the Piræus, in Greece, and the United States for the year 1895-96.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Imports from the United States:				
Petroleum, for Company of the Monopoly of Greece	Cases. 99,662	Not stated.	Pounds.	
Exports to the United States:				
Books (one case)			224	\$34.30
Brandy (144 bottles)			211	57.00
Butter			280	46.12
Caviare			823	83.65
Cement			11,040	132.40
Cheese			10,301	788.52
Fire bricks			192,648	2,212.01
Honey			1,873	124.74
Iron ore			84,392,000	52,364.28
Magnesite			10,899,840	5,406.50
Olive oil			6,160	360.10
Olives			93,576	566.52
Soap			700	28.50
Sponges			20,596	49,070.36
Wine			4,620	177.22
Total				111,452.22

Declared value of exports from the consular agencies of Piræus and Syra, Greece, to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
PIRÆUS.					
Books.....				\$34.30	\$34.30
Brandy.....		\$57.00			57.00
Butter.....				46.12	46.12
Caviare.....		83.65			83.65
Cement.....				132.40	132.40
Cheese.....		122.23	\$179.00	487.29	788.52
Fire bricks.....		1,212.61		999.40	2,212.01
Honey.....		40.74	84.00		124.74
Iron ore.....		31,539.17	18,328.60	2,496.11	52,364.28
Magnesite.....				5,406.50	5,406.50
Olive oil.....			116.00	244.10	360.10
Olives.....			36.00	530.52	566.52
Soap.....				28.50	28.50
Sponges.....		10,836.06	20,438.00	17,796.30	49,070.36
Wine.....			97.00	80.22	177.22
Total.....		43,891.46	39,278.60	28,282.16	111,452.22
SYRA.					
Louccolienies, or Turkish delight.....		18.88			18.88
Naxos emery stone.....			10,860.10		10,860.10
Total.....		18.88	10,860.10		10,878.98

ITALY.¹

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

To understand the conditions of production and trade, it is necessary to point out that Italy in this respect may be divided into two parts, one comprising the north, including Tuscany, and the other central and southern Italy and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

North of Italy.—This part has the spirit and conditions of a modern country; it possesses agriculture, manufactures, and a large seaport (Genoa), with a considerable merchant marine, aside from the subsidized steamship company, the Navigazione Generale.

South of Italy.—This part has only emerged from backward economical conditions since the unification of Italy. Prior to 1860, it possessed scarcely a railway and few or no roads, but is now, generally speaking, provided with a good network of both, a good postal and telegraph service, banks, and several other institutions indispensable to production and trade. Southern Italy should be classed as an agricultural country. Small manufactories exist in the neighborhood of Naples and other large towns, and there is some shipowning about the Gulf of Naples, at Bari, and at the Sicilian ports (the steamers registered at Palermo belong to the Navigazione Generale Steamship Company). There is a large sulphur-mining industry in Sicily and not a few mines of iron, lead, and other metals in the island of Sardinia, but agriculture is the principal and in most parts the exclusive industry. Undeniably this part of Italy has within the last thirty years greatly progressed under the above-mentioned improved conditions, but its agriculture and its methods of production in a country possessing the fine climate of Italy are still on the whole in a backward state. The reason is that intellectual and moral progress requires time, and while there are progressive individuals and traders, a numerous middle class, especially landowners, with sufficient enterprise to develop the natural resources of the country, is still lacking. Thirty years is too short a period to call it forth.

CURRENCY AND BANKS.

While, however, the economical march of Italy has been progressive, there exist at present causes and conditions which affect it unfavorably. Some are internal, others general.

One of the former is the present condition of the great Banks of Issue and the paper currency. Between 1882 and 1890, the Government, Parliament—in fact, the public at large—believed that production would be stimulated through credit, which was injudiciously extended. All sorts of undertakings, building societies, etc., were conducted largely on credit. But a general shrinkage of values and failures followed, and the capital of the Banks of Issue is largely locked up. To realize the assets of insolvent banks, companies, and individuals requires time; even then, it can not be effected without considerable loss. These banks have restricted, and now often hesitate to give, credit to legitimate trade, which, besides, has to pay a high rate of interest. Simultaneously, beginning about 1885, the budgets of the State closed with a series of annual deficits, which lowered its credit. Specie payments, resumed

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

in 1882 by means of a 600,000,000 lire foreign loan, had once more to be suspended, and the country now suffers from the evils of an inconvertible paper currency—the premium on gold advancing twice, in 1893 and early this year to from 13 to 15 per cent.

Some legislation was had in 1894 and 1895 to improve the currency and the management of the banks and force them to liquidate their locked-up assets, but it is doubtful if this liquidation has made any effective progress, or if it will be accomplished within the period fixed by law, or if the losses will be covered by the reserves set aside yearly; because, naturally, the best assets are being sold first, and liquidation will slacken when only inferior assets remain. The credit and the budget of the State having improved since 1894, the Government may now turn its attention to the improvement of the paper currency and to further legislation for the banks.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

Another cause that depresses the trade of the country is the system of internal taxation, both general and local.

When a deficit has occurred in the budgets of the State or the communes, the balancing has often been treated as a mathematical operation. The money has been taken wherever it could be found, but the economical, agricultural, and industrial effects of the taxes have been neglected.

Income tax.—All yearly incomes not derived from land are subject to an income tax of 20 per cent, which for some classes of incomes is reduced, only a part of the income being taxed. Merchants and manufacturers pay on five-eighths of the incomes for which they are assessed. This tax is to a great extent evaded by private individuals, but is a distinct impediment to joint-stock enterprise, joint-stock companies being obliged by law to exhibit their annual balance sheets in court, where the tax agent sees them. The consequence is that joint-stock enterprise is generally limited to large and privileged undertakings. Interest on mortgages is also subject to the income tax, which is always collected from the mortgagee, who is obliged to pay it whether he receives interest on the mortgage or not, and his liability to pay this tax is canceled only by the canceling of the mortgage. The foreclosing of mortgages being proverbially slow, creditors often prefer an unfavorable settlement to continuing to pay the income tax on interest which they do not receive. Interest on all loans contracted by communes and companies is also subject to 20 per cent income tax, which makes money for public works dear.

Registry and stamp tax.—The registry and stamp taxes are very high. The first question presenting itself when a contract is made is, therefore, often how to evade these taxes. Some are habitually evaded, and are only paid, together with the fine, in case of a lawsuit. If these taxes were lower, they would be paid much oftener, and the State would gain by the reduction. They constitute a labyrinth in which even the officials often make mistakes. With regard to the registry tax, commercial contracts are subject to a tax of 2.40 per cent on the value (except where there is a legally instituted exchange), which brokers ignore. Such a registry tax is too high, and nobody pays it. A low stamp tax on contracts would be paid, and registering might be made compulsory only in case of lawsuits.

The stamp tax on bills was raised a few years ago from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.1 per thousand, with the result that not a single bill drawn or indorsed in Italy on foreign countries is any longer stamped. This tax must of

course be paid on bills payable in Italy, and has increased the cost of money in Italy.

Octroi.—The local taxes, especially of the urban communes, are raised principally from the octroi, or taxes on articles of general consumption, those on flour, meat, wine, and oil furnishing the bulk. The State shares in these taxes. Each town is surrounded by a boundary line, and the country is therefore covered by so many custom-house lines. The tariffs and regulations vary from city to city. The rating is vexatious, as the tax absorbs from 9 to 20 per cent of the gross receipts. This octroi tax constitutes a great impediment to production by raising the prices of articles of general consumption in the towns; it discourages manufactures in the towns, which, often as seaports, are well situated for them. This tax is altogether one of the greatest impediments to internal trade, which is the most important part of the general trade of every country.

These and other drawbacks may be changed by reforms, but there exist general adverse causes, against which the agricultural and mineral products of Italy have to contend. They are complex, and can only be modified in part by legislation. The general increase of all productions in the world, consequent upon the development and cheapening of the cost of transportation by land and sea, has brought with it a very general fall in prices of agricultural and mining products, which necessarily have much diminished the income of all those sections of Italy that are backward in their production of agricultural and other industrial methods.

IMPORT DUTIES.

For many years, financial necessities have forced the State to increase the import duties on several articles of general consumption, as petroleum, coffee, and sugar (which often pay the octroi tax, also). Since 1888, Italy has, partly to increase its revenue, but principally to follow the example of other continental nations, adopted a general protective tariff. The north of Italy has pushed this legislation, under which various manufactories have sprung up in that section, while the south has remained an agricultural country. Cotton and iron manufactures and shipbuilding are especially protected. It is said that large profits have of late years been made in the cotton industry. While other protected manufactures and industries have also flourished, Lombardy, Piedmont, Genoa, and the surrounding province of Liguria have mainly profited by the present tariff.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH.

Agriculture has advanced in the north. Good to fair wines are produced everywhere, and fine olive oil in Liguria and Tuscany. The mulberry tree and the silkworm are extensively cultivated and raised wherever the climate permits, and the raw silks and threads (organzines) spun in Piedmont and Lombardy are among the first qualities produced in the world. Cattle raising and dairy farming have reached a high degree of excellence in Lombardy, with its admirable system of artificial irrigation. Poultry and eggs are extensively raised in and exported from Lombardy, Piedmont, and some parts of Venetia. The "metayer" or share system prevails in Tuscany, the produce of the soil being divided equally between the owner of the land and the tenant. The conditions of these contracts are described as very equitable. Agri-

culture is therefore flourishing in Tuscany, and the peasantry are better off than in other parts of Italy, except Piedmont. Of the northern provinces, Venetia is the least developed. Maize and rice are its most important products. The peasants in many parts of Venetia are very poor, and hence are forced to emigrate. They go principally to Brazil and other South American countries. Poverty exists, also, among the peasants in parts of Lombardy.

Wheat growing, on the whole, is not important in the north of Italy. This part of Italy, although poorer than the south of France, which it resembles, is a flourishing country.

AGRICULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

The center and the south of Italy and the islands are still largely wheat-growing sections. Notwithstanding the import duty on foreign wheat was raised in 1894 from 5.50 to 7.50 lire per quintal (= 220 pounds) in gold, its price has declined, owing to the competition of Russian wheat, which sold as low as about 12 lire per quintal (about 63 cents per bushel), cost, freight, and insurance to Italian ports. This shows the difficulty of protection for agricultural products through high import duties on the foreign article. These duties lead the farmer to hope for a return of higher prices, instead of seeking his profits in more economical and improved methods and larger yield.

The producers of olive oil, which is generally used in Italy for cooking, also succeeded a few years ago in having the duty on cotton-seed oil considerably raised, but prices of the former article have since declined, nevertheless. The agricultural methods followed in the center and south and in the islands are still primitive. The country around Naples and along the seashore on the Adriatic, near Bari, and in Sicily, between Palermo, Messina, and Catania, is well cultivated; but in the interior, this is not the case, and the earth does not return what it might. It is usually only scratched with the plow of the Romans, irrigation is the exception, and fertilizers are but little used. Where rain is scarce in the spring, the use of fertilizers is unprofitable. This is an additional reason for building water reservoirs wherever possible. The setting out of vineyards in the south and in Sicily has increased very much, displacing wheat, horse beans, linseed, etc. The phylloxera is destroying the vines in many localities, but they are immediately replaced by American vines. Wine and olive oil are produced in large quantities; quality generally middling or inferior. With proper care, the wines of the south might rival those of the north of Italy. The wine not consumed in the south is exported to the north of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, where it is mixed and improved. The quality of the olive oil of the south is generally fine to good machinery oil, but there is no reason why a large part of the crop should not be made into fine table oils, as in Tuscany.

The condition of the peasants and of the laboring and artisan classes in the towns is generally poor. Peasants are comparatively better off where fruit and vines are cultivated. In certain localities in Sicily and Sardinia, their condition is truly pitiable. With these conditions and with low prices for its produce, it is not surprising that the large part of Italy comprising the center, south, and the islands has been depressed economically of late years.

Statistics show that the consumption and importation of some of the principal articles, such as coffee, sugar, and meat, are either stationary or have diminished. This condition has been brought about by excess-

ive public expenditure, principally on railroads, many of which are at present unprofitable; by the banking crisis; by expensive and unwisely distributed taxation, and by low prices for agricultural and mining products.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

Examining now the production and prices for 1895 of the leading Italian products, we find that the silk crop has been good, but prices have declined through the competition of Chinese and Japanese raw silks. Italy is the largest producer of raw silks in Europe, and Milan is constantly gaining on Lyons in importance and becoming the principal market for raw silk on the Continent. Fine raw silk is also produced in Calabria and in the Province of Messina, Italy.

WINE CROP.

The wine crop was middling in the north and good in the south of Italy and in Sicily; prices were good and are advancing, owing to the small French crop. But high prices for ordinary wines must, it is thought, be considered as transitory, as the vineyards in France and in the Mediterranean countries are being constantly increased.

OLIVE OIL.

The olive oil crop was only middling throughout Italy; nevertheless, prices have been quiet and declining owing to the low prices at which Levant and Spanish olive oils have been obtainable. The latter country produced a fine crop in 1895, but owing to the premium on gold advancing to over 20 per cent, the price in foreign money was reduced unprecedently low and Spanish exports were large. The Levant produced a very large crop of olive oil in 1894, and continued to ship its surplus during 1895 and the early part of this year at cheap to moderate prices. On the whole, prices of olive oil seem less threatened by decline than other produce, as the production can not be rapidly increased.

WHEAT.

The wheat crop was middling in northern and central Italy, good in the south and in Sicily. The course of prices has already been mentioned.

MINERALS.

The mining of sulphur in Sicily, and of other minerals in Italy in general, has suffered from low prices, which, so far as sulphur is concerned, have not been compensated by a larger production, which has remained stationary. As Italy has no monopoly in the production of these articles, she can not dictate prices, and the only practicable remedy is to reduce the cost of production, which, in the case of sulphur, could be done. An important step in this direction was accomplished by the recent abolition of the export duty on sulphur of 11 lire per ton. A syndicate has just been formed to advance the price of sulphur, but in the end, it will probably produce more harm than good to this industry.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

It will be deduced from what has been said that the present condition of agriculture, manufactures, and trade in Italy is rather unfavorable to the development of its foreign commerce, imports of machinery and raw materials for a few favored industries excepted. A decrease in the import duties is improbable, owing to the condition of the budget and the strength of the protectionists in Parliament. The outlook for an increased introduction of American products is not bright at the present time.

Cotton.—The imports of raw cotton are increasing, and will probably continue to do so for a time.

Tobacco.—The sale of tobacco is a State monopoly in Italy, and all business must be concluded with the Government.

Petroleum.—The consumption of petroleum, naphtha, and benzine in Italy is curtailed by the very high import duty. A lower import duty on petroleum in Italy would result in larger imports, and the revenue would probably soon be the same. The American producers of oranges and olive oil need not fear the Italian articles, because the consumption of both is practically unlimited and the class of consumers of Italian and American oranges are not the same, the American orange being of better quality. Italy is anxious to obtain from Russia a diminution of its very high duty on oranges and lemons, and as Russia produces petroleum, a compensation could be found by Italy's diminishing the import duty on this article. It should be expressly stipulated that octroi on petroleum would be abolished by law. This octroi is levied by the communes; the State does not share it, and it is of no very great importance.

American meat.—The importation of American meat, canned and fresh, in quantities is precluded by import duties and the octroi prohibition in the towns, and the laborers in the country are generally too poor to eat meat.

American wheat.—American wheat, having to pay higher freights to Italy than Russian wheat, can seldom compete with the latter. Italy imports yearly about \$20,000,000 worth of Russian wheat. The great Russian Bank for Foreign Trade has established a branch at Genoa to push the Russian wheat trade with Italy. Italian ports still generally lack facilities for loading and discharging steamers quickly, and are, therefore, often unfavorable to ocean-going steamers. Those trading to the Black Sea do not require as much coal for the voyage, are smaller, and can in proportion allow more lay days for discharging.

American manufactures.—Trade between Italy and the United States, particularly in the many products of our labor-saving machinery, could be increased if proper means were used for bringing them to the notice of the merchants. A means for doing so would seem to be their permanent exhibition in Milan, in the Museo Industriale, an institution whose object is the development of Italian trade. No town in central or southern Italy possesses, to my knowledge, a similar institution.

A lot of Alabama pig iron (100 tons) was landed in Genoa last month. It appears that owing to its cost (delivered in Genoa), the importation of American pig iron can not be made on a large scale, English pig iron being laid down at a considerably less cost.

For the past four or five years, old rails, iron and steel, as well as iron scraps, averaging from 5,000 to 6,000 tons per year, have been imported into Genoa. This traffic is now on the decrease; competition in price is seemingly the cause.

POPULATION OF ITALY.

The following statement shows the population of Italy, beginning with 1861, the year the first census was taken:

Year.	Population.
1861.....	25,000,000
1871.....	26,801,154
1881.....	28,459,628
1891.....	30,118,102
1895.....	31,684,267

The births have exceeded the deaths in the following percentage proportions: 1882, 9.6; 1885, 11.7; 1890, 12.8; 1894, 10.6.

The most recent statistics given to the public show that in 1894 there were 231,581 marriages, 1,102,935 births, 776,393 deaths, and 46,256 stillbirths.

There has been a falling off in marriages during the last five years in comparison with the eight preceding years.

In 1894, the rate of births per 1,000 inhabitants was 35.90. The mean rate for the period 1882-1890 was 27.96.

The death rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 27.14 for the period 1882-1890; 26.45 in 1892; 25.44 in 1893, and 25.27 in 1894.

The number of stillbirths has increased. The percentage in 1894 was 5.09 per 100 births in the Province of Rome, but only 2.80 per cent in Calabria.

Italy is essentially an agricultural country. Nearly 69 per cent of the population are agriculturists. Of the remaining 31 per cent, those engaged in manufactures work largely by hand and in their own homes.

ITALIAN CROPS IN 1895.

The following figures, published by the minister of agriculture, show the total yield of the crops of Italy for the year 1895:

Description.	Quantity.
Wheat.....	busheis.. 105,893,256
Oats.....	do. 15,732,394
Rice.....	do. 16,864,573
Barley.....	do. 7,186,292
Indian corn.....	do. 59,885,562
Wine.....	gallons.. 565,600,100
Oil (1894-95).....	do. 59,920,846
Hemp.....	pounds.. 127,511,500
Chestnuts.....	do. 468,242,730
Green fruit.....	number.. 2,718,846,000

¹ Between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 boxes.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The trade of Italy with other nations has upon the whole increased for the last five years.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1891.....	\$217,430,905	\$169,222,400
1892.....	226,464,656	184,920,091
1893.....	229,907,004	186,088,284
1894.....	211,267,257	198,115,658
1895.....	229,146,777	200,277,644

The customs dues arising from this commerce amounted in 1895 to \$47,796,713, an increase of \$5,352,535 on 1894.

Imports and exports, by countries.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Austria-Hungary	\$22,281,850	\$25,665,140	\$24,333,054	\$22,071,673
Belgium	4,784,084	5,318,094	4,197,557	3,505,845
Denmark	182,385	204,580	288,342	121,976
France	25,278,561	31,258,859	27,789,298	26,323,849
Germany	26,993,752	27,814,967	27,538,012	32,843,775
Gibraltar			13,317	11,387
Great Britain	45,623,069	45,289,187	23,463,975	22,115,484
Greece	1,384,775	1,226,515	1,346,754	1,261,641
Malta	130,275	142,434	1,975,518	1,737,386
Holland	667,587	778,755	2,803,904	2,082,277
Portugal	107,694	158,640	303,782	527,855
Roumania	642,904	2,425,624	371,139	293,360
Russia	13,875,542	20,042,664	2,681,156	2,425,380
Servia and Montenegro	3,088	29,836	83,389	26,248
Spain	2,080,733	2,189,585	2,446,854	2,275,856
Sweden and Norway	1,852,800	1,755,142	478,429	631,110
Switzerland	8,363,269	8,800,414	39,111,257	36,140,215
European Turkey	2,333,177	3,634,890	3,153,234	3,651,500
Asiatic Turkey	751,735	775,088	469,955	459,919
British colonies	14,406,485	11,478,289	2,611,869	3,789,748
China	2,608,781	3,864,439	171,384	243,180
Japan	184,315	221,178	29,722	83,775
Other countries of Asia	18,528	43,098	550,050	132,398
Egypt	4,087,933	1,798,953	2,046,572	2,861,934
Tunis		1,587,529	1,480,117	1,614,831
Tripoli	980,820	49,022		148,417
Algeria	280,815	466,085	03,115	119,081
Eritrea (Italian colony)		43,618		356,085
Other countries of Africa	103,255	65,620	337,172	172,928
United States and Canada	20,719,129	23,967,126	17,501,021	19,656,278
Mexico	4,053	22,002	10,229	7,720
Central America	1,499,610	466,323	370,367	216,353
West Indies	7,913	253,216	98,237	11,001
Brazil	1,143,332	1,358,720	2,141,335	8,053,453
Peru	218,476	504,502	216,739	449,111
Argentine Republic	3,956,880	4,948,134	5,706,045	6,878,134
Paraguay	2,895	10,229	30,687	88,008
Uruguay	190,491	314,590	1,294,005	1,677,363
Chile	386	4,632	121,783	281,587
Other countries of South America	2,123	33,775	109,817	73,147
Australia	518,205	466,867	331,381	388,316
Total	211,267,257	229,146,777	198,115,658	200,277,644

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The statistical bureau of the Government classifies trade with the United States and Canada under the same head. There is, therefore, no means of separating the statistics of Italian commerce with those countries. Trade between them and Italy has increased during the past five years, both as to imports and exports. During this period, the imports therefrom into Italy increased from \$14,183,606 in 1891 to \$23,955,536 in 1895, and the exports from Italy from \$14,206,151 in 1891 to \$19,634,174 in 1895, according to Italian official returns.

The following table shows the value of imports into Italy from, and the exports from Italy to, the United States and Canada during the five years from 1891 to 1895:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1891	\$14,183,606	\$14,206,151
1892	15,206,663	19,323,871
1893	18,457,362	15,754,897
1894	20,719,129	17,901,021
1895	23,955,536	19,634,174

The accompanying tables, giving the quantities and value of the articles comprising this trade, show that they consist almost entirely of raw materials or of materials already prepared for being worked up. The principal American products, according to their importance, taken by Italy are cotton, tobacco, rosin, and petroleum. The principal Italian products exported to the United States are raw silk, green fruit, sulphur, argols (tartar), and olive oil.

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton-seed oil.....pounds..	493,680	\$28,178
Petroleum.....do..	112,949,100	1,734,105
Leaf tobacco.....do..	33,821,260	4,439,000
Rosin.....do..	20,022,080	2,685,585
Dyeing and tanning material.....do..	13,156,440	265,375
Raw cotton.....tons..	74,078	11,697,537
Lumber.....do..	68,835	912,687
Raw hides.....pounds..	983,180	165,015
Machinery.....do..	999,020	116,765
Wheat.....tons..	72	1,836
Grain, oats.....do..	3,212	74,285
Fish.....pounds..	4,865,800	234,109
Grease of all kinds.....do..	2,593,800	154,786
Other products.....		1,446,149
Total		23,955,536

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine:		
In casks.....gallons..	457,915	\$124,485
In bottles.....number..	890,800	265,025
Olive oil.....pounds..	9,128,900	840,901
Essences (orange and lemon).....do..	344,480	458,411
Candies and preserves.....do..	769,560	108,080
Salt.....tons..	44,142	93,798
Tartar.....pounds..	14,045,680	1,108,978
Chemical products.....do..	2,381,720	187,972
Soap.....do..	2,288,880	110,396
Dyeing material.....do..	12,822,260	804,361
Raw hemp.....do..	3,689,840	271,025
Jute tissues.....do..	1,536,040	107,887
Raw cotton.....do..	3,331,460	116,958
Raw silk.....do..	1,266,760	5,835,485
Silk waste.....do..	147,840	79,709
Silk tissues.....do..	111,135	602,546
Straw hats.....number..	2,954,700	634,378
Raw hides.....pounds..	610,280	165,980
Kid gloves.....pair..	461,200	125,678
Marble:		
Rough.....tons..	22,953	266,761
Dressed.....do..	2,129	502,572
Sulphur.....do..	109,970	1,254,114
Green fruit.....do..	105,154	3,028,556
Dried fruit.....do..	4,329	490,027
Cheese.....pounds..	2,635,820	381,561
Hair.....do..	19,753	113,963
Articles for collections.....		200,141
Other articles.....		2,304,420
Total		19,634,174

CURRENCY, EXCHANGE, AND PRICES.

There has been no change in the United States gold value of the monetary unit of Italy within the past year. The following shows the

rate of exchange on Paris at the beginning of each month from January 2, 1895, to August 1, 1896:

Date.	Rate.	Date.	Rate.
1895—January	106.50	1896—November	105.90
February	106.20	December	106.92½
March	105.85	1896—January	108.82½
April	104.87½	February	108.85
May	105.20	March	111.62½
June	104.70	April	109.55
July	104.45	May	108
August	104.62½	June	107.10
September	104.72½	July	108.95
October	104.82½	August	107.82½

It has been already stated that specie payment was suspended several years ago, and the causes of the suspension have been alluded to. Italy is on a gold basis with a temporarily depreciated paper currency. The amount of paper in circulation is about 1,600,000,000 lire (\$308,800,000), of which the three banks of issue have issued 1,100,000,000 lire (\$212,300,000) and the State 500,000,000 lire (\$96,500,000). Of the amount issued by the State, 400,000,000 lire were issued in 5 and 10 lire bills and the remainder in 1 and 2 lire bills.

There have been no marked changes in the prices of commodities within the past year.

FINANCE.

The receipts of the Government for the year 1893-94 were \$292,983,954 and the expenditures \$310,932,954, showing a deficit of \$17,949,000.

For the last seven years, the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by the following amounts:

Year.	Deficit.
1887-88	\$11,300,000
1888-89	44,500,000
1889-90	12,282,000
1890-91	14,475,000
1891-92	7,141,000
1892-93	2,509,000
1893-94	17,949,000

The requirements of the Government compel the laying of customs duties, and also internal taxes with a view to producing the largest amount of revenue.

CHANGES IN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

A royal decree, dated July 1, 1896, which went into effect the same day, made the following modifications in the Italian tariff:

Articles.	New duty.
	<i>Lira.</i>
Barley	4.00= \$0.77
White Indian corn	7.50= 1.44
Grain, not specified	11.50= 2.21
Rice flour	11.00= 2.12
Rye flour	6.50= 1.25
Oat and barley meal	6.00= 1.15
White Indian corn meal	9.80= 1.83
Meal from other grain, from the chestnut, millet	3.15= 1.50
Linseed and cotton seed	7.00= 1.35

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

The municipal taxes are the following: Family tax, assessed on natives and foreigners according to mode of life, viz, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent on household expenses running from \$400 to \$20,000; tax on horses and mules; tax on carriages, from \$3 to \$10; business or professional tax, from \$1 to \$55, levied on natives and foreigners; dog tax, \$1.25.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES.

Commercial licenses are not required in Rome. Merchants and traders pay a chamber of commerce tax of from 20 cents to \$35. No special taxes are assessed on foreigners, who stand on the same footing as natives.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

French, German, and Austrian houses sell on six and seven months' credits; the English generally sell on three months.

Owing to the constant fluctuations in the rate of exchange—gold being at a premium in Italy—foreign sellers are insisting more and more on their contracts being made payable in gold. Commercial credit rates are from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent per annum. Goods are bought in the United States against an open credit on a well-known bank or banker here. The banker charges a commission of from one-half to 1 per cent for the accommodation.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS IN ITALY.

During the year 1895, 176 American inventions were patented in Italy.

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES.

Value of products imported into Italy during the six months ended June 30, 1896 and 1895.

Articles.	1896.	1895.	Difference.
RAW MATERIALS.			
Tobacco in leaf.....	\$1,299,015	\$892,325	+ \$406,690
Gums and resins.....	268,816	2,452,707	—2,183,891
Woods, roots, and leaves for dyeing and tanning.....	1,214,301	1,256,871	— 42,570
Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fibers (exclusive of cotton).....	865,394	786,810	+ 78,584
Cotton, raw.....	11,881,806	11,312,420	+ 569,476
Wool, bristles, and hair.....	2,904,363	3,536,686	— 632,323
Eggs of silkworms and cocoons.....	1,472,483	1,552,945	— 80,462
Firewood.....	3,064,012	3,052,785	+ 11,227
Rags.....	68,185	113,164	— 44,979
Raw hides.....	3,618,054	4,178,678	— 560,624
Metallic minerals, dross, scraps, scales, and filings.....	1,469,551	1,330,740	+ 138,811
Marble, alabaster, stone for building, rough or simply sawed..	123,944	97,905	+ 26,039
Coal, mineral.....	8,423,087	8,056,939	+ 366,148
Barley and oats.....	394,109	714,613	— 320,504
Fecula.....	244,227	290,982	— 53,245
Seeds, oily, and others.....	1,638,434	1,972,161	— 333,727
Horses, mules, and asses.....	2,278,102	1,547,641	+ 730,561
Coral, ivory, horns, and bones, etc.....	91,528	162,108	— 70,580
Manure.....	831,658	679,167	+ 152,491
Other products.....	516,556	418,896	+ 97,660
Total.....	42,762,715	44,404,432	—1,641,717
ARTICLES PREPARED FOR MANUFACTURE.			
Oils, fixed (not including olive oil).....	897,300	371,267	+ 26,033
Petroleum.....	966,312	1,013,590	— 47,258
Chemical products, medicinal.....	3,868,833	2,745,558	+ 1,123,275
Flax and hemp threads.....	1,088,592	1,127,665	— 39,073

Value of products imported into Italy during the six months ended June 30, 1896 and 1895—
Continued.

Articles.	1896.	1895.	Difference.
ARTICLES PREPARED FOR MANUFACTURE—continued.			
Cotton threads	\$267,717	\$440,070	— \$182,353
Wool threads	467,197	683,843	— 226,646
Silk, raw and dyed, manufactured and waste	6,643,472	7,123,147	— 479,675
Charcoal, match splints, plank scantling	109,279	95,449	+ 13,830
Wood pulp	450,996	348,348	+ 102,653
Cast iron (rough castings)	799,579	985,289	— 205,710
Iron, rolled and hammered	450,316	581,706	— 131,390
Iron plates	79,750	90,044	— 10,294
Copper, brass, and bronze, in rods and plates	504,029	589,415	— 85,386
Lead and tin, hammered in sheets and rods	265,512	339,362	— 73,850
Zinc, in plates or rolled	86,070	97,241	— 11,171
Gold, rolled in sheets and hammered	135,910	202,408	— 66,498
Stones, earth, and minerals, nonmetallic	480,456	342,863	+ 147,593
Palm oil and oil of coconuts	133,665	301,279	— 167,624
Fats (lard excepted) and stearic acid	1,130,869	1,246,990	— 116,130
India rubber, crude	278,404	309,324	— 30,920
Other products	633,786	253,066	+ 379,820
Total	19,168,255	19,288,820	— 120,565
FOOD SUPPLIES.			
Mineral and aerated waters	156,654	108,388	+ 48,266
Wine	313,779	200,364	+ 113,415
Beer	169,088	170,626	— 1,538
Spirit	134,772	113,788	+ 20,984
Olive oil	412,551	558,997	— 146,446
Coffee	2,857,110	2,795,485	+ 61,625
Sugar	1,926,939	1,904,326	+ 22,613
Groceries and drugs	440,237	385,965	+ 54,272
Corn and wheat	12,385,209	6,980,106	+ 5,405,203
Other grain, flour, fruit, green fruit, and vegetables	3,405,076	2,324,411	+ 1,080,665
Animals and animal products	3,064,089	3,055,277	+ 8,812
Total	25,271,539	18,597,788	+ 6,673,851
MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.			
Tobacco, manufactured	68,167	72,594	— 4,427
Alkaloids	291,181	151,330	+ 139,851
Soap and perfumery	107,211	97,355	+ 9,856
Paints and varnishes	1,398,372	1,265,190	+ 123,182
Tissues of flax, hemp, and jute	828,066	444,531	+ 383,535
Tissues and other manufactures of cotton	1,746,479	2,830,794	— 1,084,315
Tissues and other manufactures of wool	2,510,654	3,040,212	— 529,558
Tissues and other manufactures of silk	2,125,082	2,073,408	+ 51,674
Furniture and cabinetmakers' wood	574,361	768,842	— 194,481
Articles of paper or millboard	740,734	597,973	+ 142,761
Hides, tanned and finished	1,111,395	1,273,751	— 162,356
Cast iron, worked	123,941	124,327	— 386
Iron in pipes, bars, and rods	1,208,054	1,292,806	— 84,752
Tools and instruments in cast iron and steel	156,545	162,820	— 6,275
Copper, brass, and bronze, worked	461,393	555,530	— 94,137
Zinc, worked	168,971	157,464	+ 11,507
Machinery and instruments, optical and mathematical	4,596,867	3,731,652	+ 865,205
Railway trucks	52,005	3,021	+ 48,984
Manufactures of gold and silver	987,812	924,229	+ 63,583
Watches and clocks	674,271	696,443	— 22,172
Precious stones, manufactured	291,096	833,119	— 542,023
Terra cotta, majolica, porcelain, glass, crystal, enamel	512,433	563,306	— 50,873
Ivory, mother of pearl, and tortoise shell, manufactured	843,700	300,626	+ 543,074
Haberdaßery, musical instruments, manufactures of gutta-percha, artificial flowers, etc	1,314,960	1,188,637	+ 126,323
Other products	813,961	729,716	+ 84,245
Total	23,202,672	23,879,899	— 677,227

IMPORTS BY ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
SPIRITS, WINE, AND OILS.		
Wine in casks:		
Austria-Hungary gallons..	96,456	112,955
France do..	21,497	19,675
Greece do..	673,058	790,808
Spain do..	21,101	11,461
Turkey do..	8,028	629,112
Other countries do..	43,787	34,333
Total	965,927	1,528,344
Beer in casks:		
Austria-Hungary gallons..	848,532	838,761
Germany do..	132,472	124,129
Other countries do..	28,029	21,550
Total	504,633	494,500
Alcohol in casks:		
Austria-Hungary gallons..	32,061	32,748
Germany do..	14,789	74,845
Other countries do..	475	41,727
Total	47,325	149,320
Fixed oils:		
France pounds..		235,280
Germany do..		256,309
Great Britain do..		405,480
Other countries do..		515,460
Total		1,413,500
Olive oil:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	2,567,840	2,076,360
Greece do..	3,424,960	563,860
Tunis do..	113,960	19,580
Tripoli do..	601,280	2,363,360
Other countries do..		
Total	6,707,860	5,023,160
Other fixed oils:		
France pounds..	331,980	34,860
Great Britain do..	1,044,120	332,140
North America do..	420,420	176,220
Other countries do..	591,360	78,540
Total	2,387,880	661,760
Heavy oils:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	2,472,140	900,900
France do..	3,802,700	3,423,640
Germany do..	216,040	504,000
Great Britain do..	854,040	529,760
Russia do..	482,240	3,307,260
North America do..	6,359,980	7,318,900
Other countries do..	335,280	719,840
Total	14,522,420	16,794,360
Petroleum:		
Great Britain pounds..	145,640	2,213,200
Russia do..	8,306,980	14,880,360
North America do..	54,156,300	43,053,120
Other countries do..	3,411,980	2,795,980
Total	66,020,900	62,942,660
Volatile oil:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	3,885	3,115
France do..	6,102	6,956
Germany do..	21,747	22,180
Great Britain do..	3,953	1,104
Other countries do..	1,709	2,333
Total	37,397	35,589

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
GROCERIES, SPICES, ETC.		
Coffee:		
Great Britain pounds..	7, 574, 600	8, 123, 060
America, Central and South..... do....	4, 403, 960	3, 879, 480
Other countries do....	1, 298, 220	1, 567, 280
Total.....	13, 276, 780	13, 569, 820
Sugar:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	24, 379, 080	26, 338, 400
France..... do....	16, 174, 400	9, 453, 180
Germany..... do....	13, 736, 140	12, 871, 700
Great Britain..... do....	6, 149, 000	4, 757, 280
Russia..... do....	7, 591, 980	15, 180, 880
Asia—British colonies..... do....	1, 008, 040	905, 960
Egypt..... do....	10, 801, 340	12, 122, 440
Other countries..... do....	117, 480	130, 020
Total.....	79, 957, 460	82, 250, 860
Cocos:		
Great Britain..... pounds..	454, 960	438, 020
Other countries..... do....	151, 140	234, 320
Total.....	606, 100	672, 340
Spices:		
Great Britain..... pounds..	792, 880	797, 940
Asia—British colonies..... do....	226, 380	275, 880
Other countries..... do....	856, 180	366, 520
Total.....	1, 875, 440	1, 440, 340
Tobacco (leaf):		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	1, 320	173, 140
Germany..... do....	.....	125, 020
North America..... do....	5, 767, 740	8, 382, 660
Other countries..... do....	1, 012, 000	1, 168, 200
Total.....	6, 781, 060	9, 871, 020
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.		
Acids:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	348, 040	427, 680
France..... do....	1, 149, 720	617, 760
Germany..... do....	512, 880	615, 340
Great Britain..... do....	396, 100	196, 220
Other countries..... do....	113, 960	223, 960
Total.....	2, 510, 200	2, 082, 960
Potash and soda:		
Great Britain..... pounds..	8, 194, 780	7, 403, 200
Other countries..... do....	1, 852, 400	2, 112, 660
Total.....	10, 047, 180	9, 605, 860
Alkaloids:		
Germany..... pounds..	14, 068	20, 719
Great Britain..... do....	2, 415	11, 558
Switzerland..... do....	1, 619	2, 261
Other countries..... do....	151	387
Total.....	18, 254	34, 925
Oxides:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	133, 520	73, 040
Germany..... do....	273, 680	756, 140
Great Britain..... do....	652, 960	587, 400
Holland..... do....	153, 560	138, 600
Other countries..... do....	389, 020	159, 060
Total.....	1, 552, 740	1, 714, 240
Carbonates:		
Belgium..... pounds..	4, 185, 940	5, 540, 700
France..... do....	3, 240, 380	2, 062, 720
Germany..... do....	7, 881, 820	8, 450, 640
Great Britain..... do....	5, 541, 360	4, 324, 980
Other countries..... do....	963, 600	974, 600
Total.....	21, 913, 100	21, 353, 640

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.		Quantities.	
		1895.	1896.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.—continued.			
Chlorides:			
France	pounds..	3, 076, 800	4, 122, 380
Germany	do.	3, 327, 720	3, 531, 060
Great Britain	do.	2, 007, 220	2, 587, 880
Other countries	do.	144, 540	850, 520
Total		9, 146, 280	11, 092, 400
Nitrates:			
Germany	pounds..	464, 860	842, 820
Great Britain	do.	684, 200	2, 796, 200
America, South and Central	do.	16, 880, 980	15, 388, 240
Other countries	do.	2, 270, 620	1, 834, 100
Total		20, 300, 660	20, 391, 360
Sulphates:			
France	pounds..	1, 607, 980	4, 165, 480
Germany	do.	2, 179, 760	4, 097, 940
Great Britain	do.	26, 223, 340	41, 753, 800
Other countries	do.	4, 837, 880	9, 942, 020
Total		34, 818, 440	59, 959, 240
Paraffin (solid):			
Austria-Hungary	pounds..	33, 000	46, 800
Belgium	do.	5, 500	8, 300
France	do.	2, 200	220
Germany	do.	46, 860	123, 640
Great Britain	do.	180, 620	1, 668, 480
Holland	do.	3, 960	.....
North America	do.	1, 945, 900	1, 405, 140
Other countries	do.	.....	1, 100
Total		2, 118, 040	3, 248, 740
Cinchona bark:			
Great Britain	pounds..	57, 420	66, 660
Other countries	do.	130, 680	124, 300
Total		188, 100	190, 960
Gums and resins:			
Austria-Hungary	pounds..	1, 848, 000	1, 817, 960
France	do.	261, 360	598, 400
Great Britain	do.	448, 800	427, 240
Russia	do.	.....	660
North America	do.	15, 329, 600	7, 586, 480
Other countries	do.	445, 720	283, 800
Total		18, 333, 480	10, 714, 440
Soaps:			
Austria-Hungary	pounds..	44, 880	43, 840
France	do.	296, 780	381, 480
Germany	do.	177, 100	288, 200
Great Britain	do.	253, 220	267, 300
Other countries	do.	165, 880	176, 640
Total		937, 860	1, 156, 960
DYES, TANNICS, ETC.			
Wood, roots, etc.:			
Austria-Hungary	pounds..	8, 897, 520	2, 875, 180
France	do.	654, 280	1, 565, 080
Great Britain	do.	540, 540	2, 892, 280
Spain	do.	608, 740	70, 840
Turkey	do.	8, 528, 740	8, 425, 840
Asia—British colonies	do.	1, 046, 760	891, 060
Tunis	do.	.....	476, 080
Other African countries	do.	.....	1, 129, 980
North America	do.	6, 150, 740	594, 220
Other countries	do.	6, 296, 540	6, 176, 060
Total		27, 700, 860	25, 030, 720
Indigo:			
France	pounds..	85, 640	18, 480
Germany	do.	45, 320	48, 620

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
DYES, TANNICES, ETC.—continued.		
Indigo—Continued.		
Great Britain.....pounds..	157,080	73,700
Asia—British colonies.....do..	256,740	885,220
Other countries.....do..	147,180	126,940
Total.....	641,960	652,960
Colors and coloring extracts:		
France.....pounds..	513,700	586,520
Germany.....do..	2,077,680	2,224,880
Great Britain.....do..	276,100	563,420
North America.....do..	125,840	89,100
Other countries.....do..	531,520	568,280
Total.....	3,524,840	4,081,000
HEMP, FLAX, JUTE, ETC.		
Hemp, flax, jute, etc., raw:		
France.....pounds..	100,320	621,720
Asia—British colonies.....do..	24,402,620	26,401,320
Other countries.....do..	3,752,320	2,984,980
Total.....	28,255,260	30,007,120
Hemp, flax, etc., thread:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	660,000	704,230
Belgium.....do..	3,809,520	3,616,800
Germany.....do..	95,020	120,340
Great Britain.....do..	121,000	49,940
Other countries.....do..	26,620	73,280
Total.....	4,703,160	4,564,560
Jute, woven:		
Great Britain.....pounds..	20,240	15,400
Other countries.....do..	23,760	26,180
Total.....	44,000	41,580
Hemp and flax, woven:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	83,160	74,360
Belgium.....do..	24,200	30,800
Germany.....do..	64,900	63,360
Great Britain.....do..	198,440	178,640
Other countries.....do..	83,660	37,840
Total.....	404,360	385,000
COTTON.		
Cotton, raw:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	2,222,440	1,708,300
Great Britain.....do..	1,738,220	1,792,120
Asia, British colonies.....do..	36,831,300	40,856,760
Egypt.....do..	6,168,140	4,220,700
America, North.....do..	90,097,920	92,376,020
America, South and Central.....do..	797,720	12,100
Other countries.....do..	5,421,900	3,524,400
Total.....	143,277,610	150,490,340
Cotton, spun:		
France.....pounds..		22,220
Germany.....do..	223,300	213,400
Great Britain.....do..	1,102,640	465,520
Switzerland.....do..	838,140	245,300
Other countries.....do..	75,900	11,440
Total.....	1,739,980	957,880
Cotton textiles:		
Germany.....pounds..	833,580	680,140
Great Britain.....do..	3,718,880	1,499,300
Switzerland.....do..	684,700	402,600
Other countries.....do..	386,100	304,480
Total.....	5,573,260	2,896,520

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
COTTON—continued.		
Cotton velvets:		
Austria-Hungary pounds		8,520
Germany do		24,640
Great Britain do		45,760
Switzerland do		1,540
Other countries do		8,360
Total	126,500	83,820
Cotton scarfs:		
Austria-Hungary pounds		220
France do		8,140
Germany do		18,700
Great Britain do		18,700
Switzerland do		1,540
Other countries do		1,320
Total	73,920	48,620
WOOL, HAIR, ETC.		
Wool, raw and waste:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	392,040	572,440
Belgium do	1,226,500	1,132,120
France do	3,528,800	2,808,300
Germany do	2,211,000	1,977,800
Great Britain do	916,740	946,000
Tunis do	28,040	161,700
Tripoli do		8,080
America, South and Central do	6,863,340	2,380,400
Other countries do	1,200,540	1,420,760
Total	16,368,000	11,402,600
Wool yarn:		
France pounds	208,780	215,160
Germany do	355,960	281,820
Great Britain do	283,200	257,620
Switzerland do	152,900	63,140
Other countries do	51,480	28,380
Total	1,226,320	846,120
Wool, manufactured:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	192,280	172,700
France do	566,060	561,160
Germany do	1,080,200	970,200
Great Britain do	1,231,120	999,020
Switzerland do	106,480	66,220
Other countries do	84,920	63,360
Total	3,294,060	2,772,660
Wool scarfs and tulle:		
France pounds	34,179	10,197
Germany do	13,800	7,884
Switzerland do	858	1,036
Other countries do	3,652	1,216
Total	52,489	20,333
SILK.		
Eggs of silk worm:		
France pounds	4,338	4,811
Switzerland do	490	264
Other countries do	290	334
Total	5,118	5,409
Cocoons:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	369,600	425,040
France do	474,320	199,320
Switzerland do	33,660	21,560
Turkey do	577,940	692,600
Other countries do	37,400	57,420
Total	1,492,920	1,402,940

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
SILK—continued.		
Silk, drawn, raw:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	91,080	111,320
France do ..	1,113,420	933,460
Switzerland do ..	40,920	70,400
China do ..	414,200	249,920
Other countries do ..	44,880	84,480
Total	1,704,500	1,449,580
Silk, drawn, dyed:		
France pounds ..	144,661	193,932
Germany do ..	108,284	134,622
Switzerland do ..	26,373	42,193
Other countries do ..	2,723	.....
Total	282,041	870,747
Waste silk, raw:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	146,146	186,400
France do ..	204,900	103,620
Germany do ..	11,440	69,900
Switzerland do ..	26,400	47,300
Other countries do ..	676,720	596,420
Total	1,059,300	997,700
Silk tissues and manufactures:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	8,300	5,841
France do ..	129,637	140,481
Germany do ..	115,506	180,037
Great Britain do ..	13,613	15,558
Switzerland do ..	21,205	16,764
Other countries do ..	1,152	2,426
Total	289,497	310,607
WOOD AND TIMBER.		
Charcoal:		
Austria-Hungary tons ..	3,060	3,040
Switzerland do ..	1,177	1,035
Other countries do ..	2,891	1,103
Total	7,128	5,178
Wood for fuel:		
Austria-Hungary tons ..	24,807	31,244
Switzerland do ..	3,746	6,161
Other countries do ..	839	910
Total	29,392	38,315
Timber for building:		
Austria-Hungary tons ..	171,343	181,815
France do ..	1,649	1,072
Sweden and Norway do ..	691	425
Switzerland do ..	1,765	1,604
North America do ..	36,873	24,924
Other countries do ..	2,125	3,323
Total	214,446	213,554
Furniture:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	515,900	547,360
Germany do ..	80,300	71,060
Other countries do ..	79,300	141,240
Total	675,400	759,660
Utensils and works of wood:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	174,900	210,820
France do ..	67,980	75,240
Germany do ..	108,840	179,960
Other countries do ..	510,840	511,080
Total	857,560	976,580

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
PAPER AND PAPER MATERIAL.		
Rags of all kinds:		
France pounds	1, 912, 680	913, 880
Other countries do	534, 820	772, 640
Total	2, 447, 500	1, 686, 520
Wood pulp:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	10, 133, 640	11, 370, 540
Germany do	3, 323, 100	4, 306, 500
Switzerland do	627, 440	842, 600
Other countries do	484, 560	2, 613, 600
Total	14, 578, 740	19, 633, 240
Paper, white:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	230, 340	184, 580
France do	111, 540	108, 460
Germany do	202, 180	236, 500
Great Britain do	47, 080	50, 820
Other countries do	69, 960	28, 820
Total	661, 100	609, 180
Paper, colored, gilt or painted, or figured:		
France pounds	112, 420	196, 680
Germany do	416, 020	372, 680
Other countries do	143, 440	190, 520
Total	671, 880	759, 880
Paper, packing:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	331, 320	328, 020
France do	394, 020	307, 780
Germany do	510, 180	724, 240
Other countries do	110, 220	32, 560
Total	1, 345, 740	1, 392, 600
Pasteboards:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	5, 082, 220	4, 761, 240
Germany do	132, 220	295, 680
Other countries do	138, 820	93, 720
Total	5, 353, 260	5, 150, 640
HIDES.		
Hides, raw:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	1, 373, 900	1, 924, 900
France do	1, 738, 160	1, 465, 640
Germany do	985, 140	575, 300
Great Britain do	2, 289, 780	2, 428, 260
Asia—British colonies do	5, 914, 040	3, 866, 280
African countries do	899, 240	898, 260
America, North do	826, 100	640, 820
America, South and Central do	9, 204, 140	8, 061, 020
Other countries do	2, 136, 420	2, 508, 660
Total	25, 446, 900	22, 279, 840
Hides, tanned:		
France pounds	323, 400	258, 280
Germany do	752, 400	722, 920
Great Britain do	217, 800	276, 100
Other countries do	324, 720	206, 800
Total	1, 618, 320	1, 464, 100
MINERALS, METALS, MACHINES, ETC.		
Scrap iron and steel:		
Austria-Hungary pounds	88, 220	718, 080
Belgium do	1, 418, 340	935, 220
France do	7, 995, 900	8, 043, 860
Germany do	63, 711, 560	35, 344, 540
Great Britain do	53, 552, 840	82, 932, 960
Spain do	7, 401, 960	13, 473, 020
Sweden and Norway do	6, 800, 640	5, 398, 140
Switzerland do	1, 117, 380	545, 600
African countries do	2, 734, 820	3, 877, 080
Other countries do	27, 071, 880	29, 158, 580
Total	171, 893, 480	180, 427, 060

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
MINERALS, METALS, MACHINES, ETC.—continued.		
Cast iron, rough (in rough castings):		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	7,965,100	5,862,340
France.....do..	1,661,000	594,660
Germany.....do..	1,298,440	1,054,680
Great Britain.....do..	109,996,700	86,619,080
Spain.....do..	16,228,300	13,936,560
Other countries.....do..	3,241,480	3,012,680
Total.....	140,391,020	111,079,980
Cast iron, worked:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	255,640	155,320
Belgium.....do..	900,020	329,340
France.....do..	540,760	1,018,820
Germany.....do..	1,527,460	1,854,380
Great Britain.....do..	1,084,380	1,855,860
Switzerland.....do..	174,680	96,580
Other countries.....do..	391,600	21,340
Total.....	4,874,540	4,831,640
Iron, raw, and steel ingots:		
Belgium.....pounds..	425,260	2,114,200
France.....do..	2,420	89,100
Germany.....do..	584,540	22,579,480
Great Britain.....do..	354,640	249,380
Other countries.....do..	402,820	275,440
Total.....	1,769,680	25,306,600
Sheet iron and steel:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	1,866,460	1,487,200
Belgium.....do..	3,225,860	2,169,980
France.....do..	843,040	589,160
Germany.....do..	23,836,120	17,442,700
Great Britain.....do..	9,743,580	9,013,180
Holland.....do..	203,280	305,580
Sweden and Norway.....do..	1,848,220	1,261,260
Other countries.....do..	41,800	42,800
Total.....	41,586,160	32,310,960
Iron and steel plate:		
Belgium.....pounds..	997,260	834,620
Germany.....do..	6,681,840	3,973,420
Great Britain.....do..	6,488,460	6,817,800
Holland.....do..	526,460	290,180
Other countries.....do..	728,420	428,560
Total.....	15,422,440	11,844,580
Tempered iron and steel:		
France.....pounds..	76,120	40,040
Germany.....do..	177,760	19,800
Great Britain.....do..	95,700	880
Other countries.....do..	30,800	440
Total.....	380,380	61,160
Iron and steel rails for railways:		
Belgium.....pounds..	7,858,840	1,722,620
France.....do..	283,800	21,340
Germany.....do..	1,106,160	2,444,200
Great Britain.....do..	1,730,080	.....
Holland.....do..	.....	85,800
Other countries.....do..	483,120	55,000
Total.....	11,462,000	4,829,160
Iron and steel pipes:		
Belgium.....pounds..	240,680	458,040
Germany.....do..	2,473,240	1,876,140
Great Britain.....do..	2,155,340	1,922,680
Other countries.....do..	187,660	214,500
Total.....	5,056,920	4,494,360

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
MINERALS, METALS, MACHINES, ETC.—continued.		
Iron and steel, forged:		
Belgium..... pounds	959, 420	97, 680
Germany..... do	601, 700	1, 146, 980
Great Britain..... do	701, 140	287, 320
Holland..... do	110	660, 660
Other countries..... do	698, 500	652, 520
Total	2, 961, 860	2, 845, 040
Iron of second fabrication:		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds	769, 120	880, 440
Belgium..... do	980, 180	858, 440
France..... do	2, 750, 000	2, 418, 460
Germany..... do	4, 455, 000	6, 178, 080
Great Britain..... do	1, 577, 620	1, 716, 660
Holland..... do	248, 880	259, 180
Switzerland..... do	145, 200	142, 740
Other countries..... do	179, 080	234, 960
Total	11, 074, 580	12, 677, 940
Iron plates covered with zinc, tin, etc. (simple):		
Great Britain..... pounds	2, 044, 460	1, 541, 320
Other countries..... do	163, 900	392, 040
Total	2, 208, 360	1, 933, 360
Iron plates covered with zinc, tin, etc. (worked):		
Great Britain..... pounds	78, 540	156, 640
Other countries..... do	191, 400	258, 280
Total	269, 940	414, 920
Iron and steel instruments and utensils:		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds	620, 400	535, 600
France..... do	343, 880	385, 720
Germany..... do	957, 680	1, 010, 240
Great Britain..... do	97, 480	100, 760
Other countries..... do	151, 580	119, 900
Total	2, 170, 960	2, 101, 220
Copper, brass, and bronze, in pigs:		
France..... pounds	122, 640	197, 340
Great Britain..... do	3, 198, 800	2, 103, 640
Egypt..... do	109, 500	206, 800
Other countries..... do	1, 143, 240	1, 742, 740
Total	4, 577, 540	4, 249, 520
Copper, brass, and bronze (worked):		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds	61, 820	75, 900
Belgium..... do	125, 840	199, 100
France..... do	613, 140	578, 840
Germany..... do	1, 101, 380	1, 018, 380
Great Britain..... do	683, 100	517, 440
Other countries..... do	84, 040	151, 800
Total	2, 665, 520	2, 342, 560
Lead in pigs:		
France..... pounds	321, 420	248, 160
Greece..... do		
Spain..... do	440, 000	
Other countries..... do	109, 120	168, 900
Total	870, 540	412, 060
Zinc in pigs:		
France..... pounds	354, 420	85, 800
Germany..... do	1, 507, 220	1, 665, 840
Great Britain..... do	478, 440	258, 960
Other countries..... do	436, 040	444, 180
Total	2, 771, 120	2, 452, 780

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
MINERALS, METALS, MACHINES, ETC.—continued.		
Zinc, worked:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	181, 788	87, 546
Belgium do.	346, 080	128, 480
France do.	20, 020	546, 280
Germany do.	1, 921, 700	1, 472, 240
Great Britain do.	286, 880	607, 200
Holland do.	539, 880	648, 120
Other countries do.	28, 160	1, 980
Total	3, 274, 480	3, 471, 820
Machines and accessories:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	782, 760	588, 720
Belgium do.	498, 080	608, 720
France do.	745, 360	922, 020
Germany do.	7, 287, 720	8, 334, 480
Great Britain do.	13, 854, 080	18, 334, 360
Switzerland do.	4, 818, 440	3, 949, 000
Other countries do.	865, 260	874, 280
Total	28, 849, 280	33, 701, 580
Optical and physical instruments:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	30, 800	44, 680
France do.	51, 040	66, 880
Germany do.	144, 540	228, 580
Great Britain do.	25, 300	34, 080
Other countries do.	60, 520	63, 140
Total	321, 200	441, 320
Railway wagons:		
Belgium pounds..	2, 200	785, 400
France do.	16, 280	.....
Germany do.	21, 120	198, 680
Other countries do.	1, 760	3, 960
Total	41, 360	988, 020
Gold, worked:		
France pounds..	176	385
Germany do.	651	680
Switzerland do.	562	308
Other countries do.	87	.....
Total	1, 416	1, 353
Silver, raw and worked:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	124	.....
France do.	3, 333	4, 485
Germany do.	4, 615	4, 620
Switzerland do.	528	180
Other countries do.	15	11
Total	8, 622	9, 296
Gold jewels and goldsmiths' wares:		
France pounds..	25	23
Germany do.	1, 547	1, 551
Switzerland do.	353	481
Other countries do.	91	60
Total	1, 966	2, 115
Silver jewels and silversmiths' wares:		
France pounds..	1, 111	2, 087
Germany do.	8, 503	7, 211
Switzerland do.	1, 272	1, 272
Other countries do.	946	915
Total	11, 832	11, 535
Watches and clocks:		
Austria-Hungary number..	218	155
France do.	10, 488	11, 368
Germany do.	3, 539	5, 104
Switzerland do.	146, 210	146, 622
Other countries do.	243	243
Total	160, 698	163, 637

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
MINERALS, METALS, MACHINES, ETC.—continued.		
Parts of watches and clocks:		
France.....pounds..	1,540	3,300
Germany.....do..	86,020	72,600
Switzerland.....do..	2,420	3,960
Other countries.....do..	220	220
Total.....	90,200	80,080
EARTHES, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.		
Chalk, lime, etc.:		
Austria-Hungary.....tons..	5,441	12,784
France.....do..	12,382	11,560
Great Britain.....do..	6,171	22,189
Switzerland.....do..		502
America, North.....do..		5,432
Other countries.....do..	13,293	5,995
Total.....	32,287	58,462
Cement and pressed lime:		
Austria-Hungary.....tons..	316	259
France.....do..	6,310	5,391
Other countries.....do..	403	412
Total.....	7,029	6,062
Bricks, tiles, etc.:		
Austria-Hungary.....tons..	247	175
France.....do..	424	881
Germany.....do..	561	597
Great Britain.....do..	5,254	5,117
Switzerland.....do..	148	310
Other countries.....do..	145	27
Total.....	6,779	7,057
Coal:		
Austria-Hungary.....tons..	38,661	39,670
Belgium.....do..	6,105	10,870
France.....do..	18,755	10,391
Germany.....do..	12,847	10,302
Great Britain.....do..	2,005,922	2,118,450
Other countries.....do..	1,593	2,464
Total.....	2,087,290	2,182,147
Terra cottas:		
France.....pounds..	1,537,800	1,591,480
Germany.....do..	251,680	659,780
Great Britain.....do..	121,880	314,280
Other countries.....do..	181,940	117,920
Total.....	2,093,300	2,583,460
Majolica:		
France.....pounds..	161,260	29,480
Germany.....do..	107,360	23,980
Great Britain.....do..	37,020	7,480
Other countries.....do..	154,440	33,000
Total.....	460,080	93,940
Pottery:		
France.....pounds..	142,120	296,720
Germany.....do..	518,540	542,740
Great Britain.....do..	49,080	51,040
Other countries.....do..	44,880	49,500
Total.....	754,600	880,000
Porcelain:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	129,580	124,740
France.....do..	66,060	66,120
Germany.....do..	308,220	244,880
Other countries.....do..	25,520	29,040
Total.....	529,380	463,780

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
EARTH, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.—continued.		
Glass plates and mirrors:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	169,400	71,940
Belgium.....do..	500,720	352,880
France.....do..	358,380	212,080
Germany.....do..	287,760	122,540
Great Britain.....do..	787,160	794,860
Other countries.....do..	17,820	2,420
Total	2,121,240	1,556,720
Works of glass and crystal:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	2,323,640	2,209,460
Belgium.....do..	315,920	295,460
France.....do..	454,520	481,580
Germany.....do..	2,592,040	1,936,440
Great Britain.....do..	84,040	163,900
Other countries.....do..	61,480	31,680
Total	5,821,640	5,118,520
Common bottles:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	1,496,000	1,142,240
France.....do..	852,500	506,440
Germany.....do..	559,460	482,520
Other countries.....do..	140,800	69,740
Total	3,048,760	2,160,940
CEREALS, VEGETABLES, ETC.		
Corn and wheat:		
Roumania.....tons..	9,103	58,392
Russia.....do..	235,257	365,589
Turkey.....do..	1,152	8,662
Asia, British colonies.....do..	4	8,865
African countries.....do..	17	65
America, South and Central.....do..	2,689	257
Other countries.....do..	1,201	726
Total	249,423	442,556
Grain and oats:		
Austria-Hungary.....tons..	8,315	8,203
Roumania.....do..	12,104	42,357
Russia.....do..	43,839	19,739
Turkey.....do..	21,195	12,224
America, North.....do..	408	18,336
America, South and Central.....do..	2,142	36,813
Other countries.....do..	14,268	2,207
Total	102,271	139,879
Flour:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	773,080	723,580
France.....do..	38,500	13,640
Russia.....do..	33,440	2,224,640
Other countries.....do..	65,560	302,720
Total	910,580	3,264,580
Bran:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	1,297,120	2,337,280
Malta.....do..	95,920	1,320
Russia.....do..	2,786,740	5,655,980
Switzerland.....do..	210,760	11,000
Turkey.....do..	87,340	66,000
Other countries.....do..	584,980	612,040
Total	5,062,860	8,683,620
Fecula:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	998,580	788,700
Belgium.....do..	679,140	1,684,760
Germany.....do..	3,179,880	3,701,060
Great Britain.....do..	612,040	630,300
Holland.....do..	2,963,980	3,285,880
Asia, British colonies.....do..	2,064,920	2,569,840
Other countries.....do..	527,780	848,920
Total	11,066,320	13,079,440

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
CEREALS, VEGETABLES, ETC.—continued.		
Starch:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	429, 780	582, 590
Belgium.....do..	270, 860	248, 740
Germany.....do..	391, 160	502, 700
Great Britain.....do..	306, 480	190, 840
Holland.....do..	101, 880	185, 460
Other countries.....do..	52, 800	62, 920
Total.....	1, 461, 460	1, 760, 220
Dried fruit:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	1, 296, 080	594, 000
France.....do..	273, 960	381, 280
Greece.....do..	336, 380	644, 180
Turkey.....do..	392, 700	473, 680
Other countries.....do..	274, 560	82, 230
Total.....	2, 576, 200	2, 415, 600
Oleaginous seeds:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	406, 560	632, 080
France.....do..	927, 308	294, 148
Great Britain.....do..	150, 700	186, 480
Russia.....do..	121, 860	243, 220
Turkey.....do..	2, 024, 440	4, 639, 580
Asia, British colonies.....do..	47, 406, 820	42, 011, 680
African countries.....do..	10, 780	48, 180
America, South and Central.....do..	1, 929, 840	1, 990, 780
Other countries.....do..	4, 267, 120	4, 332, 020
Total.....	57, 244, 220	53, 877, 400
Oil of palm and cocon:		
France.....pounds..	2, 282, 690	1, 743, 080
Great Britain.....do..	2, 689, 600	967, 260
Asia, British colonies.....do..	285, 120	.....
Other countries.....do..	181, 720	94, 900
Total.....	5, 539, 160	2, 825, 020
Other vegetable products (not named):		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	637, 120	499, 480
France.....do..	1, 229, 560	948, 780
Germany.....do..	2, 513, 060	2, 961, 640
Great Britain.....do..	.....	148, 880
Switzerland.....do..	1, 031, 580	863, 240
Other countries.....do..	140, 800	267, 520
Total.....	5, 552, 140	5, 355, 240
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.		
Horses, mules, etc.:		
Austria-Hungary.....number..	6, 661	9, 919
France.....do..	617	1, 439
Switzerland.....do..	185	163
Turkey.....do..	429	884
Other countries.....do..	1, 013	916
Total.....	8, 906	13, 321
Oxen:		
Austria-Hungary.....number..	2, 687	1, 694
Roumania.....do..	119	302
Switzerland.....do..	231	226
Turkey.....do..	80	144
Other countries.....do..	288	1, 539
Total.....	3, 405	3, 905
Sheep and goats:		
Austria-Hungary.....number..	43	317
Turkey.....do..	3	.....
Other countries.....do..	510	373
Total.....	556	690

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.		Quantities.	
		1895.	1896.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—continued.			
Hogs:			
Austria-Hungary.....	number..	2, 014	218
France.....	do.....		7
Switzerland.....	do.....	645	795
Other countries.....	do.....	9	17
Total.....		2, 668	1, 037
Fish:			
Austria-Hungary.....	pounds..	641, 740	1, 054, 240
Denmark.....	do.....	716, 760	1, 605, 120
France.....	do.....	2, 354, 880	1, 837, 880
Great Britain.....	do.....	12, 913, 560	10, 534, 480
Portugal.....	do.....	254, 320	811, 740
Spain.....	do.....	2, 899, 160	3, 534, 520
Sweden and Norway.....	do.....	7, 836, 840	4, 081, 660
African countries.....	do.....	836, 060	698, 500
America, North.....	do.....	874, 940	2, 863, 300
Other countries.....	do.....	1, 256, 200	1, 007, 380
Total.....		30, 585, 060	27, 418, 820
Cheese:			
Austria-Hungary.....	pounds..	250, 140	166, 960
France.....	do.....	68, 420	117, 920
Germany.....	do.....	80, 740	315, 720
Holland.....	do.....	122, 980	155, 540
Switzerland.....	do.....	4, 581, 720	4, 574, 460
Turkey.....	do.....	404, 360	581, 240
Other countries.....	do.....	389, 840	415, 360
Total.....		5, 898, 200	6, 127, 220
Fat of all kinds:			
Austria-Hungary.....	pounds..	53, 240	34, 100
Belgium.....	do.....	146, 306	25, 960
France.....	do.....	1, 045, 880	1, 081, 300
Great Britain.....	do.....	2, 098, 300	2, 899, 160
America, North.....	do.....	1, 276, 440	2, 124, 960
America, South and Central.....	do.....	10, 224, 940	17, 929, 500
Other countries.....	do.....	3, 802, 700	495, 660
Total.....		19, 247, 800	18, 590, 660
Stearic acid:			
Austria-Hungary.....	pounds..	365, 860	377, 080
Belgium.....	do.....	432, 520	255, 200
France.....	do.....	574, 420	258, 280
Germany.....	do.....	233, 640	287, 980
Great Britain.....	do.....	265, 540	104, 500
Other countries.....	do.....	382, 140	346, 280
Total.....		2, 254, 120	1, 269, 520
Manure:			
Austria-Hungary.....	tons.....	3, 912	6, 659
France.....	do.....	5, 685	3, 627
Great Britain.....	do.....	11, 370	16, 045
Other countries.....	do.....	18, 133	21, 518
Total.....		39, 100	47, 879
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Haberdashery:			
Austria-Hungary.....	pounds..	108, 660	108, 020
France.....	do.....	176, 860	170, 500
Germany.....	do.....	318, 120	324, 720
Great Britain.....	do.....	58, 520	57, 640
Switzerland.....	do.....	30, 580	18, 700
Other countries.....	do.....	15, 620	20, 680
Total.....		708, 400	700, 260
Portable organs, pianofortes, etc.:			
Austria Hungary.....	number..	120	82
France.....	do.....	72	56

Articles and quantities imported into Italy, and whence imported, during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries whence imported.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		
Portable organs, pianofortes, etc.—Continued.		
Germany	413	345
Other countries	26	20
Total	631	503
Musical instruments (not named):		
Austria-Hungary	2,279	1,441
France	380	255
Germany	5,802	4,033
Other countries	291	252
Total	8,752	5,981
India rubber, raw:		
Great Britain	265,320	34,920
Other countries	224,400	324,500
Total	489,720	409,420
India rubber, worked:		
Austria-Hungary	12,100	10,340
France	31,240	37,840
Germany	142,340	189,640
Great Britain	49,060	65,780
Switzerland	11,000	13,860
Other countries	17,820	19,140
Total	263,560	336,600
Hats, felt and others:		
Austria-Hungary	59	47
France	33	44
Germany	20	38
Great Britain	286	205
Switzerland	1	3
Other countries	1	2
Total	400	339
Artificial flowers:		
Austria-Hungary	3,027	5,066
France	6,193	6,985
Germany	8,362	8,624
Other countries	129	611
Total	17,611	21,286

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES AND ARTICLES.

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
SPIRITS, WINES, AND OILS.		
Wine in casks:		
Austria-Hungary	9,314,854	9,957,531
France	553,803	427,456
Germany	1,681,075	1,556,601
Great Britain	685,418	293,415
Malta	1,300,998	1,080,802
Switzerland	3,097,517	2,797,251
African countries	1,204,560	764,731
America, North	256,520	463,469
America, South and Central	5,682,631	4,110,505
Other countries	347,966	267,638
Total	24,125,642	21,719,439

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
SPIRITS, WINES, AND OILS—continued.		
Wine in bottles:		
France..... hundreds..	1,055	985
African countries..... do..	1,389	2,432
America, North..... do..	4,771	4,349
America, South and Central..... do..	7,258	7,213
Other countries..... do..	2,325	2,381
Total	16,824	17,360
Alcohol in casks:		
Austria-Hungary..... gallons..	1,875	1,214
France..... do..	10,220	17,471
Switzerland..... do..	6,577	2,879
America, South and Central..... do..	5,968	10,669
Other countries..... do..	3,936	7,239
Total	28,576	39,472
Olive oil:		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds..	6,502,100	6,389,020
France..... do..	10,443,400	20,438,220
Germany..... do..	4,780,380	6,595,480
Great Britain..... do..	5,454,680	9,568,240
Malta..... do..	858,240	1,266,540
Holland..... do..	2,380,820	4,887,320
Russia..... do..	8,928,080	7,086,320
Switzerland..... do..	1,299,760	1,615,900
America, North..... do..	5,213,560	4,745,400
America, South and Central..... do..	6,262,300	10,074,480
Other countries..... do..	2,458,280	3,678,400
Total	54,557,580	76,125,280
Essence of orange:		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds..	94,063	118,914
France..... do..	78,027	50,534
Germany..... do..	29,635	40,528
Great Britain..... do..	158,485	250,958
Holland..... do..	7,405	5,315
Egypt..... do..	3,841	4,492
North America..... do..	233,943	217,038
Other countries..... do..	20,394	77,446
Total	624,793	765,225
GROCERIES, SPICES, AND TOBACCO.		
Sweetmeats and preserves:		
France..... pounds..	9,240	19,140
Germany..... do..	70,820	74,140
Great Britain..... do..	128,480	66,440
Holland..... do..	1,009,580	570,240
America, North..... do..	131,240	109,780
Other countries..... do..	84,360	136,840
Total	1,433,520	976,580
Spices not mentioned:		
France..... pounds..	27,940	27,280
Great Britain..... do..	468,480	674,520
America, North..... do..	87,340	54,120
America, South and Central..... do..	687,040	407,880
Other countries..... do..	180,900	378,180
Total	1,382,700	1,541,980
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ROSINS, AND PERFUMERY.		
Boracic acid:		
Great Britain..... pounds..	951,940	1,620,740
America, North..... do..	419,540	126,160
Other countries..... do..	614,580	567,820
Total		
Alkaloids:		
Great Britain..... pounds..	48	61
Greece..... do..	257	77
Turkey..... do..	756	840

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, RESINS, AND PERFUMERY—continued.		
Alkaloids—Continued.		
America, North.....pounds.....		37
America, Central and South.....do.....	145	605
Other countries.....do.....	213	517
Total.....	1,419	1,937
Sea salt and rock salt:		
Great Britain.....tons.....		1,170
Russia.....do.....		6,518
Sweden and Norway.....do.....	72,584	83,955
Turkey.....do.....	787	2,398
America, North.....do.....	24,006	582
America, Central and South.....do.....	7,765	15,759
Other countries.....do.....	2,041	4,060
Total.....	117,183	115,042
Tartrate and dregs of wine:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	1,490,160	1,992,100
France.....do.....	354,200	804,760
Germany.....do.....	1,439,460	1,058,200
Great Britain.....do.....	7,772,380	6,387,380
Holland.....do.....	1,890,180	1,416,800
America, North.....do.....	6,793,160	6,765,440
Other countries.....do.....	926,600	703,340
Total.....	20,160,140	19,008,020
Matches of wood and wax:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	134,640	525,140
France.....do.....	115,280	84,700
Greece.....do.....		16,060
Tunis.....do.....		204,180
Tripoli.....do.....	288,200	11,440
America, Central and South.....do.....	359,040	288,860
Other countries.....do.....	1,222,980	959,640
Total.....	2,125,140	2,090,000
Orange juice:		
France.....pounds.....	2,233,220	2,113,540
Great Britain.....do.....	3,744,400	3,770,800
Russia.....do.....		110,220
America, North.....do.....	308,500	749,820
Other countries.....do.....	307,340	179,960
Total.....	6,587,460	6,923,340
Juice of licorice, aloe, etc.:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	26,300	84,920
Belgium.....do.....	156,860	87,560
France.....do.....	118,140	137,500
Germany.....do.....	105,380	212,740
Great Britain.....do.....	402,820	357,060
Holland.....do.....		327,800
Other countries.....do.....	584,540	169,840
Total.....	1,404,040	1,377,420
Soap:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	77,660	87,120
Great Britain.....do.....	1,381,280	1,170,620
Switzerland.....do.....	99,660	106,260
Erythra (Italian colony).....do.....		319,660
Other African countries.....do.....		93,920
America, North.....do.....	975,040	605,600
America, South and Central.....do.....	280,260	586,540
Other countries.....do.....	315,260	175,780
Total.....	3,110,160	2,947,560
COLOURS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.		
Woods, leaves, roots, etc., for dyeing and tanning:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	959,640	1,336,500
France.....do.....	12,397,000	13,046,220
Germany.....do.....	3,553,880	2,918,520
Great Britain.....do.....	17,180,280	16,024,800

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
COLORES, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—continued.		
Woods, leaves, roots, etc., for dyeing and tanning—Continued.		
Holland.....pounds..	1,987,040	1,000,120
America, North.....do..	7,018,680	4,878,720
Other countries.....do..	1,658,040	4,154,280
Total.....	44,752,840	43,350,140
HEMP, FLAX, JUTE, ETC.		
Hemp, raw:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	2,830,760	2,963,400
Belgium.....do..	1,218,160	1,906,740
France.....do..	7,576,800	9,273,440
Germany.....do..	13,530,220	10,898,960
Great Britain.....do..	14,237,740	17,345,680
Spain.....do..	2,976,800	2,655,840
Switzerland.....do..	1,822,420	1,192,400
Other countries.....do..	3,239,940	4,128,960
Total.....	46,939,640	49,865,420
Hemp, flax, and jute, carded:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	439,560	550,440
France.....do..	1,009,140	1,031,360
Great Britain.....do..	199,320	322,960
Other countries.....do..	1,057,100	1,729,420
Total.....	2,705,120	3,634,180
Cordage and ropes:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	208,780	286,440
France.....do..	150,480	207,240
America, South and Central.....do..	409,860	815,960
Other countries.....do..	1,261,700	1,649,780
Total.....	2,030,820	2,959,440
Hemp, flax, and jute, woven:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	282,260	355,740
Belgium.....do..	365,420	577,940
France.....do..	897,820	1,839,880
Germany.....do..	208,040	390,960
Great Britain.....do..	616,440	834,620
Switzerland.....do..	181,780	82,500
Other countries.....do..	305,140	497,860
Total.....	2,891,900	4,088,480
COTTON.		
Textures and other manufactures of cotton:		
Turkey.....pounds..	841,720	478,280
African countries.....do..	155,760	268,620
America, South and Central.....do..	3,617,680	4,196,940
Other countries.....do..	478,060	916,960
Total.....	5,093,220	5,860,800
WOOL, HAIR, ETC.		
Wool, natural:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	359,480	78,100
France.....do..	233,420	656,280
Great Britain.....do..	97,240	183,720
Switzerland.....do..	812,240	406,340
Other countries.....do..	2,399,320	1,380,720
Total.....	3,901,700	2,714,140
Tissues of wool:		
America, Central and South.....pounds..	134,200	137,720
Other countries.....do..	133,760	136,620
Total.....	267,960	274,340
SILK.		
Cocoons:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	198,449	233,200
Switzerland.....do..	91,520	45,320
Other countries.....do..	4,180	210,220
Total.....	294,149	388,740

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
SILK—continued.		
Silk, drawn, raw:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	339,900	340,560
France.....do.....	772,860	1,263,460
Germany.....do.....	1,703,900	1,739,540
Great Britain.....do.....	66,000	46,640
Switzerland.....do.....	2,238,060	1,928,520
Other countries.....do.....	700,980	455,400
Total	5,881,700	5,774,120
Waste silk, raw:		
France.....pounds..	580,800	2,020,920
Germany.....do.....	94,160	292,380
Switzerland.....do.....	284,020	336,380
America, North.....do.....	.....	92,180
Other countries.....do.....	111,760	67,980
Total	1,070,740	2,820,840
Waste silk, worked:		
France.....pounds..	226,380	69,300
Germany.....do.....	128,920	99,220
Switzerland.....do.....	345,400	125,840
Other countries.....do.....	236,500	374,020
Total	937,200	668,380
Silk thread:		
France.....pounds..	237	1,284
Malta.....do.....	57	.....
Switzerland.....do.....	154	99
Other countries.....do.....	4,974	673
Total	5,422	2,056
Textures and manufactures of silk:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	22,690	32,206
Belgium.....do.....	2,090	510
France.....do.....	8,104	11,521
Germany.....do.....	44,501	28,760
Great Britain.....do.....	80,487	158,404
Malta.....do.....	6,646	5,240
Switzerland.....do.....	123,074	117,546
Turkey.....do.....	43,894	33,077
African countries.....do.....	18,948	17,974
America, North.....do.....	44,418	77,697
America, Central and South.....do.....	17,987	26,034
Other countries.....do.....	22,550	10,456
Total	435,404	525,430
WOOD, STRAW, ETC.		
Charcoal:		
France.....tons..	521	919
Malta.....do.....	971	3,345
Spain.....do.....	17,091	23,467
Other countries.....do.....	2,307	467
Total	20,890	28,198
Wood for fuel:		
Austria-Hungary.....tons..	957	1,441
France.....do.....	1,565	1,595
Malta.....do.....	2,828	1,831
Switzerland.....do.....	1,948	2,170
Other countries.....do.....	145	69
Total	7,441	7,106
Timber for building:		
Austria-Hungary.....tons..	3,061	2,169
France.....do.....	1,846	2,722
Greece.....do.....	1,287	847
Spain.....do.....	6,035	7,355
African countries.....do.....	2,784	2,756
Other countries.....do.....	4,906	5,879
Total	19,919	21,728

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
WOOD, STRAW, ETC.—continued.		
Staves and hoops:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	231,000	209,440
France do..	642,400	854,080
Greece do..	298,520	265,980
Malta do..	4,400	122,280
Other countries do..	158,400	297,440
Total	1,324,400	1,747,900
Roots for brushes:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	1,217,920	1,190,420
France do..	990,880	1,390,400
Germany do..	751,740	564,740
Great Britain do..	258,720	299,880
Malta do..	146,300	93,500
Switzerland do..	792,680	785,620
Other countries do..	253,440	280,060
Total	4,411,680	4,604,600
Furniture:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	159,840	231,440
France do..	306,020	235,400
Germany do..	106,820	70,340
Switzerland do..	243,320	255,640
African countries do..	266,320	342,980
America, Central and South do..	70,400	61,820
Other countries do..	370,280	347,600
Total	1,521,080	1,551,220
Utensils and works of wood:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	237,880	226,600
France do..	4,309,420	3,300,440
Germany do..	115,940	110,000
Switzerland do..	362,000	366,980
African countries do..	365,880	256,740
America, Central and South do..	242,000	598,400
Other countries do..	730,400	694,980
Total	6,357,500	5,554,120
Basket work and mats:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	423,780	340,780
Other countries do..	415,580	617,540
Total	844,360	958,320
Braid of straw and bark for hats:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	64,240	60,280
France do..	116,160	373,780
Germany do..	68,420	68,900
Switzerland do..	578,400	477,730
Other countries do..	790,680	994,840
Total	1,615,900	1,993,800
Straw hats:		
Austria-Hungary hundred..	493	472
Belgium do..	155	65
France do..	577	713
Germany do..	923	1,000
Great Britain do..	6,920	2,774
Greece do..	1,166	1,054
Switzerland do..	2,870	1,114
America, North do..	15,752	17,163
Other countries do..	1,030	2,216
Total	29,891	26,571
White paper:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	647,480	418,660
France do..	187,720	265,980
Germany do..	28,160	76,780
Turkey do..	280,120	809,540
African countries do..	632,820	383,240
America, North do..	70,400	44,660
America, Central and South do..	1,785,580	2,121,240
Other countries do..	179,740	284,400
Total	3,811,500	4,212,500

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
WOOD, STRAW, ETC.—continued.		
Paper for packing:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	495,880	440,880
Malta.....do.	358,400	281,180
Turkey.....do.	658,020	755,920
Egypt.....do.	1,956,900	1,915,540
America, Central and South.....do.	759,220	1,117,600
Other countries.....do.	428,140	270,600
Total.....	4,652,560	4,781,700
Works of paper and pasteboard:		
America, Central and South.....pounds..	68,200	125,840
Other countries.....do.	44,000	42,900
Total.....	112,200	168,740
HIDES.		
Raw hides:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	1,845,140	1,870,000
France.....do.	980,320	1,252,020
Germany.....do.	1,117,160	1,244,540
Great Britain.....do.	7,661,280	4,602,180
Switzerland.....do.	237,820	248,600
Other countries.....do.	853,820	111,780
Total.....	12,915,540	9,329,100
Kid gloves:		
France.....100 pair..	1,041	186
Germany.....do.	611	316
Great Britain.....do.	1,569	4,547
Switzerland.....do.	1,357	840
America, North.....do.	1,222	3,848
Other countries.....do.	308	494
Total.....	6,108	10,211
MINERALS AND METALS.		
Minerals of all sorts:		
Belgium.....tons.	32,050	47,777
France.....do.	9,484	9,821
Great Britain.....do.	88,881	136,433
America, North.....do.		
Other countries.....do.	8,554	3,500
Total.....	133,969	197,591
Silver, raw and worked:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	906	5,416
France.....do.	9,240	11,991
Great Britain.....do.		
Switzerland.....do.	1,826	6,424
Other countries.....do.	16,904	4,826
Total.....	28,877	28,657
STONE, EARTH, POTTERY, AND GLASS.		
Marble, raw:		
France.....tons.	8,237	9,866
Germany.....do.	4,382	5,419
Great Britain.....do.	2,886	5,328
Holland.....do.	1,449	623
Switzerland.....do.	1,157	1,163
America, North.....do.	11,528	10,237
Other countries.....do.	6,510	8,203
Total.....	36,158	41,098
Marble, worked:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds..	3,387,580	2,742,080
Belgium.....do.	616,000	454,520
France.....do.	1,109,020	1,037,300
Great Britain.....do.	17,530,200	21,420,520
Russia.....do.	1,516,900	1,668,480
Spain.....do.	653,400	216,920
Turkey.....do.	5,444,560	4,907,100
African countries.....do.	5,559,400	6,305,880
America, North.....do.	21,814,760	24,711,720
America, Central and South.....do.	1,921,480	3,259,300
Other countries.....do.	4,774,220	8,245,600
Total.....	64,333,500	74,969,400

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
STONE, EARTH, POTTERY, AND GLASS—continued.		
Chalk, lime, etc.:		
Austria-Hungary	tons 6,181	7,442
Belgium	do. 333	389
France	do. 3,939	5,885
Germany	do. 2,725	2,584
Great Britain	do. 763	1,973
Russia	do. 1,071	396
Switzerland	do. 1,097	3,722
America, North	do. 949	2,333
America, Central and South	do. 599	2,205
Other countries	do. 1,271	715
Total	19,498	26,654
Cement and pressed lime:		
Greece	tons	83
Switzerland	do. 983	584
Turkey	do. 187	.....
African countries	do. 303	140
America, Central and South	do. 132	27
Other countries	do. 875	469
Total	1,830	1,203
Bricks, tiles, etc.:		
Austria-Hungary	tons 39,610	59,524
Switzerland	do. 1,307	1,920
Turkey	do. 55	183
African countries	do. 813	1,441
America, Central and South	do. 132	.....
Other countries	do. 310	366
Total	42,227	63,433
Sulphur, raw or refined:		
Austria-Hungary	tons 9,822	10,684
Belgium	do. 2,867	8,853
France	do. 40,888	37,941
Germany	do. 9,001	7,517
Great Britain	do. 14,792	14,609
Greece	do. 11,115	13,020
Holland	do. 2,282	1,177
Portugal	do. 7,119	11,168
Russia	do. 10,045	7,995
Spain	do. 11,719	8,214
Sweden and Norway	do. 3,097	7,640
Turkey	do. 5,068	5,960
America, North	do. 37,510	68,225
America, Central and South	do. 1,988	1,589
Other countries	do. 5,343	6,267
Total	172,676	205,856
Terra cottes:		
Austria-Hungary	pounds 254,760	346,720
Greece	do. 1,320	2,200
Turkey	do. 135,520	96,360
Tunis	do.	729,740
Tripoli	do.	2,200
Other countries of Africa	do. 1,176,560	429,660
America, Central and South	do. 130,240	156,420
Other countries	do. 526,900	596,640
Total	2,225,300	2,359,940
Glass, crystal and enamel:		
Austria-Hungary	pounds 616,660	520,520
France	do. 1,358,060	1,780,900
Great Britain	do. 788,700	1,089,940
Asia, British colonies	do. 1,099,200	1,167,700
Other countries	do. 948,640	818,400
Total	4,781,260	5,327,520
CEREALS, FLOUR, VEGETABLES, ETC.		
Grain and oats:		
Austria-Hungary	tons 2,112	1,949
France	do. 221	128

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
CEREALS, FLOUR, VEGETABLES, ETC.—continued.		
Grain and oats—Continued.		
Great Britain..... tons..	1,254	5
Malta..... do..	2,101	1,464
Portugal..... do..	3,829	2,388
Spain..... do..	5,418	1,121
Switzerland..... do..	1,520	1,343
America, North..... do..	78	64
Other countries..... do..	958	394
Total.....	17,491	8,866
Chestnuts:		
Austria-Hungary..... tons..	94	123
France..... do..	499	226
Germany..... do..	151	160
Switzerland..... do..	222	283
Other countries..... do..	492	770
Total.....	1,468	1,662
Rice:		
Austria-Hungary..... tons..	6,344	5,664
France..... do..	1,514	2,109
Switzerland..... do..	1,974	2,051
America, Central and South..... do..	5,884	5,529
Other countries..... do..	3,395	3,143
Total.....	19,111	18,496
Flour:		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds..	1,432,860	692,240
France..... do..	863,000	337,040
Germany..... do..	5,280	50,600
Great Britain..... do..	39,000	55,660
Switzerland..... do..	4,712,180	2,414,940
African countries..... do..		6,011,280
Other countries..... do..	4,565,000	2,534,920
Total.....	11,117,920	12,376,960
Bran:		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds..	3,138,080	2,912,360
France..... do..	206,800	2,590,960
Germany..... do..	43,580	841,060
Switzerland..... do..	330,000	447,700
African countries..... do..		1,100
Other countries..... do..	14,520	274,780
Total.....	3,732,960	7,076,960
Paste of wheat:		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds..	480,260	595,980
France..... do..	260,260	141,900
Germany..... do..	429,440	827,900
Great Britain..... do..	1,879,020	1,814,780
Switzerland..... do..	275,000	155,760
Turkey..... do..		82,500
Egypt..... do..		1,043,460
Other countries of Africa..... do..	964,700	889,240
America, North..... do..	3,223,220	6,018,180
America, Central and South..... do..	1,198,560	577,500
Other countries..... do..	1,105,940	1,132,580
Total.....	9,816,400	13,372,260
Green fruit:		
Austria-Hungary..... pounds..	37,500,520	52,651,280
Belgium..... do..	1,964,380	2,345,960
Denmark..... do..	1,003,200	534,600
France..... do..	1,465,200	1,304,880
Germany..... do..	16,627,160	20,475,180
Great Britain..... do..	43,899,460	55,974,160
Holland..... do..	5,177,280	930,820
Russia..... do..	21,325,430	28,174,140
Sweden and Norway..... do..	2,499,880	3,007,840
Turkey..... do..	8,597,600	7,768,420
America, North..... do..	164,090,200	173,817,380
Other countries..... do..	5,001,040	6,269,340
Total.....	319,151,360	348,153,520

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
CEREALS, FLOUR, VEGETABLES, ETC.—continued.		
Fresh fruits:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	2,477,640	1,347,500
France do ..	1,833,040	2,075,480
Germany do ..	3,487,880	2,161,280
Switzerland do ..	380,820	157,080
Countries of Africa do ..	486,420	240,680
Other countries do ..	356,600	262,460
Total	9,024,400	6,244,480
Dried fruits:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	568,414	6,576,460
Belgium do ..	286,440	517,000
Denmark do ..	126,500	113,520
France do ..	1,179,640	1,381,820
Germany do ..	3,179,220	2,760,340
Great Britain do ..	1,243,000	888,680
Holland do ..	688,820	724,240
America, North do ..	954,580	1,736,800
America, Central and South do ..	981,260	1,281,720
Other countries do ..	986,280	1,176,500
Total	15,259,860	17,257,240
Legumes and vegetables, prepared:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	116,380	53,100
Great Britain do ..	1,172,820	3,409,120
Malta do ..	240,020	84,160
America, North do ..	78,100	188,540
America, Central and South do ..	239,140	311,520
Other countries do ..	161,940	301,400
Total	2,028,400	4,360,840
Oleaginous seeds:		
France pounds ..	3,740	6,380
Great Britain do ..	321,200	8,800
Malta do ..	375,760	67,320
America, North do ..	12,100	23,320
Other countries do ..	497,860	61,160
Total	1,210,660	166,980
Seeds, nonoleaginous:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	1,131,020	731,720
France do ..	170,280	125,180
Germany do ..	2,442,880	1,625,020
Switzerland do ..	834,480	739,200
America, North do ..	242,660	529,980
Other countries do ..	156,420	94,600
Total	4,977,720	3,846,700
Cakes of nuts:		
France pounds ..	5,649,600	694,100
Germany do ..	3,315,620	286,000
Switzerland do ..	2,348,060	2,810,060
Other countries do ..	43,340	70,180
Total	11,356,620	3,860,340
Vegetable products:		
Austria-Hungary pounds ..	13,980,780	24,951,740
Belgium do ..	998,800	236,280
France do ..	3,926,560	3,505,260
Germany do ..	10,801,560	15,314,200
Great Britain do ..	1,049,400	1,975,380
Holland do ..	758,340	587,180
Switzerland do ..	4,321,680	10,402,320
America, North do ..	853,980	281,820
America, Central and South do ..	44,660	138,820
Other countries do ..	106,160	1,244,540
Total	36,340,920	53,687,540
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.		
Oxen:		
Austria-Hungary number ..	1,584	1,898
France do ..	1,544	969

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—continued.		
Oxen—Continued.		
Switzerland.....number.....	11,919	14,858
Other countries.....do.....	182	670
Total.....	15,209	17,896
Sheep and goats:		
France.....number.....	5,100	5,452
Switzerland.....do.....	6,983	19,518
Other countries.....do.....	683	2,619
Total.....	12,876	27,589
Swine:		
Austria-Hungary.....number.....	2,875	1,217
France.....do.....	39	150
Germany.....do.....	80	80
Great Britain.....do.....		66
Switzerland.....do.....	15,023	20,013
Other countries.....do.....	111	
Total.....	18,128	31,526
Fresh meat:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	166,960	200,200
France.....do.....	372,020	309,100
Switzerland.....do.....	319,440	172,920
Other countries.....do.....	1,960	1,320
Total.....	860,420	683,540
Salted or smoked:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	123,960	109,120
France.....do.....	581,240	678,200
Switzerland.....do.....	871,360	363,000
America, Central and South.....do.....	372,240	309,960
Other countries.....do.....	271,480	426,260
Total.....	1,609,300	1,441,660
Fowls:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	563,340	603,900
France.....do.....	2,798,400	3,115,200
Germany.....do.....	3,127,740	2,956,860
Switzerland.....do.....	1,101,480	867,120
Other countries.....do.....	764,500	1,027,620
Total.....	8,391,460	8,670,200
Fish, fresh, of all kinds:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	466,200	596,520
France.....do.....	344,750	357,940
Other countries.....do.....	140,800	148,440
Total.....	971,740	1,087,900
Fish, prepared:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	295,660	322,960
Great Britain.....do.....	520,060	457,160
Greece.....do.....	63,360	51,040
Malta.....do.....	145,200	80,960
Turkey.....do.....	16,060	93,720
America, Central and South.....do.....	247,280	172,700
Other countries.....do.....	239,140	248,360
Total.....	1,528,600	1,426,920
Butter:		
Austria-Hungary.....pounds.....	150,260	87,340
France.....do.....	1,401,620	1,404,920
Germany.....do.....	48,840	27,940
Great Britain.....do.....	2,354,880	2,993,680
Switzerland.....do.....	707,740	469,480
Asia, British colonies.....do.....	22,440	1,980
America, Central and South.....do.....	239,800	243,980
Other countries.....do.....	197,120	316,140
Total.....	5,122,700	5,245,460

Articles and quantities exported from Italy, and whither exported during the six months ended June 30, 1895 and 1896—Continued.

Articles and countries of destination.	Quantities.	
	1895.	1896.
ANIMALS, AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—continued.		
Fat of all kinds:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	117, 480	55, 220
France do..	205, 040	273, 240
Switzerland do..	148, 300	106, 920
Other countries do..	58, 880	89, 760
Total	524, 700	525, 140
Cheese:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	1, 050, 940	1, 243, 880
France do..	893, 420	812, 460
Germany do..	111, 980	92, 620
Great Britain do..	2, 723, 820	2, 323, 200
Switzerland do..	629, 420	890, 500
Countries of Africa do..	360, 140	566, 500
America, North do..	849, 860	1, 088, 780
America, South and Central do..	1, 055, 560	1, 507, 000
Other countries do..	809, 540	463, 760
Total	7, 964, 680	8, 488, 700
Eggs of fowls:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	702, 020	688, 220
Belgium do..	4, 265, 580	3, 873, 980
France do..	3, 106, 620	2, 773, 100
Germany do..	6, 788, 320	7, 479, 500
Great Britain do..	12, 697, 960	12, 675, 080
Holland do..	129, 800	623, 920
Switzerland do..	4, 054, 380	4, 793, 560
Other countries do..	181, 060	140, 140
Total	31, 925, 740	33, 041, 580
Corals, worked:		
Austria-Hungary pounds..	27, 810	6, 637
France do..	2, 893	4, 230
Switzerland do..	8, 416	2, 765
Asia, British colonies do..	68, 219	78, 975
Other countries of Asia do..	3, 808	2, 845
Countries of Africa do..	20, 614	7, 913
Other countries do..	4, 386	17, 556
Total	125, 646	120, 431
Manure:		
Austria-Hungary tons..	1, 715	3, 505
France do..	519	607
Malta do..	187	66
Switzerland do..	321	256
Other countries do..	393	493
Total	3, 135	3, 135

ROME, September 28, 1896.

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General.

PUBLIC DEBT OF ITALY.

I have the honor to forward a tabulated statement of the debt of Italy, showing name of loan, rate, interest periods, maturity, mode of extinction of each loan, and amount outstanding March 31, 1896. These figures are taken from the *Annuario Statistico*, published by the bureau of statistics. The amounts in these tables are given in lires (19.3 cents).

ROME, August 12, 1896.

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General.

Public debt of Italy.

Name of loan and rate.	Interest periods.	Matu- rity.	Mode of extinction of each loan.	Amount outstanding Mar. 31, 1896.	
				In interest.	In capital.
PART I.—Loans administered by the Direzione Generale of the Public Debt. Great Book.					
Consols:					
5 per cent	Jan. 1 and July 1.....			<i>Lire.</i> 414,627,781.18	<i>Lire.</i> 8,292,555,623.60
3 per cent	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1.....			4,885,998.50	162,866,616.67
4.50 per cent net, exempt from any tax whatever, either past or future. ^a	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, and Oct. 1.....			39,859,974.42	885,777,209.33
4 per cent net, exempt from any tax whatever, either past or future.....	Jan. 1 and July 1.....			2,092,688.00	52,317,200.00
				<u>6,461,466,442.10</u>	<u>9,393,516,649.60</u>
Interests to be entered in the Great Book.					
Consols:					
5 per cent, law of Sept. 3, 1868, No. 4580 (5 per cent loans).....	Jan. 1 and July 1.....			283,187.82	5,263,756.40
5 per cent, law of June 29, 1871, No. 339 (5 per cent loans).....	do			78,183.98	1,563,679.60
3 per cent, law of Sept. 3, 1868, No. 4580	do			74.76	1,809.00
				<u>341,446.56</u>	<u>6,829,305.00</u>
Interest in the name of the Holy See.					
Perpetual and inalienable interest created by law of May 13, 1871, No. 214 <i>c</i>	Anticipated monthly payments.			3,225,000.00	64,500,000.00
Loans separately included in the Great Book.					
Tuscany, 5 per cent, Feb. 10, 1861 (Maremmiana R. R.).....	Jan. 1 and July 1.....	1869	Annual extraction by lot	2,092,250.00	41,845,000.00
Modena, 3 per cent, Oct. 3, 1858	Feb. 8 and Aug. 8	1866	Not redeemable	13,963.87	465,445.70
Parma, 5 per cent, June 15, 1857	Mar. 23 and Sept. 23	1866	Purchase at market rate	13,066.84	273,686.80
Roma:					
* 5 per cent, Aug. 10, 1857 (Rothechild).....	June 1 and Dec. 1.....	1866	Purchase at market rate as long as bonds are below par; extracted by lot when above par.	164,750.00	3,395,000.00
* 5 per cent, Apr. 18, 1860, and Mar. 26, 1864 (Catholic loans).....	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1.....	1907	Annual extraction by lot	991,341.78	19,828,835.60
Kingdom of Italy:	do	1940	Purchase at market rate	1,064,375.00	33,887,500.00
5 per cent, bonds of the public worship fund—					
First category.....	do		Face value reimbursed by accept- ing in payment the amounts re- alized from the sale of property	1,466,010.00	29,320,200.00
Second category	do	1911	Same as above and by annual ex- traction by lot.	2,455,670.00	69,113,400.00
* 5 per cent, bonds of the Novara R. R.	do	1917	Annual extraction by lot	151,248.00	3,024,960.00

Bonds of the Cuneo R. R.—	Jan. 1 and July 1.....	1916	Half-yearly extractions by lot.....	140,340.00	2,908,800.00
	do	1948	do	204,105.00	6,903,500.00
* 5 per cent, first issue.....	do	1961	Annual extraction by lot.....	3,650,160.00	121,672,000.00
* 3 per cent, second issue.....	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1.....			14,037,909.99	332,334,578.10
* 3 per cent, bonds of the Vittorio Emanuele R. R.....					
<i>Divers accounts.</i>					
Bonds:	Jan. 1 and July 1.....	1944	Annual extraction by lot.....	228,830.00	7,661,000.00
* 3 per cent, Torino-Sarona-Aqui R. R.....	do	1906	do	80,867.50	619,750.00
* 5 per cent, Genova-Voltri R. R.....	do	1915	do	2,351,730.00	29,195,500.00
6 per cent, Cavour canale.....	do	1916	do	1,168,450.00	23,369,000.00
* 5 per cent, Udine-Pontebba R. R.....	do	1928	do	879,500.00	7,590,000.00
* 5 per cent, for the first series of the Tiber embankment works.....	do	1931	do	190,300.00	3,906,000.00
* 5 per cent, for the second series of the Tiber embankment works (issue of 1931).....	do	1932	do	192,300.00	3,844,000.00
* 5 per cent, for the second series of the Tiber embankment works (issue of 1932).....	do	1934	do	190,375.00	3,811,500.00
* 5 per cent, for the second series of the "Tiber embankment" works (issue 1933).....	do	1936	do	190,375.00	3,811,500.00
* 5 per cent, for the second series of the "Tiber embankment" works (issue 1934).....	do	1936	do	190,375.00	3,811,500.00
* 5 per cent, for the second series of the "Tiber embankment" works (issue 1935).....	do	1937	do	371,075.00	7,421,500.00
* 5 per cent, for the third series of the "Tiber embankment" works (first and second quota).....	do	1938	do	244,450.00	4,889,000.00
* 5 per cent, for the third series of the "Tiber embankment" works (third quota).....	do				

a The bonds of the 4.50 per cent net "consols" can not be converted prior to June 30, 1900 (art. 18 of the law of Aug. 8, 1898, No. 486).

b The bonds "consols" are divided in the following categories of inscription:

Description.	Number of bonds.				Amount of interest.			
	5 per cent.	3 per cent.	4.50 per cent net.	4 per cent net.	5 per cent.	3 per cent.	4.50 per cent net.	4 per cent net.
Bonds bearing owner's name.....	428,820	15,704	14,279	573	171,359,405.00	3,113,832.00	39,569,432.00	1,264,016
Bonds to bearer.....	1,865,263	22,633	6,793	6,902	240,799,745.00	1,766,333.00	160,515.00	630,844
Mixed bonds.....	8,807	30	55	55	2,418,640.00	5,145.00	75.00	8,328
Temporary assignments bearing owner's name.....	24,910	983	13,734		47,984.25	1,127.61	20,938.63	
Temporary assignments to bearer.....	1,570	92	10		2,003.92	105.89	15.80	
	2,328,070	39,527	34,822	7,530	414,637,761.18	4,885,998.50	39,859,974.42	2,092,683
	2,409,949				461,466,442.10			

c The Holy See has not accepted this income, d Date fixed for extraction is approximate. e Each bond extracted by lot is paid at par plus premium of 100 lire.

Public debt of Italy—Continued.

Name of loan and rate.	Interest periods.	Maturity.	Mode of extinction of each loan.	Amount outstanding Mar. 31, 1896.	
				In interest.	In capital.
<i>Divers accounts—Continued.</i>					
Bonds—Continued.				<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
5 per cent, for the third series of the "Tiber embankment" works (fourth quota).	Jan. 1 and July 1.....	1938	Annual extraction by lot.....	252,125.00	5,042,500.00
* 5 per cent, for the third series of the "Tiber embankment" works (fifth quota).	do.....	1939	do.....	247,975.00	4,959,500.00
* 5 per cent, in payment of the seventh "quota" of the third series of the "Tiber embankment" works and for the "quota" of the fiscal year 1894-95 of the fourth series.	do.....	1944	do.....	534,950.00	10,609,000.00
* Bonds:					
5 per cent, for loan for the improvements of the city of Rome (Series A).	do.....	1942	do.....	259,225.00	5,184,500.00
5 per cent, for the works for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city of Naples—					
Third series.....	do.....	1938	do.....	435,350.00	8,707,000.00
Fourth series.....	do.....	1938	do.....	430,000.00	8,600,000.00
Seventh series.....	do.....	1938	do.....	413,975.00	8,379,500.00
Eighth series.....	do.....	1938	do.....	482,750.00	9,635,000.00
* Bonds of the Roman R. R. Co.:					
3 per cent, of the Leghorn railroads—					
Series A.....	Jan. 2 and July 1.....	1933	do.....	275,055.00	9,168,500.00
Series B.....	do.....	1933	do.....	92,885.00	3,129,500.00
Series C.....	do.....	1933	do.....	925,650.00	30,855,000.00
Series D.....	do.....	1933	do.....	1,322,355.00	44,078,500.00
Series D'.....	do.....	1933	do.....	1,719,045.00	57,301,500.00
3 per cent, of the Lucca-Pistoia R. R.—					
Issue 1856.....	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1.....	1854	do.....	138,192.00	5,273,100.00
Issue 1858.....	do.....	1854	do.....	77,175.00	2,572,500.00
Issue 1860.....	do.....	1854	do.....	183,027.60	6,100,920.00
5 per cent, for the Central Tuscan R. R.—					
Series A.....	Jan. 1 and July 1.....	1834	do.....	278,875.30	66,577,500.00
Series B.....	do.....	1834	do.....	819,975.00	616,399,500.00
5 per cent, for the Asclano-Grosseto R. R. (Series C).....	do.....	1834	do.....	804,300.00	616,098,000.00
3 per cent, for the Roman railroads (common bonds).....	do.....	1834	do.....	861,995.00	28,386,500.00
Securities of the Monteforte R. R.:					
Preferred stock of the Cavalleriagrande-Era R. R.	Jan. 1.....	1904	do.....	24,150.00	1,207,500.00
* Bonds, 3 per cent, of Cavalleriagrande-Alessandria R. R.	Jan. 1 and July 1.....	1906	do.....	322,995.00	10,766,500.00
Common stock of the Bra-Cantalupo-Castagnole-Mortara R. R.	This stock pays neither interest nor dividend.	1901	Extinguishable by annual fixed amounts up to the end of 1895, and from 1897 by annual extraction by lot.	.....	11,333,500.00

* Bonds, 5 per cent, for the Tirreno R. R.: Series A..... Series B..... Series C..... Series D.....	Jan. 1 and July 1..... do..... do..... do.....	1944..... 1944..... 1944..... 1944.....	Annual extraction by lot..... do..... do..... do.....	1,651,300.00 1,733,250.00 2,498,300.00 2,850,000.00	33,026,000.00 34,665,000.00 40,966,000.00 50,000,000.00
Nonpaying capital of different kinds Divers assignments of Modena.....	Jan. 1..... Jan. 1 and July 1.....	..... .....	..... .....	1,420.83 1,121,676.53	47,300.93 d 22,433,530.60
* Perpetual debt of the communes of Sicily, 5 per cent. * Perpetual debt, 5 per cent, of the corporations of Sicily.....	Jan. 1, May 1, and Sept. 1..... Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1, and Sept. 1.....	..... .....	..... .....	1,273,342.62 107,315.66	d 25,466,832.40 d 3,577,188.67
* Interest, 3 per cent, assigned to the so-called legal creditors of the Neapolitan Provinces. * Interest, 3 per cent, to the creditors under the law of March 26, 1835, No. 3015.....	Jan. 1 and July 1..... .....	..... .....	Not redeemable.....	598,234.73	d 19,940,324.33
* Railroad 3 per cent bonds: Mediterranean R. R. system— Series A..... Series B..... Series C..... Series D..... Series E.....	do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	1985..... 1985..... 1985..... 1985..... 1985.....	Annual extraction by lot..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	4,701,330.00 4,807,085.00 4,012,800.00 1,335,780.00 3,039,570.00	156,711,000.00 160,236,500.00 133,760,000.00 44,524,000.00 101,319,000.00
Adriatic R. R. system— Series A..... Series B..... Series C..... Series D..... Series E.....	do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	1985..... 1985..... 1985..... 1985..... 1985.....	do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	4,702,530.00 2,898,705.00 3,218,280.00 1,078,245.00 3,096,875.00	156,751,000.00 96,623,500.00 107,276,000.00 35,941,500.00 103,232,500.00
Sicilian R. R. system— Series A..... Series B..... Series C..... Series D..... Series E.....	do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	1985..... 1985..... 1985..... 1985..... 1985.....	do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	1,048,755.00 1,241,460.00 1,962,610.00 314,250.00 161,850.00	34,958,500.00 41,352,000.00 32,087,000.00 10,475,000.00 5,395,000.00
Grand total of the loans administered by the direzione generale of the public debt. Grand total in United States currency.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	67,747,878.47 543,818,677.12	1,879,142,914.65 11,676,323,447.35
PART II.—Loans administered by the direzioni generali of the treasury. Redeemable loans: English loan, 3 per cent..... *Certificates issued to those damaged by the Bourbon troops in Sicily.....	May 1 and Nov. 1..... Apr. 1 and Oct. 1.....	1902..... 1984.....	Fixed annuity..... Purchase at market value if below par and extracted by lot when above par.	366,641.21 246,775.00	12,221,506.98 4,935,500.00

^a Each bond extracted by lot is paid at par plus premium of 200 lire.

^b The extractions will begin in 1909 and the reimbursements from July 1, 1899.
^c This debt is residue of extinct loans.
^d By art. 7 of the Exhibit L of the law of August 8, 1896, No. 496, the Government has been authorized to convert the shares of these loans into interest-bearing personal certificates at 4.50 per cent, not indorsable to bearer.

Public debt of Italy—Continued.

Name of loan and rate.	Interest periods.	Main- rity.	Mode of extinction of each loan.	Amount outstanding Mar. 31, 1896.	
				In interest.	In capital.
<i>Divers accounts—Continued.</i>					
Bonds—Continued.				<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
* 5 per cent, for the third series of the "Tiber embankment" works (fourth quota).	Jan. 1 and July 1	1938	Annual extraction by lot	252,125.00	5,042,500.00
* 5 per cent, for the third series of the "Tiber embankment" works (fifth quota).	do	1939	do	247,975.00	4,959,500.00
* 5 per cent, in payment of the seventh "quota" of the third series of the "Tiber embankment" works and for the "quota" of the fiscal year 1894-95 of the fourth series.	do	1944	do	534,950.00	10,699,000.00
* Bonds:					
5 per cent of loan for the improvements of the city of Rome (Series A).	do	1942	do	259,225.00	5,194,500.00
5 per cent, for the works for the improvement of the sanitary condi- tion of the city of Naples—					
Third series.	do	1938	do	435,350.00	8,707,000.00
Fourth series.	do	1938	do	430,000.00	8,600,000.00
Seventh series.	do	1938	do	413,975.00	8,279,500.00
Eighth series.	do	1938	do	452,750.00	9,655,000.00
* Bonds of the Roman R. R. Co.:					
3 per cent, of the Leghorn railroads—					
Series A.	Jan. 2 and July 1	1933	do	275,055.00	9,198,500.00
Series B.	do	1933	do	92,885.00	3,129,500.00
Series C.	do	1933	do	925,650.00	30,855,000.00
Series D.	do	1933	do	1,322,355.00	44,078,500.00
Series D.	do	1933	do	1,719,045.00	57,301,500.00
3 per cent, of the Lucina-Pistoia R. R.—					
Issue 1896	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1	1934	do	158,193.00	5,273,100.00
Issue 1898	do	1934	do	77,175.00	2,572,500.00
Issue 1900	do	1934	do	183,027.00	6,100,920.00
5 per cent, for the Central Tuscan R. R.—					
Series A.	Jan. 1 and July 1	1934	do	278,875.30	15,577,500.00
Series B.	do	1934	do	819,975.00	9,16,399,500.00
3 per cent, for the Asciano-Grosseto R. R. (Series C).	do	1934	do	894,500.00	9,16,086,000.00
3 per cent, for the Roman railroads (common bonds).	do	1934	do	851,995.00	25,396,500.00
Securities of the Montefratto R. R.:					
Preferred stock of the Cavallermaggiore-Era R. R.	Jan. 1	1934	do	24,150.00	1,297,500.00
* Bonds, 3 per cent, of Cavallermaggiore-Alessandria R. R.	Jan. 1 and July 1	1935	do	322,995.00	10,766,500.00
Common stock of the Bra-Cantalupo-Castagnole-Mortara R. R.	This stock pays neither interest nor dividend.	1931	Extinguishable by annual fixed amounts up to the end of 1895, and from 1897 by annual extrac- tion by lot.		11,353,500.00

* Bonds, 5 per cent, for the Tirreno R. R.:	Jan. 1 and July 1.	1944	Annual extraction by lot.	1,651,200.00	33,096,000.00
Series A.....	do.	1944	do.	1,733,250.00	34,665,000.00
Series B.....	do.	1944	do.	2,198,300.00	40,966,000.00
Series C.....	do.	1944	do.	2,500,000.00	50,000,000.00
Series D.....	do.	1944	do.	2,500,000.00	50,000,000.00
Non-paying capital of different kinds:					
* Dividend of Modena.....	Jan. 1 and July 1.			1,420.83	133,887.72
* Dividend of Reggio Emilia.....	Jan. 1 and July 1.			1,121,676.53	22,438,530.60
* Perpetual debt of the communes of Sicily, 5 per cent.	Jan. 1 and July 1.			1,273,842.62	25,466,852.40
* Perpetual debt, 5 per cent, of the corporations of Sicily.....	Jan. 1 and July 1.				
* Interest, 3 per cent, assigned to the so-called legal creditors of the Neapolitan Provinces.....	Jan. 1 and July 1.			107,315.66	2,136,315.66
* Interest, 3 per cent, to the creditors under the law of March 26, 1885, No. 3015.....	Jan. 1 and July 1.		Not redeemable.	598,224.73	11,964,494.73
* Railroad 3 per cent bonds:					
Mediterranean R. R. system—					
Series A.....	do.	1935	Annual extraction by lot.	4,701,330.00	156,711,000.00
Series B.....	do.	1935	do.	4,807,095.00	160,236,500.00
Series C.....	do.	1935	do.	4,012,800.00	133,760,000.00
Series D.....	do.	1935	do.	1,335,720.00	44,524,000.00
Series E.....	do.	1935	do.	3,039,570.00	101,319,000.00
Adriatic R. R. system—					
Series A.....	do.	1935	do.	4,702,530.00	156,751,000.00
Series B.....	do.	1935	do.	2,898,705.00	96,623,500.00
Series C.....	do.	1935	do.	3,218,280.00	107,276,000.00
Series D.....	do.	1935	do.	1,078,245.00	35,941,500.00
Series E.....	do.	1935	do.	3,096,975.00	103,232,500.00
Sicilian R. R. system—					
Series A.....	do.	1935	do.	1,048,755.00	34,958,500.00
Series B.....	do.	1935	do.	1,241,460.00	41,382,000.00
Series C.....	do.	1935	do.	1,062,610.00	32,087,000.00
Series D.....	do.	1935	do.	314,250.00	10,475,000.00
Series E.....	do.	1935	do.	161,850.00	5,395,000.00
Grand total of the loans administered by the direzione generale of the public debt.				67,747,878.47	1,879,142,914.65
Grand total in United States currency.....				543,818,677.12	11,676,323,447.35
PART II.—Loans administered by the direzioni generali of the treasury.					
Redeemable loans:					
* English loan, 3 per cent.....	May 1 and Nov. 1.....	1902	Fixed annuity.....	396,641.21	12,221,506.98
* Certificates issued to those damaged by the Bourbon troops in Sicily.	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1.....	1904	Purchase at market value if below par and extracted by lot when above par.	246,775.00	4,935,500.00

b Each bond extracted by lot is paid at par plus premium of 200 lire.

c The extractions will begin in 1899 and the reimbursements from July 1, 1899.

d This debt is residue of extinct loans.

e By art. 7 of the Exhibit L of the law of August 8, 1895, No. 496, the Government has been authorized to convert the shares of those loans into interest-bearing personal certificates at 4.50 per cent, not indorsable to bearer.

Public debt of Italy—Continued.

Name of loan and rate.	Interest periods.	Maturity.	Mode of extinction of each loan.	Amount outstanding Mar. 31, 1896.	
				In interest.	In capital.
PART II.— <i>Loans administered by the direzioni generali of the treasury—Continued.</i>					
Redeemable loans—Continued.				<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Annuity due to the South Austrian R. R. Co. for the purchase of the railways in upper Italy.	June 30 and Dec. 31...	1908	Fixed annuity	27, 276, 008. 50	2,398, 430, 340. 47
*Treasury bonds at long maturity		1904	Conversion into 4.50 per cent net consolidated rent or integral reimbursement by means of transfer into 4.50 per cent net consolidated rent (Art. 6, Exhibit L, of the law of August 8, 1885, No. 486).	9, 282, 197. 56	180, 000, 000. 00
Total of the loans administered by the direzioni generali of the treasury				37, 151, 627. 27	1, 198, 587, 847. 45
SUMMARY.					
Total of the loans administered by the direzioni generali of the public debt.....				543, 818, 677. 12	11, 676, 323, 447. 35
Total of the loans administered by the direzioni generali of the treasury				\$104, 987, 042. 76	\$2, 239, 530, 425. 34
				37, 151, 627. 27	1, 198, 587, 847. 45
				\$7, 170, 266. 99	\$230, 743, 353. 12
Grand total.....				580, 970, 304. 89	12, 871, 910, 794. 80
				\$112, 127, 268. 75	\$2, 484, 278, 783. 46

Besides the treasury bonds at long maturity the Government can issue ordinary treasury bonds viz. at a maturity of not less than three and not more than twelve months. These ordinary bonds were instituted by the law of April 4, 1856, No. 1569, with the special object of providing for temporary requirements which may occur during the fiscal year; therefore they unite with the other pecuniary means of the State to form the floating debt, of which they are even the largest portion. They bear the name of the owner, and are endorsable. According to art. 62 of the law of February 17, 1884, No. 2016, they can only be issued against payment of the corresponding amount to the State treasury, and the issue and limit of the amounts of them which may be kept in course in each fiscal year are fixed by the annual appropriation bill or by special laws. The rules regulating this branch of the service are established by art. 564 and others following it, in the rules for the carrying out of the aforesaid law, approved by royal decree of May 11, 1885, No. 3074. On March 31, 1896, there were in circulation ordinary bonds of the treasury for the amount of lire 285,025,000.

Interest is also paid abroad in gold on the following loans and bonds: Consols, 3, 4.50 and 5 per cent; bonds of the Marcma Railway; loan ex Pontificio, 1857 (Rothschild); loan ex Pontificio, 1860-1861; loan, ex Pontificio, 1866 (Blount); bonds of the Vittorio Emanuele Railway; bonds of the Torino Savona Ocque Railway; bonds of the Cavour Canal; bonds of the Leghorn Railway; bonds of the Lucina-Pistoia Railway; bonds of the Central Tuscan Railway; bonds of the Cavallermaggiore-Alessandria Railway.

By the law of July 22, 1894, No. 330 (Exhibit L), which created the new 4 and 4.50 per cent consols, and by the subsequent law of August 8, 1895, No. 486 (Exhibit L), was allowed the conversion of 5 and 3 per cent rents, as well as the greater portion of redeemable loans into new 4.50 per cent consols free of all present or future tax.

The redeemable loans for which the above-mentioned laws permitted the conversion into 4.50 per cent consols are marked in the above table with an asterisk (*).

a Including 3,120 certificates of 1,678,800 lire of capital and 83,940 lire of interest for the sinking fund provided for by art. 101, law of July 17, 1890, No. 4072.

COMMERCE OF ITALY IN 1896.¹

The *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, the Government organ, has recently published the following figures concerning the commerce of Italy for the year 1896:

Taking it all in all, the year's operations make a favorable showing both for Italy's manufactures and for her foreign exchanges. Comparing 1895 with 1896, we find that while there was an increase in the imports of raw material to supply Italian mills, there was a decrease in the imports of manufactured goods, and, on the other hand, an increase in the exports of Italian manufactured goods.

Imports.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase and decrease.
Raw materials	\$87, 306, 736	\$89, 617, 647	+\$2, 310, 910
Materials prepared for manufacture.....	46, 679, 538	44, 231, 418	— 2, 448, 120
Manufactured products.....	48, 301, 683	44, 345, 510	— 3, 956, 173
Food supplies.....	46, 874, 549	48, 786, 299	+ 1, 911, 750
Total.....	229, 162, 506	226, 980, 874	— 2, 181, 632

Exports.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase and decrease.
Raw materials	\$33, 751, 363	\$33, 881, 490	+ \$130, 127
Materials prepared for manufacture.....	71, 160, 874	64, 684, 969	— 6, 475, 905
Manufactured products	35, 623, 234	42, 538, 165	+ 6, 914, 931
Food supplies	59, 750, 468	61, 905, 559	+ 2, 155, 091
Total.....	200, 285, 939	203, 012, 183	+ 2, 726, 244

The above tables show that the difference between the imports and the exports fell from \$28,876,567 in 1895 to \$23,968,691 in 1896.

Cotton holds the first place among the raw materials imported: 1895, 236,418,160 pounds, valued at \$18,666,288; 1896, 248,049,120 pounds, valued at \$21,760,672; an increase of 11,630,960 pounds and \$3,094,384.

A notable increase in the imports of fertilizers occurred, nearly 9,000 tons more than in 1895, with an increased valuation of \$1,756,566.

The value of raw hides brought in was greater by \$7,141,000 than in 1895.

There was a slight falling off in the imports of coal, owing to the large stocks left over from 1895, viz: 1895, 4,304,787 tons, valued at \$16,616,478; 1896, 4,081,218 tons, valued at \$16,540,176; a decrease of 223,569 tons and \$76,302.

The increase in the imports of jute and animal hair reached about \$193,000 for each article, while the increase for mineral lead and slag reached nearly \$579,000.

Imports of rosin fell off \$2,700,000, and of tobacco more than 4,400,000 pounds and \$579,000, owing to the large supply on hand in warehouses.

There was a marked falling off in the imports of materials prepared for manufacture, which indicates that their preparation is now being done in Italy.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Decrease.
Silk thread.....	\$14, 327, 721	\$9, 896, 931	\$4, 428, 790
Silk waste.....	941, 178	694, 105	247, 073
Hides, tanned.....	2, 582, 105	2, 140, 775	221, 330
Linen thread.....	1, 967, 620	1, 847, 561	120, 059
Cotton thread.....	778, 673	622, 947	155, 726
Woolen thread.....	1, 413, 091	1, 102, 638	310, 453
Iron and steel, laminated.....	1, 940, 727	1, 752, 667	188, 060

On the other hand, the imports of chemical products were increased, more especially of sulphate of copper (increase of more than \$870,000), used to protect the grapevines against the ravages of the phylloxera.

¹ Received April 24, as this volume was going to press.

As concerns the exportation of raw materials, the increase in the exportation of brimstone was most notable, viz: 1895, 698,645,420 pounds, valued at \$3,983,866; 1896, 784,014,000 pounds, valued at \$5,261,424; increase, 85,368,580 pounds and \$1,277,558.

Hay and forage imports decreased, viz: 1895, 69,541,340 pounds, valued at \$915,100; 1896, 36,544,640 pounds, valued at \$480,894; decrease, 22,996,700 pounds and \$434,306.

The increase in the exportation of the following goods was nearly \$200,000 for each article: Herbs, medicinal leaves, bark and roots for tanning, washed wool, lumber (rough and squared), pig iron and zinc, marble (in blocks), bed feathers.

The exports of silk thread fell off over \$7,334,000.

The exportation of the following articles shows an increase:

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase.
Boracic acid.....	\$177, 180	\$201, 127	\$23, 997
Tartaric acid.....	160, 190	264, 796	104, 606
Hempen thread.....	887, 562	1, 035, 665	148, 103
Cotton thread.....	426, 735	633, 785	207, 050
Silk waste.....	4, 868, 130	4, 931, 511	563, 381
Marble slabs.....	789, 015	882, 044	93, 029

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul-General.

ROME, *April 10, 1897.*

TRADE OF ITALY IN 1895.

The imports and exports of Italy during the year 1895, as shown by the following table, were \$215,865,163 and \$188,777,756, respectively; the imports \$16,847,048 and the exports \$996,180 more than in 1894.

Of the imports, \$83,803,110 were of raw materials, \$39,918,596 of wrought materials to be used in manufacturing, \$47,983,036 of manufactured articles, and \$44,160,421 of food products.

The exports consisted of raw materials to the value of \$32,082,782, wrought materials to be used in manufacturing valued at \$65,213,408, manufactured articles representing \$35,087,071, and food products worth \$56,394,495.

Statement showing the imports and exports of Italy during the year ended December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Spirits, wine, and oils.....	\$5, 470, 629	\$19, 363, 319
Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	14, 316, 856	1, 233, 952
Chemical products, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	8, 859, 406	7, 231, 708
Coloring substances and material for dyeing and tanning.....	5, 191, 242	2, 449, 437
Hemp, jute, linen, and other fibers (excluding cotton).....	4, 354, 554	10, 696, 753
Cotton.....	22, 521, 362	4, 438, 395
Wool and hair.....	14, 166, 486	2, 294, 128
Silk.....	26, 041, 621	64, 451, 572
Wood and straw.....	8, 042, 233	7, 205, 931
Paper and books.....	2, 192, 689	1, 449, 181
Skins, hides, and furs.....	8, 964, 654	5, 510, 093
Minerals, metals, and products thereof.....	25, 270, 231	4, 756, 677
Stones, earth, pottery, glass, and crystal.....	19, 746, 366	8, 694, 123
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products.....	29, 244, 031	19, 858, 427
Animals, animal products, and remains of animals.....	18, 511, 410	25, 735, 161
Miscellaneous.....	2, 971, 333	3, 333, 901
Total.....	215, 865, 163	188, 777, 756

WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR, *Consul.*

PALERMO, *August, 1896.*

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
BARI.					
Almonds					\$48, 126.56
Argols					118, 092.85
Carabbans					2, 169.91
Hides					5, 567.95
Olive oil					31, 434.25
Seeds					8, 531.54
Soap					9, 860.83
Soap stock					25, 103.93
Wine					3, 626.15
Total					253, 113.96
BOLOGNA.					
Bee queens	\$15. 44			\$104. 22	119. 66
Furniture	269. 32	\$284. 39	\$375. 20	397. 77	1, 326. 68
Hemp and tow	22, 870. 86	98, 086. 33	80, 029. 23	45, 704. 52	246, 690. 94
Medicines	181. 43	177. 14		361. 87	720. 44
Rush baskets	328. 80		273. 86		602. 66
Sausages	170. 42	265. 15	567. 15	184. 12	1, 186. 84
Seeds (lucerne, coriander, crimson clover)	4, 673. 95		2, 253. 76	17, 511. 28	24, 438. 99
Straw hats and straw plaitings	8, 171. 82	24, 538. 44	9, 548. 96	2, 045. 17	44, 304. 17
Wine		112. 09		249. 31	361. 40
Total	36, 682. 04	123, 463. 54	93, 048. 16	66, 558. 26	319, 751. 78
CARINI.					
Lemons		7, 785. 80	80, 474. 00	182, 175. 88	270, 435. 48
Oranges		13, 024. 64	2, 447. 00	79. 10	15, 550. 74
Total		20, 810. 24	82, 921. 00	182, 254. 98	285, 986. 22
CARRARA.					
Alabaster works		65. 00			65. 00
Earthenware			569. 18		569. 18
Gilt frames			125. 98		125. 98
Marble:					
Blocks	105, 226. 23	115, 641. 00	108, 495. 85	100, 847. 86	430, 350. 94
Cubes	3, 041. 08	3, 154. 09	5, 559. 20	4, 059. 37	15, 813. 74
Slabs	37, 117. 90	41, 265. 87	52, 141. 34	26, 681. 62	157, 206. 73
Statuary	15, 546. 15	14, 080. 70	9, 043. 98	19, 238. 45	57, 859. 28
Tiles	7, 265. 87	9, 860. 26	7, 116. 30	4, 418. 70	28, 161. 13
Worked	7, 301. 84	5, 974. 34	3, 627. 12	5, 619. 70	22, 523. 00
Olive oil		147. 75			147. 75
Pumice stone		1, 819. 53		1, 331. 95	3, 151. 48
Wine				33. 80	33. 80
Miscellaneous	173. 39				173. 39
Total	175, 672. 46	191, 458. 54	186, 818. 95	162, 231. 45	716, 181. 40
CASTELLAMARE.					
Anchovies		250. 61		186. 78	437. 39
Artichokes				481. 40	481. 40
Beans	2, 628. 04	1, 268. 82			3, 896. 86
Bologna sausages			1, 115. 46		1, 115. 46
Cheese	31, 992. 08	40, 352. 25	23, 107. 78	33, 684. 63	129, 139. 24
Chestnuts		8, 286. 07			8, 286. 07
Chick peas	2, 678. 98	1, 267. 80			3, 946. 78
Filberts	6, 983. 22	771. 06			7, 754. 28
Figs, dried		1, 778. 03			1, 778. 03
Garlic	7, 449. 00	1, 839. 09	168. 24	2, 802. 45	11, 788. 78
Hams		481. 90	1, 398. 80	413. 57	2, 293. 77
Lemons	4, 758. 12	288. 58		979. 96	6, 026. 66
Lentils	1, 180. 20				1, 180. 20
Lupins	245. 87	208. 00		548. 03	1, 001. 90
Liqueurs		63. 63			63. 63
Macaroni	87, 142. 38	113, 950. 74	90, 519. 32	113, 999. 63	405, 612. 07
Marjoram	361. 75				361. 75
Olive oil	5, 018. 06	3, 672. 00	3, 146. 84	5, 458. 43	17, 295. 38
Olives			637. 70		637. 70
Oranges	1, 716. 30	224. 55	1, 799. 12	1, 123. 70	4, 863. 67
Pepper		964. 54	388. 00		1, 082. 54
Rice				806. 25	806. 25
Sundries	1, 575. 87	1, 279. 06	821. 86	1, 537. 98	5, 214. 28

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CASTELLAMARE—continued.					
Walnuts.....		\$2,624.43	\$1,779.12	\$445.19	\$4,848.74
Wine.....	\$530.93	781.40	1,004.82	368.75	2,685.90
Total.....					617,074.25
CATANIA.					
Almonds, shelled:					
Sweet.....	11,023.91	5,689.80	14,354.07	6,640.00	37,707.78
Bitter.....			697.73		697.73
Anchovies, in salt.....			308.00		308.00
Artichokes, in salt.....				251.33	251.33
Asphalt:					
Rock, in bulk.....	16,951.00	2,961.00	3,357.20	19,656.00	42,925.20
Rock, ground.....				10,800.00	10,800.00
Mastic, in blocks.....			516.88	2,205.00	2,751.88
Brimstone.....	6,879.18	36,529.92	57,487.71	85,599.12	136,495.93
Canary seed.....		279.10	517.65		796.75
Cheese.....		1,242.65	341.86	558.63	2,143.14
Filberts.....	770.00	20,655.00	9,224.95	12,281.67	42,931.62
Hair, cattle.....	456.68				456.68
Lemons.....	7,916.14	61,853.94	54,012.94	78,957.56	202,740.58
Mandarines.....		5.67			5.67
Mustard seed.....	1,498.75		4,417.88	1,805.94	7,722.57
Olives, in salt.....		347.40	79.66	108.47	535.53
Olive oil.....				50.40	50.40
Oranges.....		9,776.70	121,499.07	22,796.05	154,071.82
Pistachio nuts.....			1,401.04		1,401.04
Salt, fine marine.....			687.49	819.00	1,506.49
Snails.....				10.75	10.75
Sheepskins, tanned.....		3.60			3.60
Sulphur:					
Flowers of.....	216.60	5,009.22		1,744.79	6,970.61
Ground.....	1,833.33				1,833.33
In rolls.....		83.70	1,282.00		1,315.70
Tomato extract.....			105.00		105.00
Vegetables, in salt.....			189.88		189.88
Wine.....		1.80	94.50	575.56	671.86
Wine lees.....	4,014.29				4,014.29
Total.....	51,550.88	144,439.50	270,555.51	194,860.27	661,415.16
CIVITA VECCHIA.					
Sheep cheese.....	20,030.46	18,400.21	6,896.43	16,065.77	61,401.87
FLORENCE.					
Alabaster statuary.....	15,578.00	7,322.00	4,457.00	5,327.00	32,684.00
Antiquities.....	3,617.00	23,552.00	18,555.00	2,474.00	43,198.00
Books.....	1,901.00	1,298.00	871.00	371.00	3,941.00
Bronzes.....	518.00	528.00	343.00	1,255.00	2,640.00
Furniture.....	14,409.00	6,305.00	2,825.00	3,931.00	27,470.00
Glassware.....		634.00			634.00
Household effects.....	484.00	19,561.00	2,542.00	411.00	22,998.00
Ironware.....			304.00	234.00	538.00
Jewelry.....	3,634.00	255.00			3,889.00
Majolica ware.....	4,978.00	1,692.00	895.00	1,536.00	9,001.00
Marble statuary.....	36,296.00	8,551.00	6,006.00	6,182.00	57,035.00
Mosaics.....	1,887.00	540.00	211.00	1,022.00	3,660.00
Olive oil.....	693.00	257.00	225.00	120.00	1,295.00
Orris root.....		1,921.00		1,040.00	2,961.00
Paintings.....	30,389.00	7,028.00	3,502.00	13,794.00	54,713.00
Photographs.....	511.00	625.00	453.00	1,742.00	3,311.00
Porcelain ware.....	1,763.00	393.00	366.00	411.00	2,933.00
Silverware.....	615.00	220.00	160.00		995.00
Skins, goat.....	1,751.00	6,969.00	1,318.00	1,655.00	11,693.00
Soap.....				249.00	249.00
Straw braids.....	48,361.00	97,987.00	69,841.00	16,806.00	232,995.00
Straw hats.....	85,645.00	131,813.00	165,465.00	35,904.00	418,827.00
Straw, unclassified.....	2,167.00	2,667.00	3,482.00	2,483.00	10,799.00
Terra cotta.....	590.00	880.00		175.00	1,435.00
Wine.....	6,455.00	4,984.00	6,627.00	2,016.00	20,082.00
Total.....	262,230.00	325,380.00	282,948.00	99,138.00	969,696.00
GENOA.					
Anchovies.....	2,479.77	4,754.31	1,442.91	713.30	9,390.29
Beans.....			27.57		27.57
Blankets, silk.....			423.16		423.16

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GENOA—continued.					
Brandy.....			\$81.27	\$436.02	\$517.29
Cheese.....	\$13,379.09	\$31,114.88	18,400.57	7,247.25	70,141.79
Chestnuts.....		18,641.00	625.98		19,266.98
Chick peas.....		306.32			306.32
Citrate.....		218.91			218.91
Cloverseed.....				307.91	307.91
Coffee.....	182.26				182.26
Cotton stuff.....				596.11	596.11
Cotton waste.....	56,443.11	61,782.31	60,303.21	34,743.81	213,272.44
Cream of tartar.....	11,425.80		4,490.22		15,916.02
Earthenware.....	119.79			120.57	240.36
Effects, private.....				2,750.96	2,750.96
Filigree.....	1,634.92	2,050.01	534.84	1,075.93	5,304.70
Fish in oil.....	2,231.01	1,607.57	392.12	792.88	5,024.43
Fruits:					
Candied.....	571.61	583.30	1,279.13	403.08	2,837.12
Dry.....		10.10	47.69		57.79
Garlic.....	178.03			1,905.55	2,083.58
Glassware.....	79.15				79.15
Gloves.....	3,378.04	1,090.25	2,176.06	887.06	8,131.41
Glycerine.....	9,300.62	16,174.59	26,711.09	37,944.75	90,131.05
Gum, arabic.....	476.80				476.80
Hair, animal.....		498.06	539.57	9,668.00	10,705.63
Hazelnuts.....				849.42	849.42
Hats.....		186.32	988.84		1,175.16
Instruments, musical.....		313.12			313.12
Ironware.....		7.65			7.65
Leaves.....	372.35				372.35
Lemons.....				140.94	140.94
Licorice.....			173.46		173.46
Liquors.....	792.85	10.81	113.80	224.90	1,142.36
Macaroni.....	7,312.39	13,179.84	8,259.71	6,014.07	34,766.01
Machinery.....	1,045.36				1,045.36
Marble, works of.....	2,633.09	1,585.42	722.00	145.27	5,085.78
Medicines.....		385.25		802.16	1,187.41
Mineral water.....		118.72			118.72
Mushrooms.....	1,044.38	1,752.89	407.45		3,204.72
Oil:					
Castor.....	734.74	770.00	153.70		1,658.44
Olive.....	45,543.78	37,496.70	38,766.68	36,559.52	158,365.68
Olives.....	19.80		80.69		100.49
Orange peels.....				222.00	222.00
Paint.....			140.84	71.86	212.70
Peppers.....	33.80	10.61			44.41
Pictures.....		120.75	146.62		267.37
Pipes, clay.....		79.66			79.66
Plumbago.....				261.91	261.91
Rice.....	4,077.19	11,628.54	6,649.16	6,270.78	28,625.67
Rope.....			131.08		131.08
Saffron.....				48.84	48.84
Sausages.....	20.30	1,064.45	56.52	193.64	1,334.91
Semoule.....		127.22	412.83		540.05
Silk, raw.....	25,112.95	27,853.39	19,679.73	19,657.00	92,303.07
Silk, waste.....		970.10			970.10
Silverware.....		147.80			147.80
Skins:					
Goat.....	954.67			3,678.95	4,633.62
Lamb.....				698.84	698.84
Snuff.....				398.95	398.95
Soap.....	987.32	1,772.91		384.45	3,144.68
Strings, musical.....		33.50			33.50
Sweets.....	30.88	1,047.04			1,077.92
Talc.....	1,435.84	1,672.05	1,712.24	3,205.15	8,025.28
Tamarind.....	105.79		210.27	250.61	566.67
Thread waste.....		3,883.80		591.37	4,475.17
Tobacco.....			84.94		84.94
Tomato paste.....		191.25	112.12	87.31	390.68
Tow.....			763.03		763.03
Towels.....		673.06	382.65	802.06	1,858.37
Velvet.....	684.49		494.36		1,178.85
Vermouth.....				2,826.63	2,826.63
Whetstones.....			159.95	157.53	317.48
Wine.....	5,335.52	8,704.13	3,450.56	3,575.16	21,065.37
Wooden wares.....	138.29				138.99
Wool.....	215.25	19.15			234.40
Miscellaneous.....	275.60	569.02	692.45	353.08	1,890.15
Total.....	200,788.23	255,814.76	202,421.07	188,066.13	847,090.19

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
GIRGENTI.					
Almonds.....	\$3,688.28	\$3,835.70		\$10,190.00	\$17,713.98
Brimstone.....	301,365.07	285,485.55	\$310,809.80	159,745.00	1,057,405.42
Sundries.....	25.90	2.75		192.00	220.74
Total.....	305,079.34	289,324.00	310,809.80	170,127.00	1,075,340.14
LEGHORN.					
Alabaster works.....	1,896.46	1,565.60	2,599.67	1,756.93	7,818.66
Anchovies.....	4.44	38.37	199.73		242.54
Anise seed.....				717.98	717.93
Antimony.....			1,372.62		1,372.62
Argols.....	49,700.46	81,682.93	69,387.30	86,957.50	287,708.19
Asphalts, mastic.....			3,176.22		3,176.22
Beans.....			275.99		275.99
Beeswax.....		3,961.20	4,852.76		8,813.96
Books.....	271.95	245.28		448.16	965.39
Boric acid.....	2,538.83	8,312.12	4,163.45		15,014.40
Brier wood.....	3,503.39	644.65	1,195.05	1,996.01	7,339.10
Castor oil.....		562.42	785.00		1,347.42
Cheese.....	17,435.89	9,415.77	10,229.87	26,572.41	63,653.94
Citron:					
Candied.....	35,767.78	7,370.78	4,081.86	5,323.37	52,543.79
In brine.....				48.31	48.31
Fruits, dry.....	1,336.85	8,065.88	9,888.93	2,515.80	21,807.46
Garlic.....	2,447.84				2,447.84
Glass plates.....	1,121.88	1,358.00			2,479.88
Glycerine.....	1,489.16	5,055.20	3,431.62	1,980.48	11,956.55
Hemp.....	9,001.11	35,750.45	42,265.95	4,086.26	91,103.77
Hides, salted.....		915.78			915.78
Iron ore.....	17,440.35	73,052.82	92,275.62		182,768.79
Juniper berries.....	474.36	2,518.16	432.53	721.28	4,146.33
Laurel leaves.....		29.90	6.93		36.92
Macaroui.....	58.63	87.82	14.47		160.92
Marble:					
Blocks.....	4,503.35		10,858.64	794.23	16,156.22
Statuary.....	115.81		556.61	721.43	1,393.85
Medicines.....		46.32	27.41	131.10	204.83
Olive oil.....	81,733.86	86,722.72	85,197.12	105,598.44	359,252.14
Olive nuts.....	601.87	963.72	633.72	840.19	3,039.50
Orris root.....	2,160.66	18,552.87	8,375.81	967.04	30,065.38
Paintings.....		48.25			48.25
Pumice stone.....	8,715.19	7,195.78	7,449.35	10,927.90	34,288.22
Rags.....	30,046.96	29,364.85	22,640.30	18,497.85	100,559.96
Rice.....			78.16	311.22	389.38
Sausages.....	275.44	223.80		30.20	529.44
Sienna earth.....	189.46	1,440.22	1,313.35	1,182.86	4,125.89
Soap.....	28,205.65	66,283.74	19,367.71	34,129.85	147,986.95
Soap stock.....	13,010.59	7,226.00	44,312.98	22,003.33	86,552.90
Straw works.....		38.60			38.60
Talc.....	369.59	388.89	1,177.49	2,059.63	3,995.60
Tow.....				2,524.49	2,524.49
Umbel earths.....	2,824.58	1,546.42	1,411.91	2,009.87	7,792.78
Wool.....	30.88				30.88
Wine.....	2,155.67	4,196.05	6,271.50	2,225.69	14,848.91
Miscellaneous.....	196.33	307.12	145.19	100.44	749.08
Total.....	319,634.27	465,178.66	460,432.82	338,180.20	1,583,425.95
LICATA.					
Brimstone.....	52,451.94	110,086.00	150,754.87	87,189.46	400,482.27
MESSINA.					
Almonds.....	6,827.00	3,724.00	2,736.00		13,287.00
Argols.....	83,044.00	189,273.00	174,548.00	84,430.00	531,295.00
Anchovies.....	507.00				507.00
Artichokes.....				29.00	29.00
Beans.....	63.00	90.00			153.00
Bergamot peel.....			111.00		111.00
Cheese.....	128.00	195.00	74.00		397.00
Capers.....	16.00				16.00
Chestnuts.....		233.00	76.00		309.00
Citrons in brine.....		52,114.00	2,886.00	1,672.00	56,672.00
Citrate of lime.....			11,595.00	11,620.00	23,215.00
Essences.....	40,774.00	48,935.00	124,826.00	53,075.00	267,610.00

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MESSINA—continued.					
Filberts	\$64,800.00	\$69,827.00	\$7,333.00	\$2,313.00	\$144,342.00
Figs, dried		2,279.00			2,279.00
Fish, salt			156.00		156.00
Garlics	49.00				49.00
Hair, cattle	697.00		779.00	455.00	1,931.00
Lemons	51,871.00	884,300.00	571,150.00	476,950.00	1,984,271.00
In brine	923.00			6,883.00	7,806.00
Lemon juice	9,316.00	6,288.00	7,739.00	19,047.00	42,390.00
Lemon oil	10,510.00				10,510.00
Licorice paste	212.00				215.00
Lupines	46.00				46.00
Maccaroni	268.00	21.00	80.00		369.00
Melons	77.00				77.00
Marsala (wine)		170.00	170.00		340.00
Mustard seed	1,073.00			633.00	1,706.00
Mustard		16.00			16.00
Medicinal herbs		2.00			2.00
Olives	23.00	52.00	12.00	15.00	102.00
Olive oil	5,208.00	9,692.00	13,491.00	16,628.00	45,019.00
Oranges		152,131.00	268,205.00	20,070.00	440,406.00
Orange peels		41.00			41.00
Oranges in brine			293.00	2,195.00	2,488.00
Onions	81.00				81.00
Pennyroyal	2.00				2.00
Pistachio nuts	832.00	3,389.00	1,168.00	1,049.00	6,438.00
Pumice stone	2,678.00	2,779.00	6,423.00	4,242.00	16,122.00
Pumpkins in brine		225.00			225.00
Prickly pears			5.00		5.00
Pease				48.00	48.00
Pipes				7.00	7.00
Silk	15,247.00	18,206.00	3,920.00		37,373.00
Squills	143.00				148.00
Sulphur oil			5,046.00	3,396.00	8,442.00
Sweets			5.00		5.00
Sundries				979.00	679.00
Tomato paste		40.00			40.00
Vinegar	104.00		44.00		148.00
Vinaccia		8,704.00	37,059.00	33,358.00	79,121.00
Various articles			2.00		2.00
Walnuts		1,454.00			1,454.00
Wine	219.00	438.00	1,193.00	615.00	2,465.00
Wine lees	5,152.00		9,415.00		14,567.00
Total	300,985.00	1,454,618.00	1,250,620.00	739,409.00	3,745,631.00
MILAN.					
Books	1,848.11	675.59	225.81		2,749.51
Bricks			20.07		20.07
Buttons	13,252.15	6,201.10	2,872.30	2,120.52	24,446.07
Blankets, silk and cotton	309.12	1,704.81	639.82	402.72	3,056.47
Bonnets, silk and cotton	1,678.05	405.98	155.14		2,239.07
Carriage goods	676.07	28.76	337.17		1,042.00
Cheese	9,359.95	18,870.17	9,129.10	8,480.55	45,789.77
Chestnuts		46.69			46.69
Church goods			173.70	431.48	605.13
Colors	2,525.49	539.77	667.68	3,054.39	6,787.33
Colored images	969.81	255.76			1,225.57
Cotton and silk, manufactured	59,665.80	44,989.10		20,958.57	125,613.47
Cotton, spun, waste				3,068.09	3,068.09
Dyestuff		3,164.06			3,164.06
Dog grass			278.39		278.39
Essence		377.60			377.60
Extract			971.61	3,045.50	4,017.11
Furniture		3,743.43			3,743.43
Fish oil		49.12			49.12
Gloves	32,200.19	23,130.37	27,409.17	13,346.73	96,086.46
Granite			100.74	122.71	223.45
Hair, horse	4,574.12	8,281.42	7,244.33	10,163.99	30,263.85
Hats			272.48	408.43	680.91
Hat bands	5,690.97	3,907.99	5,187.65	6,460.87	21,247.28
Hemp, carpet	9,688.61	7,273.40	4,843.38	9,602.26	31,427.65
Hides	2,964.17				2,964.17
Household goods	779.69			156.33	936.02
Horn hairpins	132.39				132.39
Herbs, medicine			284.03		284.03
Liquors	5,647.23	10,881.81	4,274.57	7,590.44	28,394.05
Medicines	1,376.06	1,058.03	2,548.07	3,183.86	6,166.62
Mushrooms		28.95			28.95

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
MILAN—continued.					
Musie, printed		\$722. 00	\$196. 47		\$918. 47
Olive oil	\$672. 79		1, 042. 88	\$116. 94	1, 832. 61
Painting	1, 242. 92	837. 62	579. 00	515. 31	3, 174. 85
Paper		384. 28			384. 28
Pistachio nuts		495. 05			495. 05
Rags			4, 475. 29	1, 393. 54	5, 868. 83
Rubber goods	1, 721. 47		1, 558. 96	436. 07	3, 716. 50
Ribbons, silk and cotton		1, 135. 81	899. 65	1, 535. 39	3, 560. 85
Sausages		385. 59	310. 61	84. 96	781. 16
Silk:					
Manufactured	15, 138. 87	26, 686. 51	54, 420. 00	18, 964. 13	115, 209. 51
Raw	1, 344, 316. 66	1, 530, 316. 42	984, 592. 75	480, 581. 32	4, 339, 807. 15
Waste	3, 365. 00	5, 875. 98	2, 890. 39	4, 162. 02	16, 293. 39
Soap	500. 84	518. 32		520. 34	1, 545. 50
Statuary	193. 00	820. 25		579. 00	1, 592. 25
Sewing-machine tools and machinery			36. 38	643. 04	679. 42
Sweets		18. 41			18. 41
Water, perfumed			1. 54		1. 54
Wine	512. 46	279. 16	211. 27		1, 002. 89
Wool, manufactured	2, 264. 48				2, 264. 48
Total	1, 523, 155. 65	1, 703, 705. 03	1, 118, 848. 99	602, 109. 25	4, 947, 870. 92
NAPLES.					
Aprioot juices					186. 80
Anise seed					685. 93
Antiquities					480. 00
Argols					377, 548. 34
Beans					38, 735. 56
Birds' feathers					228. 00
Books					4, 066. 59
Bronzes					4, 476. 99
Bulbs					1, 069. 03
Castings					59. 32
Cameos					469. 95
Ceramics					896. 69
Cheese					22, 060. 03
Chemical products					110. 80
Cherries					21, 988. 81
Chestnuts					8, 755. 97
Chick peas					837. 97
Coffee					4, 514. 10
Filberts					24, 331. 19
Flags					273. 18
Flour					623. 25
Furniture					480. 75
Garlic					14, 991. 24
Gloves					89, 389. 97
Gold					144. 38
Graffoni					276. 00
Hemp					5, 053. 70
Hides					16, 054. 68
Household effects					280. 17
Human hair					21, 100. 41
Jewelry					388. 67
Licorice					16, 507. 84
Maccaroni					14, 994. 32
Majolica					8, 897. 56
Mandoline					414. 90
Milk food					352. 37
Musical strings					214. 00
Natural history specimens					108. 61
Negatives					808. 50
Olive oil					9, 274. 68
Onions					205. 14
Oranges					204. 36
Oil paintings					5, 299. 50
Pease					1, 353. 00
Plants					131. 50
Potatoes					308. 88
Preserves					8, 164. 14
Sandalwood					2, 228. 40
Sausages					98. 44
Seeds					7, 618. 08
Silk dress					154. 40
Skins					51, 109. 83
Soap					757. 94

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
NAPLES—continued.					
Sulphur oil.....					\$91,787.68
Sundries.....					116,310.51
Tartar.....					4,071.20
Terra cotta.....					108.49
Tobacco.....					502.02
Tortoise shell.....					568.93
Walnuts.....					13,072.09
Wine.....					13,698.87
Wool.....					7,918.28
Works of art.....					3,223.83
Total.....					1,036,252.91
PALERMO.					
Almonds.....	\$5,971.76	\$5,455.82	\$2,244.84	\$280.09	13,952.51
Cheese.....	1,131.50	8,677.48	1,603.06	3,739.47	15,211.51
Citrate of lime.....	3,641.52		22,724.00	21,562.00	47,927.52
Crude argols.....	4,687.73	4,741.92	14,051.45	25,754.65	49,235.75
Essence.....		2,598.76	1,130.51		3,729.27
Garlic.....	319.71	1,158.55	257.07		1,735.33
Human hair.....			283.63	1,375.97	1,659.60
Lemon juice.....		859.71	556.20		1,415.91
Lemons.....	406,189.20	380,590.29	854,565.40	1,151,630.09	2,792,974.98
Macaroni.....	9,646.67	5,053.98	13,086.10	9,897.79	37,684.54
Manna.....	215.59	4,194.55	609.26		5,196.40
Mustard seed.....	529.81	2,756.73		177.00	3,286.54
Olive oil.....	2,538.98	4,335.15	2,681.86	5,410.38	14,966.37
Oranges.....	2,610.71	175,707.79	188,311.45	31,884.58	398,514.53
Preserved goods.....	1,397.51	1,060.88	752.98	2,152.79	5,363.66
Soap stock.....	5,717.39	6,926.48	2,174.12	1,206.40	16,024.39
Sumac.....	87,188.88	81,179.80	52,558.86	40,163.26	261,090.80
Tomato paste.....		1,300.25	164.39	280.23	1,744.87
Wine.....	495.30	1,538.00	1,897.21	1,190.26	5,120.77
Miscellaneous.....	1,147.78	6,526.80	392.56	710.02	8,777.16
Total.....	533,430.04	694,662.44	1,160,104.95	1,297,414.98	3,685,612.41
RODI.					
Oranges.....					163,904.86
Lemons.....					4,900.80
Olive oil.....					174.00
Total.....					168,979.76
ROME.					
Antiques:					
Bronzes.....				5,590.32	5,590.32
Engravings.....				723.99	723.99
Furniture.....				156.32	156.32
Marble and terra cotta.....		2,160.83		2,867.96	5,028.79
Tapestry and velvet.....	351.00	59.27	845.08		1,255.35
Argols.....	3,889.25	30,270.71	10,283.00		44,443.96
Asphaltum.....	2,451.10				2,451.10
Books.....	166.50	187.92	127.27	350.50	832.19
Eric-a-brac and curios.....			2,396.12	5,137.98	7,534.10
Bronzes.....	2,312.71	716.70	790.51	856.50	4,676.42
Bronze and marble (monument).....			10,078.66		10,078.66
Caps.....		145.91			145.91
Carved wood.....	544.26				544.26
Cheese.....	25,988.70	25,240.88	13,561.88	18,828.57	83,530.03
China goods.....	100.36				100.36
Church goods.....	671.44	613.25	294.74	1,030.70	2,510.13
Drawings.....				602.00	602.00
Earthenware (artistic).....	151.13				151.13
Frames.....		298.01	226.06	149.24	673.31
Glass.....				165.92	165.92
Granite.....	193.00				193.00
Household goods, furniture, etc.....		150.00	4,650.00	11,256.65	16,056.65
Lace.....				128.01	128.01
Liquors.....	478.64				478.64
Majolica and terra cotta, etc.....	781.80		253.60		1,035.40
Marble statuary and pedestals.....	15,873.32	7,065.30	3,746.46	11,883.75	38,568.84
Miscellaneous.....	4,957.35				4,957.35
Mosaics.....		45.87	127.85	624.13	797.84
Musical instruments.....				75.56	75.56
Musical strings.....	113.96			263.67	367.63
Paintings.....	7,365.84	5,301.01	14,963.94	5,635.79	33,266.58

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
ROME—continued.					
Pastels				\$652.72	\$652.72
Photos and colored prints			\$33.39	487.70	521.09
Plaster casts		\$368.12			368.12
Porcelain and silver				114.65	114.65
Professional effects	\$202.00				202.00
Raw silk	8,845.15	18,345.12		7,278.86	34,468.63
Salt (marine)				542.39	542.39
Sienna earth	1,112.17	1,274.09	2,268.56	2,406.77	7,061.59
Silverware			3,683.38	27.81	3,711.19
Straw (wheat) hats		137.03	2,752.18	2,240.03	5,129.24
Turkey umber earth			221.08		221.08
Unwashed wool	1,723.33				1,723.33
Wine	1,230.06		167.73	1,380.99	2,787.78
Total	78,639.88	93,143.82	71,472.04	81,478.52	324,754.26
SORRENTO.					
Beans	1,326.30	119.67		288.39	1,734.36
Cheese	734.90	1,155.48	99.94	50.08	2,040.40
Chestnuts		711.56			711.56
Figs, dried		1,388.04			1,388.04
Fileberts	4,173.20	946.10			5,119.30
Garlic	2,618.20	796.25		2,570.53	5,979.98
Lemons	34,602.90	13,387.35		5,479.67	53,469.92
Macaroni	481.60	751.63	404.88		1,637.61
Melons	292.90				292.90
Olive oil	2,829.40	2,460.58	5,394.92	2,016.87	12,701.77
Oranges	28,541.10	8,089.20	64,140.22	86,656.61	187,427.13
Pork, salt			479.40		479.40
Tomato paste	102.80		125.40		228.20
Walnuts	1,303.10	34,076.00		2,632.51	38,011.61
Wine	97.70		34.21		131.91
Total	77,099.10	63,881.86	70,678.47	99,694.66	311,354.09
TRAPANI.					
Cheese		392.42	75.24	49.92	517.58
Olive oil		174.72	374.40	780.38	1,329.50
Salt, marine	9,529.65	672.64	20,066.28	12,173.94	42,442.51
Sardines		90.08			90.08
Wine, Marsala		1,881.77	8,043.97	1,503.23	5,928.97
Sundries		74.34	59.74	92.44	226.52
Total	9,529.65	2,785.97	23,619.63	14,599.91	50,535.16
TURIN.					
Cheese				708.58	708.58
Chestnuts		10,018.76			10,018.76
Crème de menthe		48.92			48.92
Furniture				106.82	106.82
Granite monuments		590.58			590.58
Gunstocks		1,116.42	955.88	2,008.54	4,680.84
Haircloth	2,084.92		1,273.54	3,339.48	5,697.95
Human hair	2,815.98	1,476.00	981.27	4,402.68	9,676.53
Hats	2,101.19				2,101.19
Hat roundings				109.82	109.82
Machinery		461.50			461.50
Pianos				154.40	154.40
Plumbago		319.78	166.20	317.84	803.82
Silk (manufactures)	939.75				939.75
Silk, raw	12,738.24		11,305.33	10,173.81	34,217.38
Skins	1,316.61			141.86	1,458.47
Talc	681.90		546.18	273.09	2,454.94
Vegetables, canned		954.37			954.37
Vermouth	27,323.87	52,327.24	49,397.49	45,120.79	174,169.39
Wax matches		139.21	1,096.09		1,235.30
Wine	656.12	1,661.58	2,492.69	399.50	5,209.59
Woolen manufactures		386.97		197.31	584.28
Total	50,657.99	69,887.75	68,214.67	65,054.52	253,814.98
VENICE.					
Antiquities	5,250.92	475.00	3,312.15	2,688.11	11,726.18
Books	592.08	135.00	578.79	218.18	1,524.05
Bronzes				746.00	746.00

Statement showing the exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Italy during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
VENICE—continued.					
Cotton thread			\$1, 233. 99	\$2, 056. 33	\$3, 290. 32
Earthenware	\$956. 02	\$253. 42	127. 84	365. 78	1, 703. 08
Furniture	11, 042. 24	6, 169. 00	3, 670. 77	7, 570. 65	28, 452. 66
Garlic		238. 54			238. 54
Glass beads			801. 09	1, 257. 74	2, 058. 83
Glassware	7, 187. 63	7, 795. 00	3, 796. 01	3, 164. 82	21, 943. 46
Glycerine	3, 527. 40	13, 088. 40	5, 440. 00		22, 055. 80
Glass for mosaic				114. 88	114. 88
Hemp	14, 675. 43	79, 431. 10	84, 091. 70	38, 177. 57	216, 375. 80
Jewelry		182. 00			182. 00
Lace	80. 11	1, 836. 36	939. 14	251. 45	3, 107. 06
Machinery		126. 00		418. 00	544. 00
Majolica	773. 68	418. 00		69. 83	1, 261. 51
Macaroni				101. 55	101. 55
Marblework		46. 00		131. 81	177. 81
Matches	656. 35		636. 42		1, 292. 77
Mosaic			3, 476. 60		3, 476. 60
Orris root		526. 00		599. 56	1, 125. 56
Paintings	9, 828. 72	5, 404. 00	3, 476. 60		18, 709. 32
Porcelains	220. 99	278. 00	169. 64		653. 63
Photographs	109. 74				109. 74
Statuary	92. 08				92. 08
Stone (in rough)		557. 00	294. 64	1, 021. 67	1, 873. 31
Straw braids	1, 800. 86	5, 629. 60	1, 061. 92		8, 492. 38
Straw hats			934. 72		934. 72
Shellwork				109. 39	109. 39
Silverware	182. 33				182. 33
Silk stuff	829. 43				829. 43
Sundries	944. 01	758. 00	1, 290. 74	1, 623. 94	4, 616. 69
Whisky	198. 18				198. 18
Total					358, 299. 66

CASTELLAMARE.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, there has been nothing in the trade from this district with the United States to call for special observation. The total value of exports was \$888,424, while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, it was \$940,686, showing a decrease for the past year of \$52,262, which was almost entirely due to the damage done to the orange crop in the winter of 1895.

During the year just closed, 117 more invoices were issued, because a number of small macaroni manufacturers at Gragnano and Torre Annunziata have begun to ship directly to the United States, and the consequent competition has diminished prices and narrowed the margin for profits.

GENERAL TRADE.

For the calendar year 1895, the total exports of macaroni to all countries from this district was valued at \$596,800, of which an amount worth \$335,935 went to the United States, and for the same period, out of a total value of exports to all countries of \$1,254,125, no less than \$840,750 in value went to the United States.

IRON BRIDGES FOR EGYPT.

The Italian company for metallic industry at Castellamare is the largest factory of its kind in this district, and since the financial crisis of 1893, has been almost inactive, but is now resuming work. In 1893,

it won the international competition for constructing four bridges with double line for the Egyptian railways between Alexandria and Cairo. Two of these bridges, which have been finished, are over canals, and are of limited importance, although each of them has a drawbridge 148 feet in length, revolving from a central pile of steel tubing. The third bridge, over the Damietta branch of the Nile, was finished in 1895, and is an important work. It is composed of two fixed girders, each 476 feet long and supported in the middle by a steel pile, and has a drawbridge 269½ feet long, revolving on a central pile. The foundations for the piles and the extremities at the banks were made with the aid of compressed-air caissons, worked by Italian skilled workmen and Arabian day laborers, and were driven 119 feet under the river bed. The girders and all the parts of the bridge and drawbridge were made in the works here. They are of soft steel, from the steel works of Hayange, in Alsatia and Belgium.

The fourth bridge, over the Rosetta branch of the Nile, at Kafr-Zayat, is in course of manufacture. Its length is more than 2,125 feet, double railway line, and a revolving drawbridge 272 feet long. There are 22 tubular piles, of which 15 have been finished. The tubes are 8 feet in diameter, made of steel plate 0.47 of an inch in thickness, and sunk by compressed air. The work of making this bridge will begin at Castelamare in November, and will employ about 300 workmen.

A peculiar advantage enjoyed by these works is that their workmen are almost all small owners of land in the neighborhood, and when not employed at the works, are occupied in tilling the soil, an almost unique instance of the kind; consequently, when there is no work at the factory, only a few skillful heads of departments are kept on, and competent laborers can be obtained, on occasion, at a moment's notice. The bridge above mentioned is to be placed in position and finished for the sum of a little more than \$500,000 in gold. This includes the demolition of the old bridge and putting up the new within a term of three months. The Italian company gained this contract in competition with the principal companies of the world, such as Eiffel, Creusot, and some English houses. The original bridge which this is to replace was of iron, made by an English company, and cost \$1,600,000.

ILLUMINANTS.

The use of acetylene gas as an illuminant, which has been adopted in several industrial establishments, hotels, and residences in this district, and is increasing all over Italy, threatens to have considerable influence on the consumption of petroleum. Calcium carbide, from which acetylene is obtained, is almost exclusively imported from Germany, and costs to-day in Italy 80 centimes (15 cents) the kilogram or 800 lire the ton. The duty is 100 francs, gold, per ton, and that of the iron recipients containing it is 250 gold francs per ton. Calcium carbide can not be manufactured in Italy without using the American Wilson or the French Bouillet patents.

A company has just been formed at Rome to manufacture calcium carbide at the Falls of Terni, where there is abundant water power. It has a capital of \$1,272,727. Given the manufacture of calcium carbide by electric energy furnished by water power in Italy, it could be produced at 265 lire the ton at the works, but not delivered in the different cities for less than 350 lire the ton, 35 centimes the kilogram, equal to 3.4 cents per pound. One kilogram of calcium carbide costs 80 centimes (15 cents), and produces 300 liters (317 quarts) of pure

acetylene gas, from which 300 candle-hours of light can be obtained—i.e., three jets of ten candles each for ten hours—for less than 3 centimes (5.8 mills) per jet an hour. At the present price of ordinary gas in Italy, viz, 25 centimes (4.8 cents) the cubic meter, light of the same force would cost 1.25 lire (24.1 cents) for ten hours, or 12.5 centimes (2.4 cents) per hour, equal to 4.16 centimes (8 mills) per jet per hour.

Petroleum.—A new invention, perfected in Italy, adapting a modification of the American incandescent net to petroleum lamps, has just been introduced. It is claimed that it gives to ordinary petroleum lights an illuminating power of 50 candles and an economy of 50 per cent in consumption.

AGRICULTURE.

Although there has been a lack of rain here during the past year, still, owing to the general system of irrigation, the crops have been abundant and of good quality. The principal products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, barley, garlic, lentils, pease, lupines, beans, potatoes, oranges, lemons, grapes, walnuts, chestnuts, filberts, hemp, flax, olives, tobacco, cotton, fruit, forage, and vegetables.

Market gardening is extensively practiced on the plains about Castellamare, where irrigation is obtained from the river Sarno, and it has attained such perfection that it is considered a model of horticultural science. The peasants support their families on the average product of about 2 acres of land. Cheese is the most important agricultural product exported from this district, which annually makes 4,800,000 kilograms, worth \$1,351,000. It is almost exclusively consumed by Italians in the United States, who prefer it to the American product.

Enormous quantities of walnuts, known in the United States as English walnuts, are grown here. Those of Sorrento are highly prized on account of their delicate skin. Many inferior nuts are exported from Naples as the Sorrento variety, and to avoid imposition fruit importers at home should demand the certificate of origin from the United States consular agent at Sorrento, which should accompany all shipments of importance.

Lemon and orange cultivation is carried on at Castellamare, Pagani, Nuta, Piano di Sorrento, Sant' Agnello, Sorrento, Massalubrense, and Majori with such skill, that the fruits of these districts are considered among the finest in the world. The perfection of the fruit at Sorrento is due to the care and labor given to the trees, as much below the soil's surface as above it. The ground is entirely taken away from the trees, which are sustained by poles, and decayed bits of root removed, the bark cleaned, and the roots pruned as carefully as the branches. High sums are paid as rent for orange and lemon lands, \$136 per acre and upward being a common rent. Olives are largely cultivated. The oil of this region is good, and ought to find a large market in the United States, as it is pure and unadulterated with cotton-seed oil, as is so common at Leghorn, whence the so-called Lucca oil is exported. Cotton has long been cultivated on the plains near here. The quality is *Gossypium hirsuticum*, commonly known as Siamese, but it requires a warm and dry October to enable the pods to mature.

Tobacco has been planted on about 3,000 acres, which contain 12,240,000 plants. The varieties selected are Kentucky Burly, Kentucky, Virginia, and Sumatra, and this region possesses in soil and climate particular fitness for tobacco cultivation. But the present system of Government surveillance prevents much private cultivation, nearly all the growth referred to above being undertaken by Government.

WATERWORKS.

As mentioned in my last annual report, the waterworks which are to supply the city of Castellamare with spring water from the Appennines were begun, but owing to a lawsuit impugning the right of the proprietor of the springs to the exclusive ownership and overflow therefrom, all further work is postponed until a decision or compromise with the new claimants is effected.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The remarkable dryness of the past year has been favorable to public health, which has been unusually good.

CORAL FISHERIES.

The coral fisheries were not remunerative the past year, owing to the large number of boats engaged in the business. Coral is also in much less demand as a fashionable ornament, except in South America, India, and Egypt.

SPONGE FISHERIES.

About 60 boats from this district engage in the sponge-fishing trade. They get their sponges on the north African coast, and have done a good business.

ROYAL NAVY-YARD.

The Italian cruiser *Vettor Pisani* was launched from this yard in August, 1895, and orders have been received to lay down two torpedo catchers, similar in construction to the last English vessels of the kind, to have a speed of 27 to 29 knots per hour. The names to be given them, *Coatit* and *Agordat*, places in Abyssinia where battles favorable to the Italians were fought, were selected previous to the defeats of last March, and will probably be changed.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The principal industries in the consular district of Castellamare and Province of Salerno are macaroni manufactories, cotton and linen spinning and weaving, olive-oil mills, woolen mills, print works, distilleries, cheese factories, fruit-packing establishments, and tanneries.

The grain used in the manufacture of macaroni, of which the annual production in this district exceeds 10,500,000 kilograms (105,000 tons), is almost exclusively imported from Russia. It is delivered at Torre Annunziata and Castellamare at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$3.40 per 220 pounds, according to season and quality (12.50 to 17 lire gold per quintal). To this price must be added the duty of 7.50 lire (\$1.44 $\frac{3}{4}$) per quintal (220 pounds), which is afterwards returned as drawback to the exporters of macaroni on presentation of necessary proof. American red wheat makes excellent macaroni, which requires hard grain, and if it could compete in price with the Russian, it would find a ready market. The vicinity of Russia, however, gives her products a great advantage over those of the United States.

American petroleum is largely imported, but this trade is almost exclusively in the hands of large companies, who work with the American petroleum monopolists, so that there is little opportunity for pri-

vate traders. The American companies ought to export petroleum in bulk and maintain deposits in the great centers, from whence it could be drawn off into cistern carts or tinned in this country, where labor is so cheap. The very flourishing state of the only tin-plate manufactory in Italy, at Piombino, would facilitate the purchase of tin plates, without paying the high duty on the imported article. In southern Italy, petroleum is frequently peddled from house to house, and, whether genuine "American refined," Russian, or native, is invariably drawn from American tins, the packing boxes being ostentatiously displayed on the peddler's cart.

The tobacco supply, one of the most important imports from the United States, is likewise in the hands of powerful syndicates who control the American markets and have a monopoly of furnishing the large quantity annually required by the Italian Government. They succeed in obtaining the contracts by the help of dummy bidders, for whom they furnish the necessary caution money, as no contracts are awarded unless there are several bidders. Large capital is indispensable to secure the necessary quantity and make the deposits of caution money required by the above-mentioned system, but the business is quite the most profitable of any American imports to this country.

Many political economists consider it would be more advantageous for the Government to abolish its monopoly, place a heavy duty on tobacco, and allow its manufacture and sale to be carried on freely under private competition, which would give a better article to the public and cheaper prices. Of course, the duty would be proportionately increased to make up for the amount brought in by the monopoly. Such a measure would be of immense advantage to our growers and manufacturers, who would thus be able to deal directly with merchants and consumers.

After tobacco and petroleum, cotton takes the next place in importance, and has only to meet the competition from India and Egypt, but our cotton will always remain superior in quality, notwithstanding the occasional complaints of careless packing causing so much damage.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

American exporters are under the disadvantage of having no trustworthy local agents of their own nationality, and until such agents are sent to Naples to compete with the foreign houses, who all have agents or branches, I see but little opportunity for increased importation of American products outside of the staple products mentioned above.

Shooks.—Shooks from Maine are almost exclusively used in making the fruit boxes exported from the peninsula of Sorrento, and several cargoes are annually consumed in this trade.

Hardware.—American hardware at one time met with considerable success because its sale was effected by an American, who supplied all the houses in the new quarters of Naples with locks, doorknobs, etc.

Sewing machines.—There is an excellent business in American sewing machines through a well organized system of local agents.

Typewriters.—American typewriters are more used than any others, and the best known have general and local agents.

Bicycles.—American bicycles are looked on with much favor for their light weight and strength, but on account of their higher price have only been purchased by those able to afford luxuries. Recently, several American manufacturers have established agencies, which sell the machines on small periodical payments, some at a franc a day; a system that has been very successful with sewing machines.

Tennis rackets.—American tennis rackets, although nearly double in price, are preferred and used by all good players.

Notions.—"American notions" and inventions of small articles of convenience are almost unknown; but German imitations, which extend from sewing machines to bottle stoppers, flood the country.

Tinned food.—The trade in tinned food is considerable; salmon and lobster being especially consumed at hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.

The above comprise the principal American articles sold in southern Italy.

Life-insurance companies.—American life-insurance companies, especially the New York Mutual Life and Equitable, do a considerable business and are highly esteemed. The New York Mutual Life has subagents in many towns and a head office for southern Italy at Naples.

Steam communication.—The North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines have done much to facilitate the relations between the United States and Italy, but are principally supported by the business resulting from Italian emigrants going to and returning from the United States. The Anchor Line and French Fabre Line have two or three departures a month, and a new English line, the Furness-Wilson, for freight and passengers at moderate prices, is announced to run three steamers between Naples and New York from next October.

Trade circulars vs. commercial travelers.—Circulars written in English are frequently sent by American manufacturers and merchants to consular officers in Italy, and their senders apparently imagine that they will be translated and distributed by the consuls, but the modern system of solicitation by travelers is so universal, that dealers pay no attention to circulars when they can bargain with commercial travelers from all parts of Europe, who bring samples and canvass every town of the country for orders. American business can best be extended through personal efforts on the spot by agents or commercial travelers. Almost all the German houses sell on credit, and this system is a most dangerous one for houses unfamiliar with the country, but its attraction to the Italian purchaser gives those offering it the preference over those dealing for cash. Agricultural implements, especially spades, shovels, and hoes, as made in the United States, might find a market if kept in stock in the towns. Business is now monopolized by English, German, Swiss, and Italian houses, and experienced American merchants familiar with Italian methods of doing business should be on the spot to compete with them.

It can not be denied, however, in these days of commercial activity and competition, that before getting business away from the hands in which it now is or creating new demands, Americans would be subject to much risk, and would labor under the disadvantage of competing with old-established houses well posted in all details of business and knowing the commercial value of the persons with whom they deal.

Such knowledge is only a matter of long and often bitter experience, and whether there is enough profit connected with Italian business to offset these risks is a matter which must be determined by American merchants themselves.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The most important exports are argols, macaroni, cheese, nuts, garlic, beans, and green fruit (oranges and lemons) which latter ranks as one of the most considerable.

Fruit exports.—I believe it is generally conceded that the great export houses of Sorrento are unexcelled in the style and care with which their oranges are selected and packed. This requires many expert hands, as the fruit is sorted at least three times before final packing. The small cost of this labor, principally performed by women, is perhaps a reason why our Californian growers do not pack so attractively nor with such good results in preserving the fruit for long periods.

Brandy.—An excellent brandy, quite the best made in Italy, is distilled at Castellamare under the direction of a French expert, and, as it costs less than cognac, might be profitably introduced into the United States.

Argols.—This part of the country also supplies argols, one of the most valuable exports from Italy, from which cream of tartar, which enters so largely into the manufacture of yeast powders, is extracted. The business is almost exclusively controlled by a Swiss house at Naples, with branches and agents all over Italy, and it has the monopoly of trade with the United States through contracts with the American patent yeast-powder companies. The distilleries, which supply a large part of the raw material, often require considerable advances in order to secure the monopoly of their products; therefore, this business requires much capital, judgment, and experience, for there is considerable fluctuation of values.

Skins.—Goat and kid skins are another considerable product of this region, and their exportation to the United States could be much increased if American houses had agents on the spot to buy under more favorable conditions than with the present system, where so many profits of intermediate houses have to be added before they reach the American manufacturer or merchant. But our severe laws for disinfection and the expenses connected therewith are a serious hindrance to trade.

HENRY G. HUNTINGTON, *Consul.*

CASTELLAMARE, *September 15, 1896.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Foreign trade of Castellamare and Torre Annunziata in 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Imports:	<i>Tons.</i>	
Coal	122,055	\$510,220
Clay	350	1,400
Fire bricks	1,200	12,000
Iron plates, bars, and tubes (includes steel)	200	20,000
Old rails and scrap iron (includes steel)	23,245	464,900
Wheat	59,092	1,794,145
Wood	4,278	53,475
Total	211,020	2,856,140
Exports:		
Building and paving stones	410	1,025
Dry fruit and nuts	1,400	168,000
Green fruit	7,420	371,000
Macaroni	7,480	596,800
Potatoes	6,390	63,900
Olive oil	270	45,900
Wine	125	7,500
Total	23,475	1,254,125

NAVIGATION.

Movement of shipping at the ports of Castellamare di Stabia and Torre Annunziata during the year 1895.

Nationality.	Entered.					
	Sail.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	2	320	86	107,680	88	108,000
Italian	16	7,400	28	24,709	44	32,109
Greek	22	5,578	27	26,345	49	31,923
Austrian	2	294	16	10,863	18	11,157
German			5	7,343	5	7,343
Belgian			4	4,274	4	4,274
Norwegian			5	5,600	5	5,600
Swedish			2	1,896	2	1,896
Turkish	1		2	2,130	3	2,529
Total	43	13,991	175	190,840	218	204,831

Nationality.	Cleared.					
	Sail.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	2	320	89	111,216	91	111,536
Italian	16	7,400	28	24,709	44	32,109
Greek	22	5,578	27	26,345	49	31,923
Austrian	2	294	16	10,863	18	11,157
German			5	7,343	5	7,343
Belgian			4	4,274	4	4,274
Norwegian			5	5,600	5	5,600
Swedish			2	1,896	2	1,896
Turkish			2	2,130	2	2,529
Total	43	13,991	178	194,378	221	208,367

CATANIA.¹

THE DISTRICT OF CATANIA.

This consular district embraces the three provinces of Catania, population, 550,000; Syracuse, population, 250,000; and Caltanissetta, 275,000. The first two have an extension of sea coast, beginning about midway between Messina and Catania (about 30 miles south of the former port), and taking in the entire southern angle of Sicily, to within about 10 miles of the port of Licata, on the southwestern coast; in all, a coast frontage of about 160 miles, upon which are located, besides the chief commercial city and finest port of the district, Catania, the following harbors and roads of minor importance, viz:

Riposto.—This small town of a few thousand inhabitants lies about 20 miles to the north of Catania. It has not even a wharf, and discharging vessels has to be done in the open bay, yet the commerce of this place is quite important, as it is one of the principal wine-exporting towns of Italy. Before the abrogation of the treaty with France, the trade from here was very active with that country.

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

Exportations from and importations into Riposto during the year 1894.

Description, destination, and articles.	Quantity.	Value.
EXPORTS.		
Wine, to foreign countries	<i>Gallons.</i> 2,051,727½	\$321,528.96
Fruit and essences to foreign countries		145,736.28
Total		467,265.24
Wine to Italian ports		1,225,479.12
Other merchandise to Italian ports		11,604.30
Total		1,237,083.42
IMPORTS.		
From foreign countries, chiefly lumber, grain, iron, groceries, etc.	<i>Italian lire.</i> 151,558.82	27,280.59
From Italian ports, products and merchandise of all kinds	3,362,804.49	606,304.81
Total	3,514,363.31	632,585.40

Movement of vessels in the roads of Riposto during the year 1895.

Description of vessels.	Italian.	Foreign.	Total.
SAILING VESSELS.			
Entered:			
Number	304		304
Registered tonnage	14,938		14,938
Merchandise discharged	2,132		2,132
Cleared:			
Number	306		306
Registered tonnage	15,034		15,034
Merchandise loaded	9,222		9,222
STEAM VESSELS.			
Entered:			
Number	342	101	443
Registered tonnage	249,354	89,575	338,929
Merchandise discharged	325	725	1,050
Cleared:			
Number	341	102	343
Registered tonnage	248,235	90,994	338,929
Merchandise loaded	40,075	14,500	54,575

Augusta.—This port, south of Catania about 22.5 miles by sea, is a small town of about 13,000 inhabitants, but it has one of the best harbors in Italy; is quite large and fortified.

The chief industry is the manufacture and exportation of marine salt, which is produced here at a very small cost. The price during the past year—as per letter received by me this day, the 20th of September, 1896, from the mayor of the town—has been \$1.08 per ton, and went even as low as 83 cents per ton in large quantities placed on board ship.

The exports of salt in 1895 were 8,350 tons, and during the first six months of 1896 were 14,240 tons; a total of 22,590 tons, divided among the following countries in proportions stated: Roumania, 2,257 tons; Scandinavia, 8,000 tons; Austria, 500 tons; European Turkey, 1,950 tons; United States of America, 2,550 tons; Holland and Great Britain, 5,860 tons, and Sicilian ports, 1,473 tons.

Syracuse.—This place is about 15 miles to the south of Augusta by sea, and about 37.5 miles by sea from Catania. Ancient Siracusa was the most important city of Sicily; the present city has only about 25,000 inhabitants. It has a good port and does, compared with the population, a large export business, as will be seen from the subjoined tables. It is the capital of the province of the same name. Its location is very pretty, and on account of the many classical attractions, remains of the historic city, thousands of tourists from all civilized countries come here annually, especially during winter and spring.

The chief articles of export are oranges and lemons, olive oil, salt, wine, rice, grain, pulse, almonds, and heart beans.

The principal articles imported are lumber from Austria, petroleum from the United States, coal from England, groceries, coffee, etc., from Malta and England, Malta receiving a very considerable share of both the import and export trade. The commercial intercourse with the Italian continent is very considerable. The imports since 1893 from foreign as well as Italian ports show a marked decrease, while the exports (with the exception of 1895 to foreign ports) show a very considerable increase.

Volume of trade of the province of Syracuse with foreign countries.

Description.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports	\$164,970.00	\$123,060.06	\$100,281.42
Exports	646,884.18	937,819.46	569,750.58
Imports from Italy	1,216,457.10	1,019,454.48	1,006,152.48
Exports to Italy	2,427,631.74	2,358,369.36	3,182,020.46

Movement of vessels at the port of Syracuse.

Description.	1894.	1895.
ARRIVALS.		
Laden:		
Number of steam and sailing vessels	687	1,086
Registered tonnage	133,796	273,835
Merchandise, loaded or unloaded	23,113 tons..	17,050
Empty:		
Number of steam and sailing vessels	524	351
Registered tonnage	194,801	91,339
DEPARTURES.		
Laden:		
Number of steam and sailing vessels	814	1,152
Registered tonnage	202,782	812,975
Merchandise, loaded and unloaded	32,652 tons..	33,844
Empty:		
Number of steam and sailing vessels	383	293
Registered tonnage	129,137	52,904

In the figures of exports are included asphalt from Mazzarella and salt from Augusta, both located in the province of Syracuse.

On the southern extremity of the island are located several small roadsteads, but they are of no commercial value.

Mazzarella.—This port is about 30 miles northwest from the most southern point and about 40 miles southeast of Licata. It is only a very small place without any harbor, but near by are located the rich asphalt mines of Sicily, and thousands of tons are exported annually to all parts of the world, the United States alone receiving on an average about \$40,000 worth every year. Exports declared (in this consulate) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—asphalt to the United States, 3,149 tons; during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, 9,822 tons. A considerable quantity is shipped to Catania, to the asphalt mills, where the rock is ground and also made into mastic blocks.

Province of Caltanissetta.—This is nearly an inland province, with very little sea front, having only one unimportant port, Terranova, about 15 miles east of Licata, through which the greater portion of the products of Caltanissetta are exported by sea, especially brimstone. Hence the invoices for export to the United States are declared at the consular agency at Licata, which up to 1888, belonged under the

jurisdiction of the Catania consulate, but was then transferred to Palermo (although Catania is nearer and likewise connected therewith by rail).

The chief products of the province are brimstone (nearly one-third of the sulphur mines of Sicily being located here), almonds, filberts, seeds, and pulse, of which latter articles, from the interior as also from the mines farther from the sea, Catania's market is supplied by railway. Wheat is produced almost sufficient to supply the home consumption.

CATANIA.

Catania is, next to Palermo and Messina, the leading and most important commercial city of Sicily, the population—about 120,000—exceeding that of Messina. It has a fine port, protected by a sea wall constructed of lava rock, at a cost of \$1,600,000, the length of which is 1,250 meters. The port ranks fifth in importance, as compared with all the other Italian ports, with reference to tonnage passing in and out.

While the direct exports to the United States appear much less than those of either Palermo or Messina, it is certain that many products exported from these latter ports have been produced in this district.

For instance, the finest oranges—the oval and blood varieties—are grown in the province of Catania, at the foot of Etna, near Paterno, Aderno, and Biancavilla, and two-thirds of the entire crop is purchased every year by Messina and Palermo packers, and this mostly for export to the United States. The province of Messina produces lemons, but no oranges, and looks for these to Calabria, and for the choice varieties to Catania. Thus the amounts of the declared exports from Messina and Palermo have been swelled at the expense of those from Catania. Besides, numbers of small shipments of 40 to 50 boxes of fruit, supposed to come under the \$100 value, are shipped from Catania by every steamer, without consular invoice, by producers or small speculators, to save declaration expenses.

Of the commerce with the rest of the world, Catania has her full share, as compared with her sister cities, Palermo and Messina. Ships from nearly all European nations can be seen in her large and safe port.

The *Corriere d'Catania* of the 11th instant reprints a review of the orange and lemon trade with Austria, by Edmondo Raudegger, of Trieste, and I quote therefrom the following:

The run of acid fruits during the year just finished resulted on the whole favorably as to the valuations, which held their own, and often surpassed those at other places.

The arrivals (transit excluded) reached 1,102,766 boxes, and fell behind 76,329 boxes as compared with the season of 1894-95. They exceeded every other year, however.

The total quantity imported from the Kingdom of Italy amounted to 1,061,121 boxes, of which 1,001,943 belonged to Sicily, 56,178 to Puglia, 1,954 to the coast of Sorrento, and 1,046 to the Ligurian coastline. The other countries together sent here a total of 41,645 boxes, and among these the Jaffa oranges led, with 16,735 boxes.

Among the various Sicilian cities, the imports from Catania and Syracuse are remarkable; the incomprehensible smallness from Palermo, which sent to Trieste only 9,316 boxes in twelve months, compared with Catania with 579,505, Messina with 262,191, and Syracuse with 110,282 boxes, is equally remarkable.

The import of oranges and lemons to Austria-Hungary has largely increased during the past few years, since the removal by this country of the import duty on citrus fruit.

From the above statement and the statistics and tables of exports attached to this report, it will be plainly seen that the list of the leading articles of export is headed by oranges and lemons. The trade in these during last season—1895-96—on the whole has been an unfortunate one for the packers and exporters of this district; much money has been lost by them on shipments to the United States. As a rule, the packers

and exporters have paid much too high for the fruit on the trees on account of too much competition among the local buyers, who, after every loss, hoped to realize enough profit on the next shipment to cover their previous losses.

They did not take into consideration the fact that the fruit production has been increased every year, not only in Sicily but in other Mediterranean countries, and even in the United States. Although the mountain oranges in this district had fallen somewhat short in comparison with last season, yet lemons seem always more plentiful.

The estimated crop of the coming season, as far as can be judged, will be about one-third more oranges and about one-fifth more lemons than last season.

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE.

The next article of export is sulphur. All the sulphur refineries and mills of Sicily (with the exception of one mill in Palermo) are located in Catania, numbering 13 mills, employing about 500 hands, and the annual average production of refined and sublimated sulphur amounts to about 78,300 tons.

The prices of sulphur, which had during the past years been so low as to cause much misery in the island, especially in the mining districts, and upon which condition I have repeatedly sent detailed reports to the Department, have, during the last few months, been very considerably forced upward on account of the formation of the Anglo-Sicilian sulphur trust, of which I advised the Department of State as soon as the movement by the interested parties became known, which was as early as May 28 last, and I sincerely hope that some of our American sulphur importers and consumers profited by my timely notice. The new company, which controls all the sulphur output of the island, will be in full business operation from the 1st of October next, upon which date also will be abolished the Italian export duty of 11 lire (\$1.98) per ton.

Sulphur export during the last two years.

Exported to—	From Jan. to Aug., 1895.	From Jan. to Aug., 1896.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United States of America.....	6, 198	7, 943
South America.....	1, 431	1, 403
England.....	6, 021	8, 092
Belgium.....	434	231
Holland.....	1, 895	2, 107
Germany.....	7, 258	7, 225
Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.....	894	3, 819
Russia.....	1, 491	3, 527
Spain.....	4, 934	5, 891
Portugal.....	10, 547	8, 560
France.....	906	1, 645
Austria.....	5, 244	6, 940
Greece and Turkey.....	16, 612	19, 763
India and Australia.....	911	791
Total to foreign countries.....	64, 776	77, 937
Total to Italian ports.....	31, 658	31, 792
Total exports.....	96, 434	109, 729

OLIVE OIL.

Although limited quantities of olive oil have so far been exported to the United States, this is quite an important product of this district. Chiefly the common raw article is being exported, and this mostly to

Italian ports, where it is either refined or used in the manufacture of soap, etc.

However, one Catania gentleman, Cav. Guiseppe Terranova, has a refinery on his estate and produces a very excellent article, although in limited quantity. He has been the recipient of several medals and honorable mention for his refined oil.

This season's crop of olives is expected to be about double that of last year, and prices have fallen accordingly.

WINE.

The exportation of wine to foreign countries during 1895 (the quantity shipped to Italian ports not yet obtainable) from the port of Catania amounted, according to information received from the local chamber of commerce, to 3,225,955 gallons (in barrels and bottles), valued at \$571,620.78.

The total exportation from this district is said to represent about one-sixth that of all Italy. Some varieties of this district have an excellent reputation, and some special brands have received the highest prizes at national and foreign exhibitions. Since the loss of the trade of France, which is keenly felt, most of the wine of this locality goes to Austria and to north Italian ports. It is especially adapted for mixing with other wines, as it (the dark wine) contains a great quantity of coloring matter, tannin, and alcohol. The Riposto wines contain from 11 to 14 per cent, the Bosco, a very pleasant and milder wine, from the foothills of Etna, 10½ to 12 per cent, and the Syracuse and Terraforte wines, from the Piana de Catania and the country about Augusta and Syracuse, as much as 16 to 18 per cent of alcohol.

This year's crop, thanks to favorable weather, has been fairly satisfactory, and as the vines in northern Italy are reported to be in good condition the prices have had a downward tendency, with little demand (and this demand mostly for heavy dark wines for cutting "vini ditaglio"), until up to a few days ago, when a decided reaction set in, there having since been a sharp demand for the limited quantities of last year's and older wines on hand from upper Italy, which has caused on most varieties a rise of several lire per hectoliter.

The following is a comparative table of prices of the leading brands as they were quoted at the respective localities on June 2 and September 12 and 19 of the present year, per hectoliter of 26.418 gallons:

Locality.	Quality.	June 2, 1896.	Sept. 12, 1896.	Sept. 19, 1896.
Riposto (port)	Piana Mascali	\$4.05 to \$4.59	\$2.97 to \$3.51	\$3.33 to \$3.60
Do.	Mezza Montagna	3.78 to 4.32	2.70 to 2.81	3.06 to 3.24
Do.	Montagna	2.70 to 3.51	1.89 to 2.24	2.16 to 2.34
Linguaylossa	Rossi comuni (common red)	3.51 to 4.05	2.43 to 2.88	2.97 to 3.33
Trecastagni	do	3.78 to 4.50	2.70 to 3.24	3.24 to 3.60
Pedara	Bianchi (white) Etna	4.05 to 4.50	2.70 to 2.81	2.81 to 3.24
Milozzo	Ditaglio (for cutting)	5.40 to 5.94	4.33 to 4.68	Not quoted.
Catania	Rossi (red) del bosco	4.05 to 4.68	2.70 to 3.24	3.24 to 3.51
Do.	Terreforti (red)	4.50 to 5.40	3.46 to 4.68	4.33 to 5.04
Do.	Bianchi (white) del bosco	Not quoted.	2.70 to 2.81	2.81 to 3.24
Do.	Rossi della Piana	Not quoted.	2.16 to 2.70	2.70 to 2.81
Vittoria (f. o. b., Scoglitti)	Rossi (red)	4.14 to 4.50	3.42 to 3.60	3.60 to 4.14
Do.	Bianchi (white)	4.32 to 4.68	4.50 to 5.40	4.50 to 5.40
Partinico	Bianchi correnti	4.68 to 5.22	4.14 to 4.50	4.14 to 4.50
Do.	Rossi (red) dolci (sweet)	6.12 to 7.20	5.40 to 5.94	5.40 to 5.40
Do.	Rossi correnti	Not quoted.	4.50 to 4.86	4.50 to 4.86
Misilmeri	Bianchi (white)	3.78 to 4.32	3.42 to 4.14	3.42 to 4.14
Do.	Rossi (red)	4.50 to 5.40	3.96 to 4.50	3.96 to 4.50

ALMONDS.

The crop of this year (1896) is considered rather good, and in this consular district larger than that of 1895; hence there has been a considerable drop in prices, which were ruling for shelled sweet almonds (on an average) first six months of 1896 at \$11.57 per 112 pounds (f.o.b. steamer), as compared with those quoted September 15, 1896, \$10.52.

FILBERTS.

The new crop falls considerably short in this district, and will be only about half that of last year, say about 11,000 to 12,000 bags, and in consequence a rise in prices as follows: Prices ruling the first six months of 1896, \$3.93; September 15, 1896, \$4.91 per 112 pounds f.o.b. steamer.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—The crop has fallen short in quality as well as in quantity, and there has been a drop in prices, owing to the very low quotations for "Bombay" seed. The prices ruling at Catania during the first six months of 1896 were \$3.08, and September 15, 1896, \$2.81 per 112 pounds f.o.b. steamer.

Mustard seed.—Crop very small, but stocks from last season were large and present prices thereby influenced. Prices for first six months of 1896, \$3.06; September 15, 1896, \$2.94 per 112 pounds f.o.b. steamer.

Canary seed.—An average crop in this district, yet there is to be noted a considerable fall in prices as compared with those ruling during the first six months of 1896, \$2.53, against September 15, 1896, \$2.04 per 112 pounds f.o.b. steamer.

LICORICE ROOT AND PASTE.

The manufacture and exportation of this product is of considerable importance in Catania. In this city alone, there are six factories, the largest, that of Bernardo Fichera, employing during the busy season (which is in the winter and spring) as many as 80 women and 40 men, with a working capacity of 440,920 pounds of paste per annum.

The gathering of the root commences with the beginning of the rainy season, October. The crop here is always about the same, the roots grow wild, and are as prolific as the celebrated "Johnson grass" in the United States, and just as much a terror to the farmer when once in his fields.

The difference in the price of this product can only be in the rise or fall of wages, which, as Mr. Fichera tells me, may be the case the coming season, because the formation of the Anglo-Sicilian sulphur trust has improved the condition and wages of mine laborers and attracted many who, during the past hard times in the mining districts, had hunted and dug for licorice root.

Mr. Fichera thinks, however, that the prices for paste for the next six months will be continued the same as last year, or should there be an advance, it will not exceed 10 per cent. The manufacturers pay now \$1.62 to \$1.80 per quintal (220.46 pounds) for the roots.

Prices of licorice paste (f. o. b. steamer) during the past year: In loaves, first quality, per 220.46 pounds, \$20.70; second quality, \$18. In sticks, brand Bern. Fichera, per 220.46 pounds, \$26.10; F. La Rosa, \$25.20; common F. L. R., \$21.60. Terms: Cash to unknown firms; to

houses with a well-established reputation, three to four months' acceptance.

There are quite a number of other less important articles which are exported from here, such as argols, wine lees, sumac, lemon juice (boiled down), lemons (cut up) in brine, essence of lemon, vegetables (principally artichokes) in salt, olives in salt, anchovies in salt, asphalt powder, mastic blocks, etc., and in none of them have there been any marked changes with reference to prices.

CHANGES IN CURRENCY.

The course of the Italian depreciated "paper lira" during the present year up to date has been about as follows: January and February 1, 91; March 1, 87; April, 90; May, 92; June and up to date, about 93, as compared with the standard gold value.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Transportation facilities are good, especially during the busy season. From October to May, from 3 to 8—sometimes 10—steamers per month touch at this port bound for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New Orleans. The regular lines are the Phelps and the Anchor English lines, the Italian Florio-Rubattino, and occasionally a North German Lloyd or an Austrian steamer, and sometimes sailing vessels are chartered for the transportation of brimstone.

United States merchant vessels have not been in port for many years. Time required by steamers to United States ports, twenty-five to thirty-five days, with stops.

Freight rates are not excessive. For sulphur, per ton, \$1.70 to \$1.93; general cargo, per ton, \$4.87; fruit in boxes, per box, 32 cents.

Railroads.—Catania is connected by rail with all the leading coast as well as interior towns of Sicily. The Strada Ferrata della Sicilia (standard gauge), which connects Catania with Messina and Palermo, with its branches to Syracuse, Licato, Girgenti, and Caltagirone, has a total length of 692 miles, and the receipts in Catania were, during the year ended June 30, 1895, for passengers and freight, \$350,791.74. The receipts from the same sources for the whole island were \$1,431,180. During October, 1895, was completed and opened to the public the new railroad, the Circum Etna, which, as its name indicates, encircles Mount Etna, starting from Catania westward and running through Beasicavilla, Paterno, and Aderno, noted for the fine oval and blood oranges. The road winds around Etna, and its northeastern terminus is Giarre, where it connects with the Sicilian railroad which runs from Messina to Catania, thus completing the circle. The new road has a total length of 68 miles, and runs through a most picturesque country; through rich orchards and vast lava beds, giving excellent facilities for tourists, in a comparative short time, to view the interesting panorama and the quaint towns among the foothills around Etna.

WAGES.

Existing rates.

Class of employees.	Wages.
Laborers: a	
Hodcarriers per day ..	\$0.27 to \$0.32
Farm hands, including food twice a day, consisting of bread and fruit for breakfast, vegetables and macaroni for supper, with only once a week a little meat, per day ..	.22 to .27
Ordinary day laborers in town per day ..	.27 to .36
Loading vessels, according to quantity carried per day (so much per box or 100 kilos), boys and men per day ..	.36 to .72
Stevadores (according to contract), laborers do ..	.63 to .90
In sulphur mines (boys and men) a do ..	.11 to .27
Railroad trackmen (per month, 60.00 lira) do ..	.36
Domestic servants:	
Female, for general housework, chambermaids, etc. (including board) per month ..	1.80 to 4.50
Female cooks do ..	1.80 to 3.00
Male body servants, etc. do ..	do ..
Male cooks do ..	2.70 to 5.40
Mechanics: b	
Brick and stone masons, best hands (masters) per day ..	.45 to .54
Ordinary journeyman mason do ..	.36
Stonecutters do ..	.63 to .72
Stucco plasterers do ..	.54 to .72
Butchers do ..	.27
Bakers do ..	.36 to .63
Bookbinders do ..	.27 to .36
Black and lock smiths do ..	.27 to .63
Machinists do ..	.72 to 1.08
Carpenters and cabinetmakers do ..	.36 to .72
Coopers do ..	.27 to .36
Dyers do ..	.27 to .36
Founders do ..	.36 to .45
Lithographers and engravers work here without employees (small concerns) do ..	do ..
Jewelers do ..	.36 to .72
Macaroni makers do ..	.27 to .36
Plumbers do ..	.36 to .45
Saddle and harness makers do ..	.36 to .54
Painters, common do ..	.27 to .36
Painters, decorative (by contract) do ..	do ..
Tailors do ..	.27 to .45
Watchmakers do ..	.54 to .72
Factory operatives:	
In sulphur refineries (twelve hours) do ..	.45 to .54
In sulphur mills (working day and night for eight hours) do ..	.32 to .36
Licorice factory:	
Men do ..	.40 to .54
Women and girls do ..	.11 to .18
Lemon and orange packing:	
Women (selecting fruit) do ..	.32
Women and girls (wrapping fruit, etc.) do ..	.14 to .18
Clerks in stores (without board) per month ..	10.80 to 27.00
Bookkeepers do ..	18.00 to 45.00
Railway employees:	
Civil engineers, according to experience and knowledge do ..	54.00 to 90.00
Locomotive engineer do ..	23.40 to 27.00
Firemen do ..	12.60 to 18.00
Brakemen do ..	10.80 to 12.60
Conductor do ..	13.50 to 18.00
Train leader or guard do ..	16.20 to 21.60
Station master, including residence at station, according to importance of station, per month ..	18.00 to 54.00
Railway clerks per month ..	13.50 to 27.00
Sailors, without food do ..	11.70 to 12.60
Draymen and teamsters (not owning teams):	
In the city per day ..	.32 to .36
In the country do ..	.27
Carriage or hack drivers in city do ..	.27

a The wages of mine laborers will be considerably advanced after October 1. It is generally contract labor, the hands receiving pay according to quantity picked and carried out of the mines.

b The highest prices are paid to expert, or what they call here "master baker, master mason, etc."

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living of the journeymen mechanics is quite small. They can live on a mere pittance, as their wants are very modest, and as a rule, they are very temperate drinkers, using only a glass of wine (which is

very cheap) with their supper, which is their principal meal after working hours are over.

Generally, a number of the single ones club together, buy their macaroni, and have it cooked together. This, with a small bit of cheese, tomato sauce, a piece of bread, and occasionally a small piece of meat, makes their meal complete, and they are contented. For a room with a common bedstead, a chair, and a small stand, they pay from 90 cents to \$1.08 per month; the better paid can afford \$1.80 per month, for which they have a fairly furnished room. This refers to the laboring class and ordinary mechanics. No special tax is levied upon foreigners who would carry on business, except the income tax of 15 to 16 per cent upon their earnings. The tax upon income from interest-bearing stocks or bonds is 20 per cent; upon income from rent of property (real estate) 30 to 36 per cent of the estimated (by the assessors) income of such buildings. A business license is not required.

PRICES.

In regard to the prices of commodities such as might be supplied by the United States, I have only to mention wheat; but only hard wheat is imported, as that is found the best for the manufacture of macaroni as well as semola (the coarsely ground flour, or farina, which is used for making the bread of the masses). Prices were quoted during the first part of August last, "ship Catania in port," per quintal of 220.46 pounds, \$2.50.9 to \$2.60.55, while at the present date (September 21) the prices are \$2.89.5 to \$2.99.15. The Italian import duty on wheat is \$1.46.68 per 220.46 pounds.

AMERICAN GOODS WHICH MIGHT BE IMPORTED.¹

Windmills, small agricultural machinery, implements, and tools, builders' hardware, locks, mechanics' tools; most of these made and used here are very primitive. Then there is hard wood used by carriage makers, leather for carriage trimmers, and perhaps many other articles; but as not only myself, in former reports, but many of my colleagues, have repeatedly stated that the American exporters must not content themselves with writing to the consuls or sending circulars (whether in English or the language of the country), but they must follow the example of their European, especially English and German, competitors, and send practical business men who understand the language to study their chances, the wants of the people, select their customers, figure with them and see how they can compete with other nations, look into the advantages and the dangers of doing business here, as certainly it will not be without the latter, as collections are often hard to make and goods will have to be sold on three to four, even six, months' time. Such are the terms upon which others sell—three to four months' acceptance.

Electric street cars are what Catania is wanting now. The local newspapers are agitating this question again with renewed vigor, and several engineers have contributed in their columns their professional approvals and plans. Catania has, as before stated, fully 120,000 inhabitants, and no doubt a line connecting the city with the several suburbs, as well as running through the principal streets, would pay; but, as in nearly all Italian cities, where the tramways are built and owned by

¹ So far, the exports from the United States have been limited to petroleum, lard, and a few windmills.

German, Belgian, or English companies, I do not believe that the natives have sufficient enterprise to carry out the scheme. It will have to be undertaken by some foreign company. Why not American?

PORT REGULATIONS.

Steamers coming from foreign ports now have to pay 25.2 cents instead of the former charge of 18 cents for every registered ton per month for anchorage. This charge is made in the first Italian port entered, and the steamers can touch any or all other ports in the Kingdom during the the month (thirty days) without having to pay again until the thirty days are up. In paying in advance for one year, there is a reduction to the ship, only 75.6 cents per registered ton being exacted. Italian steamers pay only 9 cents per registered ton per month, or 27 cents per year.

Foreign sailing vessels now pay for the first 100 tons 9 cents, and for every ton registered exceeding the first 100 tons 14.4 cents. Italian sailing vessels below 20 tons are exempt; from 20 to 50 tons, 3.6 cents; from 50 to 100 tons, 7.2 cents; for tons exceeding 100, 10.8 cents.

Pilotage on steamers and sailing vessels alike is now 1.44 cents per ton. This rate is charged up to 1,000 tons; all excess free.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1894.

Importation into the port of Catania from foreign countries during the year 1894.

Kinds of merchandise.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Greece and Malta.	United States and Canada.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Spirits, beverages, oils, petroleum.....	9,377	47,271	5,199	41,384	240	183,498
Colonials, drugs, and tobaccos.....	160,683	1,172	1,226	213,370	642	660
Chemicals, medicines, resins, perfumes.....	45,591	11,652	90,123	169,922	7,548	571
Colors, dyewoods, varnishes, etc.....	53,312	7,307	2,394	508	5,178	.....
Hemp, linen, jute, and other fibrous vegetables, except cotton.....	8,347	4,131	1,965	27,921	141	.....
Cotton threads and woven fabrics.....	49,124	1,031	45,738	207,075	528	84
Wool, hair, and woolen fabrics.....	185,408	92,542	76,013	213,572	4,403	152
Silks, thread, and woven and velvet.....	2,935	5,435	26,812	1,740	1,050	.....
Lumber, and all articles of wood, straw, etc.....	849,515	14,840	2,723	4,258	5,290	1,737
Paper, printed matter, books, music, etc.....	32,022	14,677	14,767	4,034	186	95
Hides, leather, belting, etc.....	1,796	39,983	131,022	249,114	27	75
Minerals, metals, raw, and manufactured hardware, machinery, sewing machines, etc.*.....	84,627	38,632	105,296	196,795	523	26,986
Stone, coal, porcelain, glass, crystal, etc.....	31,191	40,756	15,065	2,172,517	7,871	.....
Grain, flour, starch and products thereof, dried fruit, seeds.....	127,196	888	69,021	65	745	.....
Animals and their products, fish, etc.....	29,093	1,433	11,909	45,503	4,799	1,297
Sundry articles, musical instruments, toys, rubber goods, etc.....	65,699	19,484	16,638	8,534	642	1,038
Total in Italian lire.....	1,735,916	341,234	615,911	3,556,316	39,822	216,113
Total in United States currency.....	\$312,464.88	\$61,422.12	\$110,863.98	\$640,136.88	\$7,167.96	\$38,900.84

Importation into the port of Catania from foreign countries during the year 1894—Cont'd.

Kinds of merchandise.	Holland.	Turkey.	Spain.	Russia.	Other countries.	Total.
<i>Spirits, beverages, oils, petroleum</i>	<i>Lire.</i> 113	<i>Lire.</i> 17	<i>Lire.</i> 173	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i> 487	<i>Lire.</i> 287, 759
<i>Colonials, drugs, and tobaccos</i>					41, 994	419, 756
<i>Chemicals, medicines, resins, perfumes</i>	1, 810	4, 038			119, 054	450, 309
<i>Colors, dyewoods, varnishes, etc.</i>	7, 281	51, 877			286, 108	413, 965
<i>Hemp, linen, jute, and other fibrous vegetables, except cotton</i>		252		1	10, 284	53, 042
<i>Cotton threads and woven fabrics</i>	39				65, 458	369, 027
<i>Wool, hair, and woolen fabrics</i>					5, 426	577, 516
<i>Silks, thread, and woven and velvet</i>					978	38, 950
<i>Lumber, and all articles of wood, straw, etc.</i>	102	12, 480			18, 879	909, 828
<i>Paper, printed matter, books, music, etc.</i>	363				1, 647	67, 791
<i>Hides, leather, belting, etc.</i>		84		12	1, 172, 003	1, 594, 116
<i>Minerals, metals, raw, and manufactured hardware, machinery, sewing machines, etc.</i>	50, 729				387, 487	891, 075
<i>Stone, coal, porcelain, glass, crystal, etc.</i>	415	94		2	3, 127	2, 271, 038
<i>Grain, flour, starch and products thereof, dried fruit, seeds</i>	28	76, 392		12, 904, 925	3, 038	13, 182, 298
<i>Animals and their products, fish, etc.</i>	2, 660	17, 466	36	8, 503	121, 394	244, 063
<i>Sundry articles, musical instruments, toys, rubber goods, etc.</i>	4, 948				879	117, 365
<i>Total in Italian lire</i>	68, 488	162, 700	209	12, 913, 443	2, 237, 743	21, 887, 895
<i>Total in United States currency</i>	\$12, 327. 84	\$29, 286. 00	\$37. 62	\$2, 324, 419. 74	\$402, 793. 74	\$3, 939, 821. 10

Exportation from the port of Catania to foreign countries during the year 1894.

Kind of merchandise.	Austria.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Greece and Malta.	United States and Canada.
<i>Wine, spirits, and oil</i>	<i>Lire.</i> 1, 595, 928	<i>Lire.</i> 2, 296	<i>Lire.</i> 18, 061	<i>Lire.</i> 108, 589	<i>Lire.</i> 5, 903	<i>Lire.</i> 139, 396
<i>Colonials, drugs, tobaccos</i>	1, 639	18, 461	8, 200		9, 182	29, 345
<i>Argols, licorice, lemon juice, manna, etc.</i>	30, 496	132, 973	75, 593	986, 274		49, 454
<i>Roots, herbs, and leaves for dyeing and tanning</i>	16, 470	2, 282	842		2, 440	
<i>Hemp, jute, cordage, and linen fabrics</i>		2, 850		521	6, 991	
<i>Cotton, retwisted yarns, colored</i>					111	
<i>Wool, hair, and woolen fabrics</i>	5, 230	3, 296		44, 385		14, 105
<i>Silk articles of needlework</i>					16, 000	
<i>Charcoal, wooden articles, cork, broom roots, cane, etc.</i>	11, 135	8, 825			60, 846	
<i>Paper, books, lithography</i>	53				7, 352	
<i>Hides and leather</i>	12, 374	36, 001		38, 570	14, 024	
<i>Minerals, metals, and articles manufactured thereof</i>					305	
<i>Stone, marble, earthenware, glass, crystal, and brimstone</i>	686, 018	288, 438	666, 478	693, 710	985, 941	729, 004
<i>Fruits, nuts, seeds, etc.</i>	3, 390, 701	620, 288	966, 621	1, 491, 330	24, 032	1, 636, 939
<i>Salt fish, sponges, wax, cheese, etc.</i>	1, 693	5, 229	2, 079	5	71, 137	5, 631
<i>Musical instruments and sundries</i>	610	2, 574		45, 364	11, 688	
<i>Total in Italian lire</i>	5, 752, 342	1, 126, 503	1, 737, 874	3, 408, 728	1, 215, 952	2, 603, 804
<i>Total in United States currency</i>	\$1, 035, 421. 56	\$202, 770. 54	\$312, 817. 82	\$613, 571. 04	\$218, 871. 36	\$468, 684. 72

Exportation from the port of Catania to foreign countries during the year 1894—Cont'd.

Kind of merchandise.	Holland.	Turkey.	Spain.	Russia.	Other countries.	Total.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Wine, spirits, and oil.....	3, 903			272	654, 360	2, 528, 633
Colonials, drugs, tobaccos..	33, 000				87, 219	187, 036
Argols, licorice, lemon juice, manna, etc.....	249, 882	560			185, 788	1, 711, 020
Roots, herbs, and leaves for dyeing and tanning.....	2, 177					24, 211
Hemp, jute, cordage, and linen fabrics.....					13, 149	23, 511
Cotton, retwisted yarns, colored.....		16, 748			3, 668	20, 527
Wool, hair, and woollen fabrics.....	4, 000				5, 359	76, 375
Silk articles of needlework.....						16, 000
Charcoal, wooden articles, cork, broom roots, cane, etc.....		7, 781	3, 523	203	2, 489	94, 802
Paper, books, lithography..					320	7, 725
Hides and leather.....			647		10, 921	112, 537
Minerals, metals, and articles manufactured thereof		260			1, 203	1, 768
Stone, marble, earthenware, glass, crystal, and brimstone.....	164, 467	100, 459	245, 197	245, 183	1, 138, 674	5, 043, 569
Fruits, nuts, seeds, etc.....	720, 116	338, 406	289, 700	1, 008, 602	1, 181, 558	11, 668, 293
Salt fish, sponges, wax, cheese, etc.....	888	4, 767			44, 795	139, 224
Musical instruments and sundries.....		2, 024			1, 100	63, 360
Total in Italian lire..	1, 178, 433	471, 005	530, 067	1, 254, 260	3, 330, 603	22, 618, 591
Total in United States currency.....	\$212, 117. 94	\$84, 780. 90	\$97, 032. 06	\$225, 766. 80	\$599, 508. 54	\$4, 071, 346. 38

Catania's trade with Italian ports during the year 1894.

Class of merchandise.	Imports.	Exports.
Wine, spirits, olive oil, mineral oils, turpentine, etc.....	\$409, 680. 40	\$150, 693. 71
Groceries, confections, spices, etc.....	60, 629. 36	68, 188. 11
Chemicals, medicines, resins, perfumery, licorice (a), soap.....	96, 294. 64	74, 528. 80
Woods, barks, and other articles for dyeing and tanning, varnishes, inks, etc.....	21, 858. 82	429. 20
Hemp, jute, linen, and other fibers and fabrics thereof, except cotton.....	195, 781. 06	10, 237. 73
Cotton, and fabrics thereof.....	968, 850. 91	33, 194. 22
Wool, and fabrics thereof, hair.....	589, 638. 72	36, 770. 24
Silk, thread and woven fabrics, passementerie, straw goods, etc.....	33, 939. 72	
Lumber and woods, raw and manufactured, barrels, furniture, carts, wagons, etc.....	114, 802. 11	80, 735. 51
Paper and books, lithography, etc.....	99, 831. 79	1, 512. 76
Hides and leather.....	334, 145. 84	25, 395. 88
Minerals, metals, raw and manufactured, tools, machinery, hardware.....	269, 850. 55	24, 954. 42
Sulphur, crude and refined; stone, marble, earthenware, glass, crystal, porcelain, etc.....	85, 347. 21	500, 372. 08
Grain, flour, rice, starch; fruits, fresh and dry; nuts, vegetables, etc.....	228, 908. 39	683, 814. 78
Animals (imported only), horses and cows; animal products—butter, cheese, fats, wax, etc.....	74, 334. 29	112, 232. 04
Sundry articles, including musical instruments, rubber goods, toys, umbrellas, hats, caps, etc.....	132, 172. 47	11, 079. 07
Total.....	3, 713, 576. 28	1, 814, 038. 35

a Licorice in roots and paste is only exported.

Catania's trade with foreign countries during the years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1885	\$5,879,751.30	\$2,733,867.18
1886	4,081,269.06	3,138,052.78
1887	3,160,738.04	3,164,234.76
1888	2,898,788.22	2,730,066.04
1889	2,415,004.56	3,284,969.94
1890	2,149,078.86	3,259,046.82
1891	2,315,076.48	4,029,962.38
1892	2,961,262.48	4,409,819.46
1893	2,695,871.16	3,806,563.82
1894	3,939,821.10	4,071,346.38

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1895.

The imports and exports of Catania, from and to foreign countries for 1895 were the following. Statistics of shipments to Italian ports are not yet available:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria	\$379,934	\$1,282,068
France	75,257	117,891
Germany	114,737	230,833
Great Britain	470,037	617,779
Greece and Malta	25,260	176,930
Holland	58,439	325,265
Turkey	49,164	177,877
Spain	217	203,923
Russia	687,418	251,968
United States and Canada	65,458	414,743
All other	124,914	432,130
Total	2,050,835	4,231,697

The difference between the imports of 1894 and 1895 is accounted for by the quantity of wheat imported from Russia, which amounted to nearly 10,000,000 lire less in 1895 as compared with 1894, on account of the bountiful crop in this country in 1894.

NAVIGATION.

Statement showing the movement of vessels in the port of Catania during the year 1895.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.					
	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Merchandise discharged.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Merchandise loaded.
			<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
Italian	2,024	70,785	37,963	2,034	71,459	74,745
Austrian	4	986	435	6	1,596	1,105
Danish	1	112	.....	1	112	275
Greek	42	9,700	3,008	43	9,892	13,580
English	3	261	.....	4	329	523
Montenegrin	1	280	.....	1	280	.....
Turkish	7	1,386	468	9	1,803	930
Samoa (Island)	2	644	1,111	2	644	883
Spanish	4	585	.....	3	526	299
Total	2,088	84,639	42,985	2,103	86,141	92,330

Statement showing movement of vessels in the port of Catania during the year 1896—Cont'd.

Flag.	Steamships.					
	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Number	Registered tonnage.	Merchandise discharged.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Merchandise loaded.
			<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
Italian.....	736	609,343	42,395	739	610,592	72,523
Austrian.....	162	119,994	10,776	165	121,731	25,346
Belgian.....	3	3,831	2,510	2	2,962	.....
Danish.....	5	3,929	3	5	3,929	2,360
Greek.....	15	11,535	9,336	15	11,535	8,732
German.....	49	46,351	4,411	52	49,774	14,579
English.....	208	223,062	58,262	207	222,116	46,033
Norwegian.....	9	6,839	2,338	9	6,843	2,234
Hollandish.....	24	15,124	322	25	15,780	4,486
Swedish.....	2	1,554	1,100	2	1,554	70
Russian.....	1	740	.....	1	740	550
Total.....	1,214	1,042,302	131,463	1,222	1,047,786	171,918

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Declared exports from the port of Catania to the United States for five years ending June 30, 1896.

Articles.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Almonds, shelled:					
Sweet.....	\$73,500.26	\$28,537.24	\$22,815.51	\$42,526.82	\$37,707.78
Bitter.....					697.73
Anchovies in salt.....	751.02				308.00
Artichokes in salt.....		24,784.88	29,678.87	22,486.86	251.33
Asphalt rock and mastic.....	43,504.40				56,477.08
Brimstone, crude.....	260,738.11	202,388.18	160,523.53	118,105.14	136,495.93
Beans.....				58.69	
Canary seed.....	16,816.17	3,787.00	6,709.95	7,083.55	796.75
Cheese.....	235.00	444.86		167.06	2,143.14
Essences.....		208.08	161.15		
Filberts.....	21,519.00	5,674.20	24,054.58	14,009.51	42,931.62
Groceries.....			1,182.86		
Hair, cattle, limed.....			535.94	339.30	456.68
Lemons:					
Fresh.....	243,407.15	195,009.47	192,952.86	174,422.54	202,740.58
In brine.....		7,102.40		7,178.25	
Lemon juice, boiled.....					
Licorice paste.....	3,932.05		5,191.55	4,029.74	
Mandarins.....					5.67
Musical instruments.....		224.00		23.35	
Macaroni.....		526.68			
Mustard seed.....	9,900.50	3,440.00	800.92		7,722.57
Olives in salt.....	905.83			72.88	535.53
Olive oil.....	119.00			161.49	50.40
Oranges.....	111,881.40	178,935.89	105,031.71	154,365.03	154,071.82
Peas, chick.....				15.62	
Pistachio nuts.....	1,503.33		4,776.51		1,401.04
Rags.....	17,246.96				
Salt, marine.....					1,506.49
Snails.....					10.75
Sheepskins, tanned.....					3.00
Sulphur:					
Flowers.....	2,115.00		2,203.85	9,576.39	6,970.61
Ground.....				1,578.00	1,838.23
In rolls.....					1,315.70
Sundries.....	552.00				
Terra-cotta statuettes.....			152.32	31.10	
Tomato extract.....		256.80		707.73	105.00
Tobacco snuff.....				25.63	
Vegetables in salt.....				9.17	189.88
Vinegar.....				16.16	
Wine.....	878.13	842.91	1,583.47	148.66	671.86
Wine lees.....			4,061.98	14,149.52	4,014.29
Total.....	809,105.40	652,180.59	563,515.56	571,288.19	661,415.16

LOUIS A. BRÜHL, Consul.

CATANIA, September 25, 1896.

FLORENCE.¹

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The financial crisis which several years ago threatened all Italy is still felt in Florence and its dependencies. Compelled to limit his expenses, the purchaser has not hesitated to sacrifice his proverbial good taste and love for art and luxury to whatever is cheap. If one considers the disturbances caused to the local financial market, a few years since, by the suspension of payment by and absolute failure of some of the most important banking concerns, there are in the present outlook still grounds for hope and confidence, although there has been a decline in both imports and exports.

IMPORTS.

The importations into Tuscany are made as follows: By land, via the Mont Cenis Tunnel and Modena, or via the St. Gothard Tunnel and Chiasso; by water, via Leghorn, through the Anchor Line steamers, or Genoa, through the North German Lloyd Company.

Inasmuch as the clearance of all foreign goods imported into Italy is attended to at the various seaports, and the business at the Florence custom-house is at extremely low ebb, I can only base my conclusions upon the limited local business.

In regard to imports during the last three years, the following countries lead in the quantity of the articles named:

England.—Drugs, tea, flax, hemp, cotton goods, paper, liquors, and preserves.

France.—Wines, brandies, medicines, perfumery, ink, velvet, ribbons, laces, bound books, silk, feathers, artificial flowers, and isinglass.

Germany.—Beer, oils, colors, wool products, furniture, tools, lithographs, tanned skins, patent leather, iron and steel of inferior quality, sewing machines, surgical instruments, earthenware, toys, fans, and buttons.

Austria-Hungary.—Pure alcohol, varnishes, shoes, tissues of combed wool, india-rubber, and wheat flour.

Belgium.—Zinc sheets, guns, pistols, majolica, glasses, and crystals.

Switzerland.—Condensed milk, sewing silk, and watches.

The amount of all such imports for the last three years reached an average value of \$1,802,768 per annum. Previously, the average was about \$2,000,000.

EXPORTS.

In regard to exports, the items are confined almost exclusively to paintings and statuary, mosaics, antiquities, jewelry, photographs, straw hats and braids, wine, olive oil, terra cotta, and skins.

I believe that no other country imports so great a quantity of Florentine goods as the United States, at least judging from the records of the chamber of commerce and the custom-house at Florence. The shipments thither were \$969,696 for the fiscal year 1895-96, against \$1,415,157 for the fiscal year 1894-95, showing a decrease of \$445,461, in part, however, attributable to the great quantity of goods invoiced to the Atlanta Exposition, held in 1895.

¹In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

MACHINERY AND IRON WORKS.

The iron used in Florentine manufactures comes from Italy, Germany, England, France, and Belgium. The steel is imported from Germany, Austria, and England. Engines are almost all of German make, and agricultural machinery English or American.

The local production is devoted almost exclusively to wine and oil presses. About 7,000 hands are at work in the metal industry of this province, the proportion of skilled laborers to the ordinary workmen being about 1 to 7. The average wages per day are the following, the year containing about 300 working days: Apprentices, 1.20 lire (29 cents); laborers, 2 lire (38.6 cents); foremen, 5 to 7.50 lire (96½ cents to \$1.44). A working day consists of about ten hours.

CURRENCY AND COST OF LIVING.

The value of the currency as compared with coin is now 0.93 per cent. On January 1, 1896, it was 0.915; October 1, 1895, 0.95; July 1, 1895, 0.95; and April 1, 1895, 0.952; January 1, 1895, 0.936; which gives a yearly average of 0.9224.

Cost of living.—Many articles of consumption, especially of foreign products, are dearer in Florence than in Paris, London, or New York.

In winter and spring, all eatables are from 10 to 20 per cent dearer than in the summer and fall, on account of the great number of foreigners present in Florence.

WAGES.

In the city and neighborhood of Florence, labor is paid as follows:

Women	per day..	\$0.10	to	\$0.22
Children	per week..	.10	to	.40
Male laborers	per day..	.30	to	.60
Male servants	per month, with food..	6.00	to	12.00
Female servants	do.....	3.00	to	6.00
Operators	per day..	.80	to	2.00
Clerks	per month..	20.00	to	60.00
Iron works:				
Apprentices	per day..			.29
Laborers	do.....			.88½
Foremen	do.....	.96½	to	1.44

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Tuscan farmers prefer durability and fitness of material and shape, with a reasonable economy in price. The valuation of the farm implements being included in the metayer agreements is one of the objections to the improved tools and machinery for cultivating the soil. The metayer is usually so poor that he can not afford articles of luxury such as improved implements are called, and his ignorance often forbids his discontinuance of the farming implements used by his forefathers.

The following articles manufactured in the United States can be easily disposed of in this market at a fair profit, provided they are handled by intelligent agents who speak the Italian language and are provided with samples: Petroleum, cotton and cotton prints, agricultural implements, cheap carts and vehicles, portable bedsteads, canned and preserved fruits, salted and canned meats, hardware, tools and cutlery, locks of all kinds, oilcloths, rubber goods, cooking and parlor stoves (wood burners), and wheat.

TAXES.

Income tax levied by the Government upon incomes of whatever nature and kind, 3 per cent; tax on buildings, net income, 7½ per cent; tax on land, net income, 9 per cent; family tax, from 12 cents to \$400, according to amount of luxury, assessed on both natives and foreigners; business or professional tax, from \$1 to \$60, levied on natives and foreigners; chamber of commerce tax, from 16 cents to \$40, for tradesmen, natives, and foreigners; carriage tax, from \$3.60 to \$10, according to number of wheels, and whether with or without coat of arms; servant tax, 60 cents for females and \$1.20 for males, without livery; with livery, \$2; dog tax, \$2.

BANKS.

The credit business is transacted in Florence by the Banca d'Italia, with branches at Pistoja and Prato; by the Banco di Napoli, branch at Florence; 19 cooperative popular banks, 4 banks of ordinary credit, and 5 private banks. Besides these banks, there are the savings banks devoted more particularly to industry and traffic, acting between the capitalist unable to realize a full interest and the industrial who is in need and ready to pay the market price. The condensation of district banks into the Bank of Italy, by law of August 10, 1893, deprived Florence of the strong banking institutions Banca Nazionale Toscana and Banca Toscana di Credita, which had both met with much success.

This law proved a considerable loss to the city, as merchants and artists had had for generations the privilege of borrowing money for three, four, or six months at 5 per cent per annum against drafts upon themselves, to the amount with which they were accredited, the sum being arranged each year by the council. This system was called "castelletto," and clients punctual to the extinction of their promissory notes were allowed an increased credit, while others failing in their liabilities had their credit reduced or their names taken from the credit rolls altogether. The Bank of Italy discontinued the practice almost entirely, excepting to clients producing one or two solvable indorsements on drafts presented.

CHAMBER OF COMPENSATION.

Florence is one of the five Italian cities having a chamber of compensation for financial business, the others being Leghorn, Genoa, Milan, and Rome.

In the last calendar year (1895), the debts and credits liquidated at the Florence branch amounted to the following:

Aggregate of monthly liquidations.....	\$66, 700, 493
Aggregate ordinary liquidation.....	282, 271, 937
Amount of operations.....	102, 842, 623
Percentage of investments in ordinary liquidations.....	4
Percentage of investments in monthly liquidations.....	7. 92

There are 63 members who pay \$1,464 taxes, which covers the expenses.

COMMERCIAL RATES AND CUSTOMS.

A commission of 2½ to 5 per cent is usually charged on orders received and for articles purchased, never, however, on goods sent for sale.

Discounts, as a rule, are made for ready cash payments, at the rate of 2 to 2½ per cent. But they often allow from 5 to 10 per cent, or even as high as 25 and 30 per cent, on books, crockery, and medicine.

Payments are usually made with drafts at sixty days after receipt of

goods imported from foreign countries; for articles exported, when not paid in part or whole, the amount is C. O. D.

The merchant very seldom draws against the bill of lading. The bankers advance one-third the value, but the majority of exporters have a credit with some local bank or at Paris.

C. BELMONT DAVIS, *Consul*.

FLORENCE, *September 17, 1896.*

FLORENCE—1896.

AGRICULTURE.

The reports of the harvest of 1896 are extremely favorable. The cereal crops have been very abundant and of excellent quality. The wet summer and the recent prolonged rains may, to some extent, injure the quantity and quality of the wine crop, as the grapes, especially in the plain, show the effect of too much dampness. Fortunately, however, the principal Tuscan streams did not overflow their banks, and the farmers did not suffer from the inundations which have been so frequent in northern Italy.

Among the agricultural products of Tuscany, wine is much the most important, and owing to its exquisite flavor and comparatively cheap cost of production, is becoming favorably known in the principal markets of the world. Among the brands which have gained the greatest favor are Chianti, Pomino, Rufina, Nipozzano, and Carmignano. Unfortunately, the wine is still produced by the ancient Tuscan processes, and the new methods are regarded with little favor. The result is that one can not always depend on obtaining the same grade of wine from the same producer, as too little care is taken in the selection of the grape or to the alcoholic or saccharine gradation. Some of the more important growers here of late appreciated these defects and are making an effort to correct them. Notwithstanding the general regard of the Tuscan farmer for the methods of his forefathers, there is a good opportunity for the introduction of tools and agricultural implements of all sorts.

For mowing machines there is no very great demand, as the hay-fields are very small and intersected with deep ditches, but the prospect for the introduction of plows, scythes, hoes, rakes, shovels, corn shellers, and threshing machines, and every kind of carpenter tools, is excellent.

The principal agricultural centers with their best-developed productions are: Brozzi, brushes and brooms; Torri and Casellina, vegetables; Carmignano, wine and straw; Pontassieve and Pélago, wine; Greve, wine and orris root; Dicomano, chestnuts; San Godengo, wood and charcoal. The agricultural population of this province is as follows:

Description.	Population.	Proportion of males to females.
Agriculturists cultivating their own lands.....	9,000	9 to 1
Metayers	90,000	7 to 3
Leasees	5,000	9 to 1
Factors, bailiffs, managers.....	1,500	4 to 1
Plowmen, servants.....	40,000	3 to 2
Temporary laborers	25,000	9 to 1
Shepherds, herdsmen	2,500	3 to 2
Flower and market gardeners	2,000	4 to 1
Woodcutters and charcoal burners	3,000	9 to 1
Total	178,000	.....

STRAW GOODS MANUFACTURERS.

The straw industry, although of a domestic character so far as the plaiting is concerned, acquires very considerable importance in the preparation and finishing of the hats. There are 78 exporters of straw goods in this district and 347 fattorini or brokers, who distribute straw among the women for plaiting. The aggregate number of hands occupied in straw goods is 84,558—3,465 men, 934 boys, 55,689 women, and 24,470 girls. As to their condition, 65,499 are tenants and 19,059 planters.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

Twenty-nine companies in this district have a total nominal capital of \$64,012,584, of which amount \$60,520,419 is paid up. The most important of these are: The insurance company Fondiaria (life), \$5,000,000, one-half paid; fire, \$1,600,000, all paid; Adriatic Railroad Company, \$50,000,000, all paid; telephone company for central Italy, \$300,000, paid up; railroad company for the exploitation of Carrara marble, \$800,000, paid; Pignone Foundry, \$400,000, \$240,000 paid; Metallurgic Company of Piombino (Island of Elba), \$600,000, paid; Capanne Vecchie Company, with \$250,000, paid. All the foregoing companies enact their business and issue their dividends in Florence. In addition to these, there are a number of foreign corporations having branch offices in this city, such as the Gresham Insurance Company, of London, the New York, the Mutual, the Mutual Reserve Fund, and the Equitable, of New York, and the Norwich Union.

Among the industrial companies are: Tuscan Wine Growers Company, Limited; French Gas Company; Tuscan Gas Company (London-Prato); Borax Company (Brussels-Florence); The Florentine Tramway Company; Vallombrosa Railroad Company. Besides these companies, there are in the province of Florence 115 cooperative corporations, of more or less importance, for building construction, production and consumption of goods, mutual help, etc.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES.

Florence is the seat of two tobacco manufactories—S. Orsola and S. Pancrazio—both under Government officers. The total number of employees is over 2,000—1,400 at S. Orsola and 600 at S. Pancrazio. Over two-thirds of the hands are females. The average production is 12,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 2,000,000 pounds of cigars, and 350,000 pounds of cigarettes, making a total of 2,362,000 pounds, almost all of which is made of American leaf.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

The industry of chemical products in the province of Florence numbers 65 factories, which use 30 boilers (470 horsepower), 25 steam motors (200 horsepower), 2 hydraulic motors (6 horsepower), 1 gas motor (3 horsepower). In these 65 factories, 950 persons are employed—630 men, 220 females, 100 boys. The principal items of production are pharmaceutical—sulphuric, nitric, and chloridic acids, and perfumery.

OFFICINA GALILEO.

The Officina Galileo for the production of scientific instruments, geodetical, optical, meteorological, and dynamo-electric machinery employs about 120 workmen. The concern has recently gained greatly in

favor, and much of the work is done for the Italian military topographical and engineering service, as well as for foreign Governments.

PORCELAIN WARE.

The firm of Ginori, established at Doccia in 1735, in the immediate neighborhood of Florence, employs 1,250 hands (1,050 males and 200 females). Nearly 4,000,000 pieces are produced annually. The factory is first of its kind in Italy, and is a formidable rival to similar factories in the United States and England. The works occupy 16½ acres of ground, and are surrounded by the workmen's houses, which were built for the purpose, and for which a small rent is deducted from the weekly wages. In connection with the factory, there are a school, library, pharmacy, music hall, reading rooms, and savings bank. Owing to a recent arrangement made by Marquis Carlo Ginori, the owner, with the firm Christophle, of Paris, there will be added during the next year a large plant for the manufactory of plated ware.

PRINTING HOUSES.

There are about fifty printing offices in Florence. The paper and ink used are of Italian manufacture with but few exceptions. All kinds of ancient and modern type are used, and what the local foundries do not supply is derived from north Italy or Germany, and, in a few instances, from France. There is a great deal of printing done in this district, and it has the reputation of being the best in the country. The five leading houses employ on an average about 100 hands each.

POST-OFFICE.

For many years, there have been but four postal and telegraphic offices at Florence, but of late, six additional offices have been established for the convenience of the public and without any addition being made to the appropriation. First-class incumbents give a bond for \$600 and receive a yearly salary of \$200. Second-class officers give a bond of \$76 and are paid a salary equal to that sum. Both classes have a percentage of 8 cents out of every 20 cents paid for a telegram to the interior up to 1,000 telegrams, and 2½ cents for any excess, besides 1 per cent on all the business transacted. This system has proved most acceptable to the public.

TELEPHONES.

The local telephone company employs 10 workmen and 24 clerks and has 740 subscribers. Annual dues, \$32 within a distance of 1 kilometer, \$36 not exceeding 2 kilometers, and \$40 for less than 3 kilometers; beyond 3 kilometers \$1.20 every 200 meters. Official communications enjoy a reduction of 50 per cent.

RAILWAYS.

In the province of Florence, the railways, tramways, and public roads cover a combined distance of 1,724.80 miles, divided as follows:

	Miles.
Railways	176. 60
Steam tramways	57. 60
Horse tramways	19. 20
Electric tramways	4. 50
National roads	110. 60
Provincial roads	615. 70
Communal roads	740. 60

There are two railway companies having lines in this province, the Adriatic, with 119.30 miles and 30 stations, and the Mediterranean, with 52½ miles.

POPULATION.

The population of this city December 31, 1894, was 190,797; and on December 31, 1895, 192,482.

Death rate.

Year.	Population.	Deaths.			Proportion.	
		Belonging to the commune.	Not belonging to the commune.	Total.	Of total deaths.	Of deceased belonging to the commune.
1890.....	180,516	4,008	654	4,662	25.82	22.20
1891.....	182,534	4,318	747	5,065	27.75	23.65
1892.....	184,321	4,172	824	4,996	27.10	22.63
1893.....	186,015	3,687	737	4,404	23.67	19.71
1894.....	188,907	3,874	706	4,580	24.29	20.41
1895.....	190,797	3,699	738	4,437	23.26	19.38
Yearly average.....	185,515	3,956	734	4,691	25.28	21.32

ART AND FLOWER EXHIBITION.

Through voluntary contributions, a fund has been raised for the purpose of holding an exhibition of the fine arts and of horticulture from December, 1896, to May, 1897, under the name of "Festa dell' Arte e del Fiori." The committee has already secured the assistance of the leading Italian artists, and a special room is to be reserved for foreign works of art. There is also to be an international section in the horticultural department. Six thousand dollars will be awarded in the department of the fine arts and \$2,000 in the department of horticulture, besides gold and silver medals.

C. BELMONT DAVIS, *Consul.*

FLORENCE, *October 2, 1896.*

GIRGENTI.¹

Return of all shipping at the port of Girgenti during the year 1895.

Nationality.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
English.....	86	106,620	3	3,630	89	110,250
German.....	16	14,925	.....	.....	16	14,925
Belgian.....	9	8,388	.....	.....	9	8,388
Norwegian.....	17	7,557	.....	.....	17	7,557
Danish.....	3	2,100	.....	.....	3	2,100
Austro-Hungarian.....	7	5,116	6	3,686	13	8,802
Swedish.....	1	896	.....	.....	1	896
Russian.....	1	626	.....	.....	1	626
Greek.....	1	740	1	265	2	1,005
Total*.....	163	157,063	113	31,337	276	178,286

*The consul failed to give the number and tonnage of "all other nationalities" to make up the totals.

¹ Table forwarded to the Department by Consul Seymour, of Palermo.

Return of all shipping at the port of Gingeni during the year 1895—Continued.

Nationality.	Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
English.....	86	106,620	2	2,674	88	109,294
German.....	16	14,925			16	14,925
Belgian.....	9	8,368			9	8,368
Norwegian.....	18	7,970			18	7,970
Danish.....	3	2,100			3	2,100
Anstro-Hungarian.....	7	5,116	5	2,559	12	7,675
Swedish.....	1	896			1	896
Russian.....	1	626			1	626
Greek.....	1	740	1	265	2	1,005
Total *.....	165	158,877	111	28,959	276	187,722

* The consul failed to give the number and tonnage of "all other nationalities" to make up the totals.

LEGNORNO.¹

At the instance of the consul-general of the United States at Rome, I have the honor to submit the following report, with accompanying tables, on the trade and commerce of this consulate for the eight months ending August 31, 1895 and 1896. As the chamber of commerce does not publish the statistics of the exports and imports to and from this port until the end of the year, the amounts of the exports and imports to and from countries other than the United States are not available.

Exports and imports.—Table I will show the total amount of exports from this port and the consular agency at Carrara to the United States, and Table II the total amount of imports to this port from the United States from January 1 to August 31 of the years 1895 and 1896.

By these tables, it will be seen that there is an increase of \$180,184.56 in the exports from Leghorn, and an increase of \$21,383 in the exports from Carrara to the United States, and an increase of \$72,007 in the imports for the period referred to.

Exchange.—The business in this consular district, and I infer elsewhere throughout Italy, is conducted almost entirely through the exchanges of London and Paris, principally the former, and consequently there are no quotations of exchange on the United States available.

Prices.—Table III will show the retail prices of commodities in Leghorn on April 31, 1896.

The prices of commodities show but trifling variations from the prices prevailing a year ago. Such changes as have occurred are upward. Petroleum, Atlantic Refinery, which a year ago retailed for 26 lire, or \$4.75, per case of 2 tins of 5 gallons each, now costs 28 lire, or \$5, per case. It may be of interest to know that the tins of the Atlantic Refinery are constantly being reused to contain a mixture of Russian and American petroleum, and often are refilled with Russian petroleum only. No measures are apparently taken to prevent this fraud, which must be to the damage of our American producers.

As the octroi duty which is levied on all articles of consumption varies in the different cities of Italy according to the needs of the

respective municipalities, there is a small variation on these prices throughout the Kingdom.

Currency.—Table IV will show the gold value of the Italian lira and the currency value of the United States gold dollar at the end of each of the first eight months of 1895 and 1896.

Wages.—Table V will show the existing rates of wages for (a) laborers, (b) domestic servants, (c) mechanics, (d) factory operatives, (e) clerks in stores, bookkeepers, railway employees, and other salaried employees.

New taxes.—Table VI shows an additional Government tax, dated July 26, 1896, which affects slightly certain articles exported from the United States. This tax, which is called "tassa di statistica," appears to be levied on all raw materials imported into Italy.

Prices of exports.—Table VII is a statement showing the quantities and prices of the most important articles exported from this consular district to the United States or elsewhere.

Transportation.—We have direct communication with New York by means of the Anchor Line of steamers, with two or three sailing monthly. These steamers call, after leaving Leghorn, at Naples, Palermo, or Spanish ports at option, and usually take from twenty-five to thirty days from here out. For Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, we rarely have direct steamers, and shipments are made by steamers to London or Liverpool for transshipment to the respective ports. For New Orleans or San Francisco, shipments are usually made by steamers to Marseilles or Antwerp for transshipment. For the former port, the Prince Line has a monthly sailing from Genoa, calling here if sufficient cargo is available.

Rates of freight are comparatively low, say, averaging 16s. (\$3.89) per ton measurement of 40 cubic feet from here to New York. Sailing vessels are comparatively rare from this port to the United States.

United States trade.—One of the chief obstacles to the introduction of United States products into this country is the uncertainty of the amount of duties which will be levied on them. This can only be safely ascertained by experiment. As a rule, also, Italians will not buy an article without seeing it, and, at any rate in this consular district, there are no important warehouses of American goods, nor is there any particular effort made to introduce them.

There is also considerable difficulty in the matter of credits to be encountered. Three months or even longer credits are expected by purchasers of foreign goods, while in the case of purchases of Italian products by Americans, credits on London or Paris bankers available against shipping documents are almost invariably required.

EMILIO MASI,

Vice and Deputy Consul, in Charge.

LEGHORN, September 23, 1896.

I.—Exports from the port of Leghorn, Italy, to the United States for the first eight months of 1895 and 1896.

Articles.	First eight months of—	
	1895.	1896.
Alabaster works.....	\$3,823.67	\$5,377.35
Argols.....	107,175.46	175,610.20
Aniseed.....	.....	1,839.93
Asphalts, mastic.....	.....	3,176.22
Antimony.....	.....	1,372.62
Anchovies.....	52.69	199.73
Boracic acid.....	16,939.67	7,558.57
Beans.....	.....	275.99
Beeswax.....	3,187.67	4,852.76
Brier wood.....	15,285.13	4,636.54
Books.....	407.63	448.16
Citron:		
Candied.....	30,039.24	24,894.30
In brine.....	5,671.99	48.31
Castor oil.....	1,161.24	1,186.89
Cheese.....	28,835.83	45,549.38
Fruits, dry.....	4,712.78	13,020.82
Glass plates.....	2,228.49	.....
Garlic.....	2,447.84	.....
Glycerin.....	1,489.16	6,200.33
Hemp.....	69,108.37	49,128.76
Herbs, dry.....	161.96	167.38
Hides, dry.....	2,074.49	.....
Iron ore.....	.....	92,275.62
Juniper berries.....	1,562.01	1,298.37
Laurel leaves.....	33.77	6.93
Liquors.....	.....	235.46
Macaroni.....	289.91	14.47
Medicines.....	342.27	239.57
Mushrooms.....	46.32	519.36
Marble:		
Blocks.....	9,732.34	13,644.18
Worked.....	407.64	.....
Statuary.....	849.58	1,278.04
Chips.....	221.95	.....
Olive oil.....	197,567.53	246,351.09
Olive nuts.....	698.50	1,473.91
Orris root.....	8,357.85	9,851.56
Paintings.....	212.12	.....
Pease.....	2,433.68	.....
Pumice stone.....	17,698.21	18,665.40
Rags.....	68,194.68	43,095.74
Rice.....	40.14	794.68
Soap.....	101,417.41	66,467.72
Soap stock.....	47,017.93	80,203.18
Sienna earth.....	1,899.06	2,987.37
Sausages.....	568.47	104.54
Talc.....	2,484.27	3,655.52
Tow.....	.....	2,524.49
Umber earth.....	7,145.28	4,012.17
Wool.....	30.88	.....
Wine.....	6,868.08	11,328.48
Miscellaneous.....	437.73	263.86
Total.....	771,651.39	951,885.95
Increase in 1896.....	.....	180,184.56

Exports from the district of Carrara, Italy, to the United States for the first eight months of 1895 and 1896.

Articles.	First eight months of—	
	1895.	1896.
Marble:		
Blocks.....	\$289,645.62	\$288,915.78
Slabs.....	97,899.00	91,807.42
Tiles.....	5,625.85	15,647.95
Cubes.....	4,246.14	12,535.95
Statuary.....	31,412.72	43,962.04
Manufactured.....	10,330.47	14,991.87
Pumice stone.....	7,971.38	2,163.08
Miscellaneous.....	1,737.82	728.96
Total.....	443,909.00	469,752.00

II.—Imports from the United States into the port of Leghorn, Italy, for the first eight months of 1895 and 1896.

Articles.	First eight months of—	
	1895.	1896.
Bacon.....		\$90.00
Coffee.....	\$8,985.00	34,682.00
Cottonseed oil.....	2,940.00	1,650.00
Copper.....	2,053.00	24,363.00
Cotton.....	1,015.00	4,420.00
Corn.....		6,438.00
Dyewood extract.....	121.00	
Hides.....	4,590.00	
Lubricating oil.....	250.00	500.00
Paraffin wax.....	8,162.00	10,495.00
Pimento.....	630.00	
Petroleum.....	22,195.00	20,265.00
Skins.....	3,452.00	8,430.00
Spirit of turpentine.....	1,550.00	2,378.00
Sulphate of copper.....	2,362.00	8,821.00
Tobacco.....	596,573.00	604,332.00
Total.....	654,858.00	726,865.00
Increase in 1896.....		72,007.00

III.—Prices of commodities at Leghorn on August 31, 1896.

Articles.	Prices in United States gold.	Articles.	Prices in United States gold.
Bread.....per kilo..	\$0.06 to \$0.08	Mutton.....per kilo..	\$0.35 to \$0.39
Butter.....do.....	.52 to .58	Olive oil:	
Chick peas.....do.....	.07 to .29	Eating.....per 2 liters..	.52 to .58
Chestnut flour.....do.....	.07 to .08	Burning.....do.....	.29 to .39
Coffee.....do.....	.81 to .96	Potatoes.....per kilo..	.02 to .04
Cheese.....do.....	.52 to .58	Petroleum.....per liter..	.14
Chickens.....each.....	.23 to .48	Rice.....per kilo..	.08 to .12
Charcoal.....per 220 lbs.	1.73	Salt codfish.....do.....	.14 to .15
Eggs.....per doz.....	.19	Stockfish.....do.....	.15 to .17
French beans.....per kilo..	.06 to .09	Salt (Government monopoly) do.....	.12
Indian corn flour.....do.....	.05 to .06	Sugar.....do.....	.29 to .33
Lard.....do.....	.29 to .35	Wheat flour.....do.....	.07 to .09
Macaroni.....do.....	.09 to .11	Wine.....per 2 liters..	.19 to .58
Meat.....do.....	.23 to .43		

IV.—Changes in currency for the first eight months of 1895 and 1896.

Month.	Value in United States currency.	Value Italian currency, lire in gold.	Month.	Value in United States currency.	Value Italian currency, lire in gold.
1895.			1896.		
January 31.....	\$106.23	18.1	January 31.....	\$108.75	17.8
February 28.....	105.43	18.3	February 29.....	111.25	17.3
March 31.....	105.23	18.4	March 31.....	109.85	17.6
April 30.....	105.43	18.3	April 30.....	108.25	17.9
May 31.....	104.63	18.4	May 31.....	106.83	18.0
June 30.....	104.33	18.5	June 30.....	106.88	18.0
July 31.....	104.63	18.4	July 31.....	107.23	17.9
August 31.....	104.78	18.4	August 31.....	107.38	17.9

V.—Existing rate of wages in general trades in the consular district of Leghorn, Italy.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
(a) LABORERS.		
Bricklayers..... week of 60 hours	\$3.25	\$3.50
Bakers..... do.	3.10	4.25
Bookbinders..... do.	2.30	4.05
Brickmakers..... do.	4.65	6.40
Brewers..... do.	2.30	2.90
Coachmen..... do.	2.30	4.65
Cigar makers..... do.	1.75	2.30
Distillers..... do.	2.30	6.95
Draymen..... do.	2.30	3.25
Dyers..... do.	2.30	4.05
Furriers..... do.	2.30	4.65
Hatters..... do.	2.30	4.65
Plasterers..... do.	2.30	4.65
Saddle and harness makers..... do.	2.90	4.65
Sailmakers..... do.	2.30	3.50
Stevedores..... do.	5.80	6.95
Tanners..... do.	2.30	4.65
Tailors..... do.	1.75	3.50
(b) DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
Men servants..... per month	4.00	12.00
Maid servants..... do.	2.00	8.00
Cooks, female..... do.	4.00	16.00
Seamstresses..... do.	4.50	9.00
Nurses..... do.	4.00	8.00
General servants..... do.	2.50	5.00
Gardeners..... do.	1.75	2.30
Cooks, male..... do.	6.00	20.00
(c) MECHANICS.		
Designers and modelers..... week of 60 hours	7.20	9.60
First-class workmen..... do.	6.00	7.20
Common workmen..... do.	3.00	4.80
Turners..... do.	3.00	6.00
Molders..... do.	4.20	7.20
Blacksmiths..... do.	2.30	4.05
Carpenters..... do.	3.25	4.05
Coopers..... do.	2.30	4.05
Gas fitters..... do.	2.90	4.65
Masons..... do.	4.65	4.65
Plumbers..... do.	2.30	4.05
Potters..... do.	2.90	5.80
Printers..... do.	1.55	3.85
Engravers..... do.	4.65	6.75
Compositors..... do.	1.95	4.85
Brass founders..... do.	2.30	6.95
Lithographers..... do.	2.30	9.25
Engravers..... do.	3.50	5.80
(d) FACTORY OPERATIVES.		
Woolen factories: ¹		
First-class weavers, woolen goods.....	5.00	6.60
Second-class weavers, woolen goods.....	4.00	5.50
First-class dyers, woolen goods.....	5.00	6.60
Second-class dyers, woolen goods.....	3.00	4.20
Women.....	2.00	2.60
Boys and girls.....	.80	1.20
Cotton factories: ¹		
First-class weavers, cotton goods.....	3.00	3.60
Second-class weavers, cotton goods.....	1.60	2.00
Women.....	.60	3.00
Spinners and reelers, threads.....	.60	1.20
Weavers, jute goods.....	.70	1.50
Sawyers, marble.....	3.00	4.80
Glass factory: ²		
First-class blowers.....	5.60	8.40
Second-class blowers.....	4.20	7.00
Casters.....	5.60	8.40
Flatteners.....	4.20	7.00
Drawers.....	3.60	5.60
Cutters.....	4.20	7.00
Ladlers.....	8.40	11.20
Stokers.....	3.60	5.60
Packers.....	3.60	4.80
Common workmen.....	3.00	4.20

¹ Per week of 66 hours.² Per week of 7 days—84 hours.

V.—Existing rates of wages in general trades in the consular district of Leghorn, Italy—
Continued.

Description of employment.	Lowest wages.	Highest wages.
(c) EMPLOYEES ON ANNUAL SALARIES.		
Railway operatives:		
First-class station master.....	\$810. 00	\$810. 00
Second-class station master.....	580. 00	580. 00
Third-class station master.....	465. 00	465. 00
Fourth-class station master.....	350. 00	350. 00
Accountants.....	180. 00	230. 00
Conductors.....	180. 00	215. 00
Baggage master.....	180. 00	230. 00
Engine drivers.....	696. 00	815. 00
Firemen.....	350. 00	420. 00
Watchmen—laborers.....	144. 00	180. 00
Tribunals:		
Judges.....	500. 00	900. 00
Chancellors.....		380. 00
Ushers.....		200. 00
Custom-house:		
First commissary.....		840. 00
Second commissary.....		600. 00
First appraisers.....		500. 00
Second appraisers.....		400. 00
Clerks.....	240. 00	300. 00
Municipality:		
Secretary-general.....	700. 00	965. 00
Vice-secretary.....	400. 00	772. 00
Chiefs, division.....	379. 00	675. 00
Chiefs of section.....	424. 60	540. 40
Employees.....	231. 60	386. 00
Inspector, octroi.....		969. 82
Cashiers, octroi.....	386. 00	463. 20
Employees, octroi.....	231. 60	366. 70
Hecpers, octroi.....	138. 96	212. 30
Physicians.....		270. 20
Teachers.....	231. 60	323. 10
Schoolmistresses.....	154. 40	270. 20
Director of the gymnasium.....		289. 50
Professors.....	347. 40	405. 30
Director of the technical school.....		289. 50
Professors.....	231. 60	347. 40
Commandant.....		424. 60
Marshals.....		308. 80
Sergeants.....		270. 20
Corporals.....	231. 60	250. 90
Guards.....	138. 96	212. 30
Wholesale salesmen..... per week.....	4. 80	7. 20
Retail salesmen..... do.....	3. 00	4. 80
Bookkeepers..... do.....	4. 20	8. 40
Porters..... do.....	2. 00	3. 00
Saleswomen..... do.....	1. 00	2. 00
Accountants, women..... do.....	1. 00	2. 00

VI.—Additional custom-house tax, dated July 26, 1896, affecting the following articles imported from the United States.

Articles.	Per quintal of 220 pounds.	Articles.	Per quintal of 220 pounds.
Coffee.....	\$0. 02	Lead.....	\$0. 02
Copper.....	. 02	Lubricating oils.....	. 02
Corn, wheat, etc.....	. 02	Metals.....	. 02
Cotton.....	. 02	Paraffin.....	. 02
Cotton-seed oil.....	. 02	Petroleum.....	. 02
Hides and skins.....	. 02	Spices.....	. 02
Lard.....	. 02	Sulphate of copper.....	1. 02

¹ Per ton of 2,200 pounds.

VII.—Quantities and prices of the most important articles exported from the consular district of Leghorn to the United States on August 31, 1896.

Articles.	Quantities exported.	Price per 220 pounds.
Argols.....pounds..	1,471,487	\$17.50 to \$23.25
Boracic acid.....do..	200,681	5.85
Beeswax.....do..	16,718	55.00 to 60.00
Citron, candied.....do..	358,726	11.60 to 12.50
Cheese.....do..	294,786	32.80
Hemp.....do..	682,884	12.10 to 25.80
Iron ore.....tons..	29,682	a 2.66
Juniper berries.....pounds..	110,682	2.15
Marble, blocks.....tons..	6,428	b 1.25 to 2.00
Olive oil.....cases..	c 32,324	d .70 to 1.00
Orris root.....pounds..	70,952	25.00 to 29.75
Pumice stone.....tons..	1,040	a 11.25 to 60.00
Rags.....pounds..	1,513,153	4.65 to 9.80
Soap.....do..	822,730	16.80
Soap stock.....do..	1,795,831	7.50 to 8.00
Wine.....cases..	e 2,262	d .25 to .87

a Per ton.

b Per cubic foot.

c Equal to 284 casks.

d Per gallon.

e Equal to 85 casks.

LICATA.

IMPORTS.¹

Articles and their values imported into Licata during the year ending December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Austria.	Belgium.	England.	France.	Russia.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.	Duty paid.
Coal.....			\$50,130					\$50,130	
Corn.....					\$28,800			28,800	\$7,450
Iron and steel.....		\$3,200		\$42,500				45,700	454
Petroleum.....						\$8,930		8,930	24,750
Timber.....	\$28,350			215				28,565	
Sundries.....							\$24,500	24,500	7,250
Total.....	28,350	3,200	50,130	42,715	28,800	8,930	24,500	186,625	39,904

EXPORTS.

Articles and their values exported from Licata during the year ending December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Austria.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Almonds.....								\$9,240	\$9,240
Barley.....					\$11,232			72,698	83,928
Beans.....					1,750			55,359	57,109
Brimstone.....	\$3,785	\$32,500	\$306,995	\$12,870	63,180	\$84,994	\$213,993	71,760	790,077
Corn.....					159,700				159,700
Sulphate of strontia.....								4,000	4,000
Sundries.....								95,200	95,200
Total.....	3,785	32,500	306,995	12,870	235,862	84,994	213,993	308,255	1,199,254

¹Tables forwarded to the Department by Consul Seymour, of Palermo.

NAVIGATION.

Movement of shipping at the port of Livorno during the year 1895.

Nationality.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	32	36,727	.....	.....	32	36,727
Italian	100	46,485	833	26,159	933	72,644
Norwegian	10	3,940	.....	.....	10	3,940
German	7	6,392	.....	.....	7	6,392
Austrian	6	3,722	1	127	7	3,849
Greek	2	1,609	5	1,330	7	2,939
Swedish	2	1,382	.....	.....	2	1,382
Danish	2	1,577	.....	.....	2	1,577
Belgian	1	1,121	.....	.....	1	1,121
Russian .....	.....	.....	1	280	1	280
Total	162	102,955	840	27,896	1,002	130,851
Total 1894	183	126,004	715	30,158	898	156,162
Total 1893	171	118,848	608	35,470	779	149,318

Nationality.	Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	32	36,727	.....	.....	32	36,727
Italian	102	47,520	845	26,268	947	73,788
Norwegian	10	3,940	.....	.....	10	3,940
German	7	6,392	.....	.....	7	6,392
Austrian	6	3,722	1	127	7	3,849
Greek	2	1,609	5	1,330	7	2,939
Swedish	2	1,382	.....	.....	2	1,382
Danish	2	1,577	.....	.....	2	1,577
Belgian	1	1,112	.....	.....	1	1,121
Russian .....	.....	.....	1	280	1	280
Total	164	103,990	885	28,005	1,049	131,995
Total 1894	185	128,470	720	30,285	905	158,765
Total 1893	174	15,320	615	36,890	789	152,210

MESSINA—1896.¹

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

Messina, as a point of direct importation from the United States, amounts to very little, the only goods passing through its custom-house on an American bill of lading being shooks for orange and lemon boxes from Maine, case oil from Philadelphia, and a few shipments of lard and skins. These goods are almost invariably brought in sailing vessels, not one of which is under the American flag. The other few articles sold in Messina and which have their origin in the United States are bought as required from Genoa or Milan.

Ever since I have been here, it has been my great object to see our products in general use; and when I see some articles of German or Belgian manufacture commanding a ready sale, although far inferior in quality to that manufactured by us, and inquire why they do not give the American a trial, the answers are always to the effect that they don't know anything about ours, except, probably, from a wood cut

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

upon a circular printed in English, whereas the Germans and the Belgians send traveling salesmen who can converse with the merchants in their own language, with the result that good business always follows. The terms of sale are extraordinarily liberal—a credit of six, nine, and sometimes twelve months being given—a severe contrast to our methods, when the documents, with draft attached, frequently reach the buyer via the *Lucania* a month before the goods arrive on a tramp steamer.

Our consular reports have teemed for years with comments upon this subject until it is worn trite, but our merchants still turn a deaf ear and continue to flood the consular offices with circulars. A few days ago, I received a publication giving the names of merchants in several European cities and asking me to furnish a list of Messinese who might buy American products. This I shall do, and the result will be that in a short time the letter carriers here will be loaded down with circulars, the only benefit from which will be reaped by the Postal Union. One live, active “drummer” speaking the language would be productive of more good results in one day than a million of such papers. The Sicilian is willing to be a customer; will he become one is a question that remains entirely with the American to decide. The lists are open, and every contestant is welcomed; but let him beware if he enters into the conflict unequally equipped. Belgium, Germany, and England now hold the field, and will not be dislodged from their vantage ground without a severe struggle. The conditions adverse to American trade are herewith noted; those favorable remain to be made by the activity and enterprise of the merchants themselves.

MESSINA'S INDUSTRIES.

The commercial and industrial activity in this district is confined to citrus, fruits essences, nuts, argols, wine lees, vinaccia, and pumice stone, all of which find markets in the United States, England, Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Austria. There left Messina for our ports during the year ended December 31, 1895, 122 vessels.

PRICES.

Regarding marked changes in the prices of commodities, I have compared the table given in Special Consular Reports, Labor in Europe, and find very few changes. I reproduce it with corrections, but in reducing the amounts into American money, I have taken the dollar, not at 5.18 lire, but at 5.60 lire, its value to-day in the depreciated currency of Italy.

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house rent, in Messina in the year 1896.

Articles.	Price.	
	Italian currency.	United States currency.
PROVISIONS.		
Flour, wheat:	<i>Lire.</i>	
Superfine.....per pound..	0. 25	\$0.04½
Extra family.....do.....	. 28	. 05
Beef, fresh:		
Roasting pieces.....do.....	1. 00	. 17½
Soup pieces.....do.....	. 75	. 13½
Rump or sirloin steaks.....do.....	1. 00	. 17½
Tenderloin.....do.....	1. 25	. 22½

Prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption, also of house rent, in Messina in the year 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	
	Italian. currency.	United States currency.
PROVISIONS—continued.		
Veal:	<i>Lire.</i>	
Fore quarters.....per pound..	1.00	\$0.17 ³ / ₄
Hind quarters.....do.....	1.00	.17 ³ / ₄
Cutlets.....do.....	1.00	.17 ³ / ₄
Mutton:		
Fore quarters.....do.....	.70	.12 ¹ / ₂
Leg.....do.....	.70	.12 ¹ / ₂
Chops.....do.....	.60	.10 ¹ / ₂
Pork:		
Fresh.....do.....	.60	.10 ¹ / ₂
Salted.....do.....	.50	.08 ¹ / ₂
Bacon.....do.....	1.25	.22 ¹ / ₂
Hams, smoked.....do.....	1.60	.28 ¹ / ₂
Shoulders.....do.....	1.10	.19 ¹ / ₂
Sausages.....do.....	.70	.12 ¹ / ₂
Lard.....do.....	.80	.14 ¹ / ₂
Codfish, dry.....do.....	.40	.07 ¹ / ₂
Stockfish (Norwegian).....do.....	.40	.07 ¹ / ₂
Butter.....do.....	1.50	.26 ¹ / ₂
Cheese.....do.....	1.20	.21 ¹ / ₂
Potatoes.....do.....	.08	.01
Rice.....do.....	.25	.04 ¹ / ₂
Beans.....do.....	.10	.01 ¹ / ₂
Pease.....do.....	.10	.01 ¹ / ₂
Lentils.....do.....	.15	.02 ¹ / ₂
Milk.....per quart.....	.50	.08 ¹ / ₂
Eggs.....per dozen.....	1.00	.17 ³ / ₄
Tea.....per pound.....	6.00	1.07
Coffee, Rio:		
Green.....do.....	1.90	.33 ¹ / ₂
Roasted.....do.....	2.60	.46 ¹ / ₂
Sugar, white (cut and granulated).....do.....	.65	.11 ¹ / ₂
Soap, common.....do.....	.50	.08 ¹ / ₂
Starch.....do.....	.50	.08 ¹ / ₂
Fuel:		
Coal, anthracite.....per ton.....	23.00	4.10 ¹ / ₂
Charcoal.....per 220 pounds.....	10.00	1.78 ¹ / ₂
Oil, coal.....per gallon.....	2.60	.46 ¹ / ₂
Olive oil.....do.....	4.50	.80 ¹ / ₂
Bread.....per pound.....	.20	.03 ¹ / ₂
Macaroni.....per gallon.....	.20	.03 ¹ / ₂
Wine.....do.....	2.00	.35 ¹ / ₂
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.		
Shirtings:		
Brown, 4-4 standard.....per yard.....	.70	.12 ¹ / ₂
Bleached, 4-4 standard.....do.....	.80	.14 ¹ / ₂
Sheetings:		
Brown, 9-8 standard quality.....do.....	.90	.16
Bleached, 9-8 standard quality.....do.....	1.00	.17 ³ / ₄
Cotton flannel, medium quality.....do.....	1.10	.19 ¹ / ₂
Tickings, good quality.....do.....	1.60	.28 ¹ / ₂
Prints, Merrimac.....do.....	.70	.12 ¹ / ₂
Mousseline de laines.....do.....	.70	.12 ¹ / ₂
Satinets, medium quality.....do.....	1.20	.21 ¹ / ₂
Shoes:		
Common.....do.....	8.00	1.42 ¹ / ₂
Fine.....do.....	12.00	2.14 ¹ / ₂
HOUSE RENT.		
Four-roomed tenements.....per month.....	35.00	6.25
Six-roomed tenements.....do.....	50.00	8.92 ¹ / ₂

WAGES.

The following table gives the rates of wages prevailing in Messina to-day. The figures in it are also made up on the basis of 5.60 lire to the dollar:

Rates of wages paid for labor in Messina during the year 1896.

Description.	Italian currency.	United States currency.
	<i>Lira.</i>	
Bookkeepers per month..	125.00 to 200.00	\$22.32 to \$35.71
Laborers:		
Skilled per day..	3.00	.53 ¹ / ₂
Unskilled do..	2.00	.35 ¹ / ₂
Clerks in stores per month..	60.00 to 80.00	10.71 to 14.29
Domestic servants:		
Cooks, male do..	50.00	8.92 ¹ / ₂
Cooks, female a do..	20.00	3.57
Chambermaids a do..	15.00	2.67 ¹ / ₂
Blacksmiths per day..	3.00	.53 ¹ / ₂
Carpenters do..	4.00	.71 ¹ / ₂
Masons do..	3.00	.53 ¹ / ₂
Painters do..	2.50	.44 ¹ / ₂
Plasterers do..	2.50	.44 ¹ / ₂
Shoemakers do..	1.75	.31 ¹ / ₂
Tanners do..	2.80	.50
Stonecutters do..	1.75	.31 ¹ / ₂
Tailors do..	2.50	.44 ¹ / ₂
Factory operatives do..	1.75	.31 ¹ / ₂
Silk workers do..	1.75	.31 ¹ / ₂
Glove makers do..	2.00	.35 ¹ / ₂
Coopers do..	2.50	.44 ¹ / ₂
Tinsmiths do..	2.00	.35 ¹ / ₂
Miners do..	1.75	.31 ¹ / ₂
Machinists do..	5.00	.89 ¹ / ₂
Cabinetmakers do..	2.00	.35 ¹ / ₂
Railway employees:		
Engineers b per month..	120.00 to 190.00	21.43 to 33.93
Firemen b do..	75.00 to 90.00	13.39 to 16.07
Mechanics per day..	2.60 to 5.00	.47 to .89
Laborers do..	2.00	.35 ¹ / ₂
Conductors c per month..	110.00 to 130.00	19.64 to 23.21
Brakemen do..	67.00	11.96 ¹ / ₂
Ticket takers do..	90.00	16.07
Switchmen do..	60.00	10.71
Track hands do..	57.00	10.02
Cleaners per day..	2.00	.35 ¹ / ₂

a With board and lodging.

b When not in their daily service, 71.4 cents. Besides the above pay, the engineers are entitled to 1 cent per kilometer and the firemen to 7 mills (0.7 cent). Any economy on fuel, oil, etc., accrues to their benefit. When they do not sleep at home, they are allowed 27 to 36 cents.

c When not able to go home at night, 27 cents.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The internal facilities for transportation are by railway and ox teams, and are both plentiful and cheap. Coastwise transportation by steam is operated principally by the Florio Rubbatino Company, although other lines, such as the Puglia and Uarigazione Siciliana, enjoy a good share of the business, but nearly all the fruit and farm produce is carried from points along the coast in small sailing vessels of from 5 to 100 tons.

Communication with United States ports is by chartered steamers as a rule, there being only three ships in the Atlantic trade owned in Messina. The only regular service maintained by a regular company is that given by the Phelps Line, all of whose ships are under the British flag, although the largest interests are American.

The average passage of a tramp steamer from Sicily to New York is about twenty-four days. The *Sicilia*, owned here by Peirce, Becker & Iardi, has just made the voyage in nineteen days, but such an incident

is of rare occurrence. The passenger traffic is via the North German, a Hamburg-American line from Naples, the voyage to New York occupying twelve days, thirteen hours of which is consumed between Messina and the former port.

The freight per box of lemons or oranges is 1s. 4d., but at the end of each season, a rebate on the amount paid is returned to each shipper, provided he has not shipped by any opposition line during that period.

I append the net rates now prevailing:

Articles.	Rate.	Articles.	Rate.
Green fruit per box..	\$0. 28	Pears in brine per pipe..	\$2. 433
Almonds per ton..	4. 866	Pumice stone:	
Filberts do.....	4. 39	Powder per ton..	4. 39
Lemon juice per pipe..	2. 55	Bulk do.....	6. 08
Wine lees per ton..	2. 91	Essential oils per 25 pounds..	. 73
Argols do.....	3. 71	Silk per bale..	2. 433
Oil do.....	4. 866	Wine per ton..	4. 866

The rates upon Messina bills of lading must not be accepted as indicating the true freights. On those for green fruit, for instance, the freights stated are very often 2s., which simply means that the difference over and above the real charge will be credited to the shipper on account of advances made to him by the steamship agents.

There is at the present time an advertisement appearing in the papers stating that beginning in October, Burrell & Co., of Glasgow, will run a line of steamers from Sicilian to American ports, and the freight per box of green fruit will be 20 cents. The Adria Company, a line subsidized by the Austrian Government, also announces a similar opposition, but does not quote any rates. The existing figures are of course considered excessive by the shippers, but when it is taken into consideration that the present companies who work in accord have a monopoly (those who have attempted to oppose them in the past being only of mushroom growth), and could, had they chosen, have demanded 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. and gotten it, we must concede that they have manifested a great deal more liberality than many other corporations would have done under similar circumstances.

As regards passenger railway service, a great advance has been made in the last year. By the new line along the north coast of the island, the run between Palermo and Messina has been reduced from nine and one-half to five hours, and the line from Reggio along the Calabrian coast makes the running time from Messina to Naples thirteen instead of twenty-two hours. The Florio Rubbatino Company has also improved its service between the latter ports by the addition of four handsome and fast steamers which cover the distance in twelve instead of sixteen hours, the time the old boats used to occupy.

CHANGES IN PORT REGULATIONS.

The only recent change in port regulations took effect upon the 15th of August last, when the tonnage dues were increased from 1 lira (19.3 cents) to 1.40 lire (27 cents) per net registered ton.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

As to the possibility of this district's exports finding a market in the United States, I think that nearly everything that is shipped from here already finds a market with us, especially green fruit, essential oils,

wine lees, argols, pumice stone, silk, peels in brine, and raw and concentrated juice.

The following tables show the value of the principal foreign products imported into this district during 1895, and the quantities and values of principal products exported during the same period:

Value of principal foreign products imported into Messina during the year 1895.

Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
Beer	\$3, 843	Grain, meal, and vegetable products..	\$820, 846
Coal	428, 470	Hides.....	162, 563
Coffee	77, 728	Machinery and parts of same.....	45, 484
Colors and varnishes.....	112, 543	Petroleum.....	94, 709
Cotton and cotton goods.....	77, 440	Sugar.....	1, 776
Dry fish	308, 150		

Quantities and values of principal products exported from Messina during the year 1895.

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds	pounds.. 3, 302, 728	\$492, 557
Citrons in brine	do. 392, 480	14, 805
Essential oils	do. 1, 017, 744	1, 383, 900
Fruits, pot herbs, etc., in vinegar, oil or salted	do. 179, 722	15, 767
Hides	do. 173, 206	68, 717
Lemons and oranges:		
In boxes	do. 203, 662, 254	2, 690, 010
In brine	do. 16, 168, 240	212, 759
Lemon and other citrons:		
Raw juice	do. 165, 858	1, 746
Concentrated juice	do. 10, 319, 958	543, 205
Licorice juice	do. 307, 890	43, 217
Macaroni	do. 49, 680	1, 961
Olive oil	do. 6, 343, 103	612, 110
Orange and lemon peels	do. 39, 853	6, 992
Pistachio nuts	do. 35, 816	31, 420
Raw hair	do. 118, 624	114, 472
Raw silk	do. 62, 198	283, 738
Tartaric acid	do. 18, 420	3, 531
Walnuts and filberts	do. 11, 036, 300	532, 501
Wine lees and argols	do. 13, 563, 990	931, 945
Wine	gallons.. 574, 477	107, 807

TRADE USAGES AND FOREIGN INVENTIONS.

Nearly all transactions from this district are conducted upon bankers' credits. American inventions can be introduced only in the manner already suggested—by personal representation.

There is no special tax upon foreigners who desire to do business here.

CHAS. M. CAUGHY, *Consul*.

MESSINA, *September 14, 1896.*

MESSINA—1895.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN FRUIT.

I regret to say that the year 1895, from a commercial point of view, can not be chronicled as a red-letter one, so far as this district is concerned. Beginning well with the new year, the fruit trade, its principal interest, continued more than satisfactory until the close of the season

in August, but with the first steamer of the new season, which left Messina October 7, began a reversal so strong that, from that date until December 31, on a total shipment of 443,251 boxes, there was an average loss of \$1 per box, the greater portion of which fell upon the American consignees, who committed financial suicide by an indiscriminate distribution of letters of credit to utterly irresponsible and frequently dishonest shippers. It is needless to say that the people here have lost nothing, for the very plain reason that they had nothing to lose, and trusting to the credulity of the American buyers they expect to be similarly favored this year, the consignees being unfortunately too willing to throw good money after bad. The result will be simply a repetition of the same old story.

When a Sicilian fruit shipper gets in arrears with the American importer, the best thing the latter can do is to close the account and charge the loss to experience. To continue in the hope of recouping his losses on future transactions, he furnishing the funds, is but "throwing good money after bad."

EXPORTS OF GREEN FRUIT.

The total exports of green fruit from this district during the year amounted to 203,660,225 pounds, valued at \$2,680,010, against 204,180,108 pounds, valued at \$2,686,825, in 1894, showing a decrease in value of \$6,815.

The year was the most disastrous in this branch ever known in Messina or ever experienced by the American importers.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The principal imports from the United States are shocks, case oil, hides, and lard. The latter article shows an increase over 1894 of 7,595 pounds. It gives great satisfaction, and if the quality is sustained I have no doubt it will in time gain a permanent foothold. Let adulteration in any brand, however, be detected by the Government analysts and it will never again find a purchaser here.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The business in these articles was about the same as in 1894, prices, however, ranging a little stronger. The quality shipped to the United States is conceded to be far superior to that sent in previous years, which fact is due to the exposé made through the Consular Reports as to the methods of adulteration practiced. The advice was heeded, and the most prominent buyers now insist upon a certificate of analysis accompanying each shipment.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that only pure oils are sent to the United States, but I do affirm, and I will be borne out by the importers, that the evil has been greatly mitigated and that those who buy upon analysis get exactly what they pay for. The only way by which all oils received in the United States shall be pure is as I suggested in my last annual report, viz, that inspectors of the Agricultural Department be sent into the open market, purchase coppers of the different brands, and after an official analysis publish the results. The adulteration of oil of bergamot, which is only used in the manufacture of soaps, perfumes, cologne, etc., is not of so much importance, except so far as regards the question of the purchaser getting value received;

but lemon, orange, mandarin, and bitter orange enter into food consumption, and it is highly important from a sanitary point of view to know whether our cakes, puddings, and candies are flavored with the innocuous extracts of a harmless fruit or with a deleterious compound of canfaina and turpentine.

ORANGES, LEMONS, AND CITRONS IN BRINE.

The exportation of citrous fruit in brine for the manufacture of marmalades, candied peels, etc., which has always been one of the staples of this district, largely increased last year, especially the exportation to the United States direct. The clarifying of citron is a comparatively new industry in the United States, but it has made great strides in the last few years.

At the start, our manufacturers bought through London, thus paying two profits and two freights. Even at the present time, a great many of the purchases are made through that city, but the goods are shipped direct from this port.

RAW AND CONCENTRATED JUICE.

The exports of raw and concentrated juice to the United States in the years 1894 and 1895 were: Raw, 1,100 and 3,300 pounds, respectively; concentrated, 23,100 and 24,640 pounds, respectively; showing an increase in raw for 1895 of 2,200 pounds, and in concentrated of 1,540 pounds. These figures, however, can not be taken as an index of the true amount consumed by us, for the reason that London is the largest purchaser in the world of these products, which find their way to every other country through that port. The only way to reach the exact quantity that goes to America is to add the above figures to those returned by the consul-general at London.

ARGOLS AND WINE LEES.

The trade in tartaric material, it is claimed by the exporters, was an improvement over 1894, so far as quantity exported is concerned; but several violent fluctuations occurred which so unsettled the market that at the close of the year, large stocks were held, while very few contracts were made. All things considered, however, the results were far from unsatisfactory.

HAZELNUTS AND ALMONDS.

The shipment of old nuts which took place in July, August, and September was larger than in 1894, but owing to a corner made by the growers, shippers were compelled to fill many orders at a loss. Upon the new crop, however, shipments of which began in October, these losses were more than retrieved. The total exports were in 1894, 13,904,620 pounds; in 1895, 14,450,028 pounds, of which 4,268,880 pounds were shipped to the United States in 1894, against 4,266,900 pounds in 1895.

WINE CROP.

The yield of wine was in excess of 1894, but was not equal to it in quality, being lacking in body and bouquet and manifesting a great tendency to become acid, in some places the entire vintage turning sour and worthless before the second fermentation. This is attributed by

the growers to the want of rain in August, a great many of the grapes being parched and withered before the gathering. The total production amounted to 49,726 hectoliters, or 1,093,972 gallons, of which 932,118 gallons were exported, an increase of 174,790 gallons over the previous year.

NAVIGATION.

During the year, 2,251 steamers and 2,291 sailing vessels entered, and 2,232 steamers and 2,280 sailing vessels cleared from this port, the tonnage inward amounting to 1,897,868 and outward to 1,873,629. Of the 125 vessels which cleared for the United States 112 were British, 11 Italian, and 2 German. The American flag was seen twice in this port in 1894, both times upon yachts.

NEW RAILWAYS AND HEALTH RESORTS.

During 1895, Messina was brought in closer touch with Naples by the opening of the new line from Reggio Calabria to Eboli, by which the actual running time between the two cities was reduced from twenty-three to twelve hours. The new road along the north coast of the Island of Sicily, reducing the time between Messina and Palermo from nine and one-half to five and one-half hours, was also put into operation. These two great improvements have contributed greatly to the welfare of the island, more tourists having visited it last year than ever before. Rich in health resorts, with scenery unrivaled in the world, and with every inch of its soil a mosaic of historic fact or mythologic fable, its inaccessibility was all that militated against it being the mecca of the tourist. This bar has now been removed. Twelve hours from busy Naples, and the traveler can stand upon the shore where Charybdis's treacherous eddies swirl before him and look across upon the towering rock of Scylla. On this island, romance and reality, history and mythology, go hand in hand. Let the tourist, here under the very shadow of *Ætna*, turn where he may, each point upon which his eye may rest has been immortalized by either the pen of Homer and Virgil, or ineffaceably graven upon the historic page by the deeds of Greek and Roman, Christian and Saracen, English and Bourbon.

If the traveler is a seeker after health, nowhere can he find recuperation better than in the cleanly, but unassuming and moderate-priced hotel of Taormina, which, nestling 600 feet upon the mountain top, in full view of snow-capped *Ætna*, possesses a winter climate that is unequalled in all the world. On the Riviera, none but the rich can afford to breathe the health-giving air, but here in this lovely Sicilian resort, overlooking peaceful valleys and the blue Mediterranean, for whose enhancement nature has so far surpassed herself that art dare not attempt an inroad, the wearied brain finds rest. Here, there is no Monte Carlo, with its wild excitement to thwart the return of health; no liveried servants or obsequiously bowing landlord greet the traveler to usher him into gorgeously furnished apartments for which he finds his purse well drained when leaving. Taormina, fortunately, maintains no such establishment. Its leading hostelry boasts but 40 rooms, and expenses are moderate. In three years' residence here, I have never known any visitor who did not leave Taormina with regret after having drank in its pure and bracing air, and year after year, the same faces are seen.

Let not the prospective tourist be deterred by fear of brigands in the mountains. There are none to be found there, for the business in those localities long since ceased to be remunerative.

PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

This office continues to be flooded with circulars from our manufacturers who still persist, in spite of the oft-repeated warnings, in hoping to find a market for their wares through the medium of a pamphlet printed in a language absolutely unintelligible to the majority of the merchants. When Americans emulate the example of the English, Germans, French, and Belgians, and send agents conversant with Italian, our goods will find a foothold in Sicily, and not until then.

CHAS. M. CAUGHY, *Consul*.

MESSINA, *September 30, 1896.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports at Messina for the year ended December 31, 1895.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Artificial flowers.....pounds..	7	\$58	France, Germany.
Buttons of mother-of-pearl.....do..	528	2, 223	Austria, Germany.
Bitumen.....tons..	137	2, 114	England.
Bran.....pounds..	17, 160	150	Malta.
Beer:			
In barrels and casks.....gallons..	922	301	Austria.
In bottles.....number..	25, 782	3, 732	Austria, England, Germany.
Bones.....pounds..	6, 600	116	England.
Books.....do..	128	60	England, Egypt, France.
Boots and shoes.....pair..	117	186	England, Egypt, United States.
Cera (wax).....pounds..	1, 100	357	Austria, Germany.
Common mercery.....pounds..	8, 791	4, 936	Different countries.
Coal.....tons..	88, 802	423, 470	England.
Cheese.....pounds..	92, 708	13, 419	Different countries.
Cognac and liquors in bottles.....number..	633	436	Austria, France.
Coffee.....pounds..	354, 407	77, 728	Austria, England, Brazil.
Cocoa and chocolate.....do..	13, 420	2, 936	Austria, Switzerland.
Chemical and medicinal products.....do..	1, 684, 098	42, 204	Different countries.
Colors and varnishes.....do..	220, 215	112, 543	Do.
Cotton and cotton goods.....do..	170, 203	77, 440	Do.
Cocoons for silk.....do..	66, 880	37, 473	France.
Cars and tenders for railways.....do..	168, 960	9, 042	Belgium.
Casks and pipes.....capacity gallons..	243, 880	1, 267	Different countries.
Dates.....pounds..	12, 100	1, 273	Egypt, Malta.
Dry fish.....do..	5, 759, 329	303, 150	Different countries.
Different oils.....do..	253, 415	17, 203	Do.
Fine mercery.....do..	2, 497	3, 067	Do.
Fine fans.....do..	185	604	Austria, Egypt, France.
Fruit, pulses, and pot herbs in vinegar, oil, and salt, pounds.	3, 625	318	England, Egypt, France.
Fish, in brine.....pounds..	35, 640	2, 501	England, Tunis.
Grain, meal, and vegetable products not specified, pounds.	54, 834, 142	820, 846	Austria, Russia, Roumania, Turkey.
Green fruit not specified.....pounds..	137, 544	2, 413	Egypt, Malta.
Glasses, and crystals and articles of same.....do..	424, 415	12, 570	Different countries.
Gunpowder.....do..	2, 816	865	England, Malta.
Guns.....number..	120	1, 216	Belgium, France.
Gum elastic.....pounds..	365	205	Different countries.
Hides of different kinds (tanned and raw), and articles thereof, pounds.	300, 060	162, 563	Do.
Horns, bones, and similar goods (worked), pounds.	1, 450	153	Do.
Hats and bonnets.....number..	354	330	Do.
Ink of different kinds.....pounds..	2, 750	181	England, France, Germany.
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise shells (worked), pounds.	163	1, 571	Different countries.
Lard.....pounds..	154, 880	14, 946	England, United States.
Linen, hemp, and articles thereof.....do..	65, 395	20, 708	Different countries.
Mineral and natural water.....do..	3, 496	199	Austria, France, Holland.
Minerals, metals, and works thereof.....tons..	1, 354	79, 758	Different countries.
Machines, locomotives, etc., and parts of same, pounds.	338, 879	45, 484	Do.
Manure.....pounds..	301, 356	2, 643	Do.
Musical instruments.....do..	55	31	Germany.
Needles and pins.....do..	3, 907	3, 423	Austria, England, Germany.
Oil of palm and cocoa.....do..	241, 230	13, 120	England, France.

Imports at Messina for the year ended December 31, 1895—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Other fats.....pounds..	119, 438	\$6, 287	Different countries.
Other instruments.....do...	136	210	Do.
Paint brushes.....do...	92	83	Do.
Pianos.....number..	31	3, 769	Austria, Germany.
Petroleum in cases.....pounds..	6, 747, 000	94, 709	United States.
Pepper.....do...	32, 932	6, 067	Austria, England, Germany.
Pencils.....do...	814	143	Austria, Germany.
Paper of different kinds and articles thereof, pounds.	135, 984	8, 067	Different countries.
Prints, lithographs, etc.....pounds..	2, 820	1, 969	Do.
Pistols and revolvers.....number..	124	251	Belgium, France.
Physical and chemical instruments.....pounds..	3, 008	3, 877	Different countries.
Silver works.....do...	35	833	Germany.
Stones, earth, minerals, lime, and articles thereof, tons.	3, 012	463, 027	Different countries.
Starch.....pounds..	20, 240	932	Do.
Seeds:			
Oil producing.....do...	2, 002	53	Malta.
Not oil producing.....do...	148, 698	5, 870	Austria, Germany.
Salt meat.....do...	986	192	Different countries.
Sugar, first-class.....do...	31, 286	1, 776	Austria, England, Egypt.
Soap and perfumeries.....do...	23, 144	2, 258	Different countries.
Silken goods.....do...	1, 590	10, 363	Do.
Straw hats.....number..	156	33	England, Germany.
Stearic acid and candles.....pounds..	75, 108	7, 907	Different countries.
Sponges.....do...	1, 197	515	Greece, Malta, Tripoli.
Watches and clocks.....number..	138	506	Different countries.
Wool and woolen goods.....pounds..	68, 059	1, 903	Do.
Wood, and articles thereof.....tons..	26, 197	337, 616	Do.
Wine:			
In barrels and casks.....gallons..	472	125	Austria.
In bottles.....number..	500	338	France.
Total.....		3, 289, 196	

Exports from Messina for the year ended December 31, 1895.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Almonds:			
Shelled.....pounds..	3, 302, 728	\$492, 557	Different countries.
Unshelled.....do...	11, 000	676	France.
Acids, not specified.....do...	6, 160	1, 161	England.
Casks.....capacity gallons.	7, 745, 400	40, 246	France, Greece, Turkey
Cheese.....pounds..	21, 041	3, 046	Different countries.
Chestnuts.....do...	89, 320	1, 175	Egypt, Malta, Turkey.
Citrons, in brine.....do...	392, 480	14, 805	Different countries.
Dry figs.....do...	14, 344	315	Do.
Dry grapes.....do...	136, 268	5, 379	Austria, France, Massana.
Dry fruit, not specified.....do...	18, 502	682	France, Malta, Massana, United States.
Dry fish.....do...	9, 249	485	Austria, Egypt, Malta.
Essences.....do...	1, 017, 744	1, 383, 900	Different countries.
Fish, in brine.....do...	98, 868	6, 939	Do.
Feathers for bedding.....do...	2, 420	2, 123	Germany.
Fruit, pulses, and pot herbs, in vinegar, oil, and salt, pounds.	179, 722	15, 767	Different countries.
Fresh grapes.....pounds..	1, 163, 580	16, 332	England.
Fresh fruit, not specified.....do...	683, 320	11, 989	Austria, Egypt, Malta, Massana.
Game.....do...	1, 584	389	Austria, France.
Grain.....do...	98, 010	1, 599	Different countries.
Hides of different kinds.....do...	173, 206	68, 717	Do.
Leaves and flowers, lichen, herbs, and roots not specified, medicinal, pounds.	21, 758	1, 909	Austria, France.
Lemons and oranges:			
In boxes.....pounds..	203, 662, 254	2, 690, 010	Different countries.
In brine.....do...	16, 168, 240	212, 759	Do.
Lemons and citrons:			
Raw juice.....do...	165, 858	1, 746	Do.
Concentrated juice.....do...	10, 319, 958	543, 205	Do.
Licorice juice.....do...	307, 890	43, 217	Do.
Manna.....do...	75, 779	25, 223	Do.
Manure.....do...	625, 900	549	Malta.

Exports from Messina for the year ended December 31, 1895—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Macaroni pounds.	49,680	\$1,961	Different countries.
Mineral, natural, artificial, and gaseous water, pounds.	10,120	577	Massana.
Minerals, metals, and works thereof. pounds.	2,640	278	England.
Mustard seed do.	35,860	1,416	France, Germany.
Oil seeds not specified do.	5,500	483	Austria, England, Tunis.
Olive oil do.	6,343,103	612,110	Different countries.
Other oil do.	2,349	206	Greece, Turkey, United States.
Other chemical products not specified do.	11,660	920	Austria, England, Germany.
Orange and lemon peel do.	39,853	6,992	Different countries.
Paper of different kinds and articles thereof, pounds.	847	223	Do.
Pistachio nuts, shelled and unshelled. pounds.	35,816	31,420	Do.
Potatoes do.	34,100	224	Austria, Egypt, Massana.
Preserves and candies do.	409	63	United States.
Raw hair do.	118,624	114,472	Austria, France, England, United States.
Raw silk do.	62,198	283,738	Austria, France, England, Germany, United States.
Roots for brushes do.	1,320	130	Turkey.
Ropes, etc., tarred, thickness greater than 2 inches, pounds.	28,236	3,857	Greece, Turkey.
Seeds, not oil producing do.	425,480	29,861	England, Germany, United States.
Sewed goods, bags, cloths for bed and table, pounds.	4,708	1,239	France, Greece, Turkey.
Shoes and boots pair.	140	213	Egypt.
Silver works, gilt pounds.	11	260	Malta.
Stones, earth, minerals, lime, and articles thereof, tons.	2,900	22,938	Different countries.
Spices not specified pounds.	34,760	5,794	United States.
Tartaric acid do.	13,420	3,531	England.
Vegetable products not specified do.	250,633	5,038	Different countries.
Walnuts and filberts do.	11,036,300	532,501	Do.
Wine lees and argols do.	13,563,990	951,945	Do.
Wine:			
In casks and barrels gallons.	574,477	107,807	Do.
In bottles number.	132	43	Do.
Wood, roots, barks, leaves for dyeing and tanning purposes, unground, pounds.	169,224	4,454	Austria, France, Germany.
Wood straw, and articles thereof pounds.	2,081,200	33,286	Different countries.
Total		8,234,880	
Total for 1894		8,789,669	
Decrease		454,789	

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1895.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Different countries.....	244	197,215			248	197,990
Belgian.....	Belgium, Italy.....	8	11,119	4	775	8	11,119
British.....	Different countries.....	389	456,681	20	2,123	409	458,804
Danish.....	Denmark, Italy.....	22	15,625	8	420	25	16,045
Dutch.....	Holland, Italy.....	28	18,459			28	18,459
French.....	Red Sea.....	5	1,903			5	1,903
German.....	Baltic Sea, Italy.....	62	67,942	1	123	63	68,065
Greek.....	Greece, Black Sea, Italy.....	19	16,339	44	11,939	63	28,278
Italian.....	Different countries.....	1,410	958,800	2,216	102,219	3,626	161,019
Norwegian.....	Norway, Italy, etc.....	54	28,688	1	185	55	28,873
Montenegrin.....	Montenegro, Italy.....		636			1	159
Romanian.....	Roumania, Italy.....	1	1,938			3	1,938
Russian.....	Black Sea, Italy.....	4	2,906			4	2,906
Swedish.....	Sweden, Italy.....	2	1,594	1	80	3	1,674
Turkish.....	Turkey, Italy.....						
Total.....		2,251	1,779,845	2,291	118,023	4,542	1,897,868

Navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1895—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Different countries.....	241	194, 115	4	775	245	194, 890
Belgian.....	Belgium, Italy.....	8	1, 119			8	1, 119
British.....	Different countries.....	381	441, 650	19	2, 003	400	443, 653
Danish.....	Denmark, Italy.....	22	15, 625	3	420	25	16, 045
Dutch.....	Holland, Italy.....	27	18, 009			27	18, 009
French.....	Red Sea.....	5	1, 903			5	1, 903
German.....	Baltic Sea, Italy.....	60	67, 000	1	123	61	67, 123
Greek.....	Greece, Black Sea, Italy.....	19	16, 339	42	11, 309	61	27, 648
Italian.....	Different countries.....	1, 409	958, 500	2, 210	100, 400	3, 619	1, 058, 900
Norwegian.....	Norway, Italy, etc.....	52	28, 000			52	28, 000
Montenegrin.....	Montenegro, Italy.....			1	159	1	159
Roumanian.....	Roumania, Italy.....	1	636			1	636
Russian.....	Black Sea, Italy.....	3	1, 938			3	1, 938
Swedish.....	Sweden, Italy.....	3	2, 706			3	2, 706
Turkish.....	Turkey, Italy.....	1	900			1	900
Total.....		2, 232	1, 758, 440	2, 280	115, 189	4, 512	1, 873, 629

MILAN.¹

EXPORTS.

Upon a careful examination of the city official commercial documents, I find that the value of the goods and merchandise exported from the consular district of Milan from January 1, 1896, to July 31, 1896, inclusive, amounted to \$120,300,947, an increase over the same period of time in the year 1895 of \$8,282,351.50. The principal articles of goods and merchandise exported to the United States are buttons, cheese, hats and hatbands, horsehair, gloves, liquors, medicines, raw silk, manufactured silk, and statuary. All other goods and merchandise besides the articles mentioned are exported to Central and South America, and to most countries of Europe, Africa, and other continental countries.

Besides manufactured goods and raw silk, rice, chestnuts, olives, and mushrooms are also exported to the United States.

IMPORTS.

Considerable wheat is imported from Odessa. The finest wool is imported from England, while most of the machinery comes from England, and the United States to a certain extent. Hardware is imported from Germany and France. The American goods imported consist principally of oilcloth, rubber goods, typewriting machines, self-registers, sewing machines, and other fancy machinery, raw cotton, and some coal oil.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation facilities are many, and at very reasonable rates, by railways, canals, rivers, and lake boating, and macadamized roads.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES.

There is no special tax imposed upon foreigners here. The regulations as to commercial licenses, or the taxation, is the same and general to all citizens and aliens alike. The alien is admitted to citizenship,

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

and when admitted, he enjoys the civil rights of a citizen by virtue of naturalization. The son of a foreigner born in Italy acquires the rights and benefits with the privileges of an Italian subject provided he has been a bona fide resident for ten consecutive years.

CREDITS AND FOREIGN INVENTIONS.

The usual time of credit is three months. If payment be made within thirty days, a discount of 2 or 3 per cent is generally allowed in commercial circles. The introduction of new inventions of the United States as well as those of any other countries are not readily accepted, and it takes time for their introduction; but once introduced, especially American inventions, they are purchased in preference to any others of similar nature.

WAGES.

Description.	Amount.
Laborers and agriculturists per day..	\$0.29 to \$0.39
House servants:	
Males per month..	5.80
Females do.....	3.48
Mechanics per day..	.67 to .96
Store clerks per month..	15.44
Bookkeepers do.....	28.95
Railway employees:	
Chiefs of station per year..	289.50 to 965.00
Chief railway engineers per day..	1.16 to 1.35
Baggage-car employees per month..	18.34 to 24.12
Ticket agents do.....	18.34 to 24.12
Bricklayers and masons per day..	.48½ to .87

D. B. SPAGNOLI, *Consul.*

MILAN, *September 1, 1896.*

PALERMO.

PALERMO-AMERICAN TRADE.

It is to be expected that the trade between Palermo and the United States should be much in Palermo's favor, and it probably is, but it is known that the disparity is not nearly so great as is shown by the customs statistics, for investigation has disclosed that often American products intended for Palermo are entered at other ports (Genoa and Naples), while other products pass through English, German, and French houses.

American goods, though, do not find their way to Palermo in as large quantities as they should, and never will until American merchants and manufacturers agree to conform to the plan of sale of the place, which is to give two, three, or six months, and not until good salesmen—above all, people who can fluently speak the language of the country—are sent here to come in contact with the merchants, show them their goods, and, if they have not what is wanted, manufacture it.

The above system has been and is now pursued by English, German, and French houses.

The exports from Palermo to the United States, which are always greater than the combined exports from this port to all other countries, amounted in 1895 to \$3,668,035.89, against \$3,626,166.07 in 1894.

The exports of the consular district amounted in 1895 and 1894 to \$4,955,396.93 and \$5,085,084.81, respectively.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Declared exports from Palermo to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Almonds	\$14,393.36	Oil of lemon	\$2,898.76
Artichokes	933.10	Oil of sulphur	998.96
Asphalt	4,220.00	Olive oil	13,312.38
Canary seed	557.69	Olives	1,224.94
Cheese	15,750.27	Orange peel	1,847.35
Citrate of lime	44,215.30	Oranges	578,424.88
Cosmetics	904.25	Pease	118.66
Crude argols	9,429.65	Pistachios	1,104.11
Essences	7,725.17	Preserved goods	7,040.13
Filberts	1,620.67	Soap stock	21,008.26
Fish	483.19	Sumac	328,488.81
Garlic	1,513.30	Tobacco	415.60
Lemon juice	2,037.42	Tomato paste	1,845.81
Lemons	2,547,861.80	Wine	4,050.99
Macaroni	41,071.17	Wool	138.47
Manna	5,214.98	Sundries	3,168.48
Manufactured goods	731.44		
Mustard seed	3,286.54	Total	3,668,035.89

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Imports into Palermo from the United States during the year ended December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Heavy mineral oils	kilos.. 8,018	Steel springs	kilos.. 454
Petroleum	do. 3,086,354	Art and trade utensils	do. 115
Gunpowder	do. 220	Brass:	
Unloaded cartridges:		In sheets	do. 1,920
Without caps	do. 115	In ornamental works	do. 605
With caps	do. 384	In other forms	do. 400
Loaded cartridges, with caps	do. 620	Guns	number.. 185
Ink	do. 105	Pistols	do. 430
Hemp cordage	do. 1,000	Optical instruments	do. 555
Cotton textiles	do. 6,742	Watches	do. 81
Woolen textiles	do. 122	Small clocks	do. 119
Silk stuffs	do. 30	Clocks, cased	do. 78
Lumber	do. 1,900,800	Alarm clocks	do. 22
Furniture	do. 2,766	American-system watches	do. 10
Raw-wood utensils	do. 490	Musical instruments	do. 25
Smooth-wood utensils	do. 500	Iron of second manufacture	kilos.. 1,809
Unlined white paper	do. 125	Dried fish	do. 6,402
Lined white paper	do. 34	Lard	do. 70,561
White envelopes	do. 36	Common mercery	do. 1,100
Blank forms	do. 460	Fine mercery	do. 120
Bound books	do. 120	Caps	number.. 115
Iron scraps	do. 27,736		

EXPORTS OF ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Number of boxes of oranges and lemons exported from the port of Palermo to the United States from October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895.

Month.	Baltimore.		Boston.		New Orleans.		New York.		Philadel- phia.		Total.	
	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.
October.....							4,213				4,213	
November.....					763	10,353	3,792	22,290			4,555	32,043
December.....			7,522	6,886	1,888	13,340	25,632	30,203	5,779	8,224	40,821	53,653
January.....	1,999	3,027	19,549	12,489	7,922	28,775	48,839	37,752			78,309	82,043
February.....			13,382	7,665	5,691	14,892	60,962	58,654	8,692	10,373	88,727	91,584
March.....	2,187	8,463	17,748	21,138	1,094	16,591	46,480	84,980	5,968	11,150	73,457	142,322
April.....			6,631	24,599	361	27,165	25,687	146,884	1,693	10,286	34,372	208,934
May.....			9,997	22,031	864	26,972	31,068	152,898	1,861	12,632	43,790	214,733
June.....			4,188	26,220			7,774	180,829			11,962	207,049
July.....	394	3,816	308	3,214			1,014	85,036			1,716	92,066
August.....							93	36,232			923	36,232
September.....							39,756					39,756
Total.....	4,580	15,806	79,325	124,242	18,583	138,088	252,171	879,727	23,093	47,865	378,632	1,205,228
Preceding year.....											271,309	1,608,138

SHIPPING.

During 1895, 132 vessels, most of which were English, none American, cleared from this port for the United States. Freight rates for chartered vessels from Sicily to the United States in 1895 were from \$4.85 to \$6.50 per net register ton, or 50 cents per net register ton more than during the previous year.

Movement of shipping at the port of Palermo during the year 1895.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	369	443,067	3	235	369	443,302	365	441,673	3	235	368	441,908
Italian.....	1,707	1,416,517	1,936	117,750	3,643	1,534,267	1,695	1,403,123	1,948	109,566	3,643	1,512,709
French.....			2	39	2	39			2	39	2	39
German.....	42	43,580			42	43,580	41	41,510			41	41,510
Dutch.....	36	22,680			36	22,680	35	21,700			35	21,700
Belgian.....	12	11,785			12	11,785	12	11,785			12	11,785
Norwegian.....	10	8,263			10	8,263	9	7,053			9	7,053
Swedish.....	1	896			1	896	1	896			1	896
Danish.....	2	1,726			2	1,726	2	1,726			2	1,726
Turkish.....			1	625	1	625			1	625	1	625
Austrian.....	126	106,452	3	1,415	129	106,867	122	102,198	2	907	124	103,105
Greek.....	15	14,485	2	728	17	15,213	13	12,342	1	410	14	12,752
American.....	3	487			3	487	3	487			3	487
Russian.....	1	483			1	483	1	483			1	483
Spanish.....	1	1,396			1	1,396	1	1,396			1	1,396
Total.....	2,322	2,070,817	1,947	120,792	4,269	2,191,609	2,300	2,046,372	1,957	111,802	4,257	2,158,174
Total, 1894.....	1,945	1,588,568	2,106	107,360		1,095,926	1,885	1,611,715	2,085	134,637	3,970	1,746,352
Increase for 1895.....	377	482,249		13,432		495,681	415	434,657			287	411,822

EXPORTS OF GREEN FRUIT, SUMAC, AND OLIVE OIL.

Below will be found tables showing the exports of sumac and olive oil from this port to all countries:

Quantity of sumac exported from Palermo during the year 1895.

Countries.	Ground sumac.	Leaf sumac.	Total.
Great Britain	10,496,958	7,275,000	17,771,958
France	6,967,709	4,175,90	11,142,709
United States	3,450,962	2,300,000	5,750,962
Holland	1,806,834	750,000	2,556,834
Germany	1,273,029	750,539	2,023,568
Belgium	322,500	179,036	501,536
Austria	360,585	130,000	490,585
Other countries	437,131	250,000	687,131
Total	25,055,708	15,809,575	40,865,283

Quantity of olive oil exported from Palermo during the year 1895.

Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
France	608,946	Turkey	45,974
United States	401,105	Russia	1,192
Germany	85,800	Other countries	70,127
Great Britain	38,700		
Holland	13,000	Total (value, \$241,470.18) ..	1,264,844

PUBLIC WORKS.

In 1895, the new railway along the northern coast of Sicily was opened to traffic.

This line connects Palermo and Messina and has reduced the time between the two places from nine to five and one-half hours. It has also been the means of putting Palermo in direct railway communication with Modane and of reducing the time between them to forty-eight hours.

In the latter part of 1895, much headway was made toward giving Palermo a thing much needed—better water. It has been brought to the city and I am told will be, in a few days, laid on to the houses.

WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR, *Consul*.

PALERMO, *August, 1896.*

REGGIO.¹

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The province of Reggio, Calabria, is essentially a producing center, as it exports far more than it imports, and all its resources are derived from the cultivation of its exceedingly fertile soil. The exports of the district amounted to \$2,500,807 in 1895, against \$2,398,171 in 1894, an increase of \$102,636.

The imports amounted to \$167,741 in 1895, against \$163,374 in 1894. These figures represent only the direct imports from foreign lands.

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

The principal articles of export are:

Olive oil.—In 1894, 1,248,760 gallons, valued at \$834,843; in 1895, 1,368,534 gallons, valued at \$960,070. The olive oil shipped to the United States amounted in 1894 to 138,486 gallons and in 1895 to only 43,753 gallons.

Silk.—In 1895, 426,512 pounds, valued at \$871,327, against 512,455 pounds, valued at \$1,112,259, in 1894, a decrease of 25,943 pounds, valued at \$240,932.

The whole production of raw silk is bought up by France at prices as high as the finest Sevenne goods. A great part of it is then exported to the United States by French firms, and it would certainly be in the interest of our manufacturers to receive their supply directly from the place of production.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

No reliable information is to be obtained at this agency regarding the production of oil of bergamot, lemon, and orange, as the greater part of it is still exported through Messina firms and invoiced at that port. The essential oils invoiced at this agency from January 1 to September 1 were valued at \$41,000, chiefly oil of bergamot, which is produced in the immediate environs of the city of Reggio, and nowhere else, either in Italy or any other country.

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The importation of petroleum from the United States amounted in 1894 to 287,077 gallons, and in 1895 to 240,612 gallons, a decrease of 46,465 gallons. No Russian oil has ever been imported into this district.

There being no great consuming center in this district, there is no opening for American trade. Almost the whole of our supplies from foreign countries are imported at Messina or Genoa, and then retailed on this market.

WAGES.

Employment.	Wages.
Silk reeler:	
Girls.....per day..	\$0.04½ to \$0.09
Women.....do..	.18 to .22
Chief assistants.....do..	.38
Factory assistants.....do..	.69
Essential-oil industry:	
Fruit gatherers (women).....do..	.09 to .13
Workmen.....do..	.27 to .38
Miscellaneous:	
Laborers.....do..	.22 to .27
Masons and joiners.....do..	.38 to .47
Shoemakers and tailors.....do..	.38 to .47
House servants.....per month..	.80 to 1.78
Waiters and cooks.....do..	2.14 to 1.68
Clerks in stores.....do..	10.71 to 14.28
Bookkeepers.....do..	17.86 to 22.32
Police and firemen.....per day..	.36
School-teachers:	
Towns.....per year..	193.75 to 232.14
Villages.....do..	107.14 to 142.85

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Reggio is connected with Sicily by a ferry service, and has direct steamship lines to Malta, Marseilles, Trieste, and to all important Italian ports. It is a head station for two railway lines, of which one runs eastward to Metaponte, Taranto, and Brindisi; the other northward to Naples and Rome. The last line has been opened just one year, and is greatly fostering the trade of this district, as it has reduced the distance from Reggio to Naples to 230 kilometers and nine hours' time. The line runs along the Tyrrhenean Sea, and is exceedingly picturesque. Work was begun in 1882 and finished in 1895. The cost of the whole new line has been (from Reggio to Battipaglia) about \$19,000,000 for 400 kilometers, or \$47,500 per kilometer (.621376 mile).

Calabrian goods are shipped to the United States by way of Messina. Freight rates from that port to the United States are excessive on some items, which may have been justified when oils were worth three times more than they are at present.

NICOLA SILES, *Consular Agent*.

REGGIO, *September 10, 1896.*

ROME.¹

THE CONSULAR DISTRICT.

This district comprises the Province of Rome, Umbria, the Marches, the Ubruzzi, and the island of Sardinia. It extends from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. Rome being an inland city and not a point of distribution for Italian manufactures, either for the rest of the Kingdom or for foreign countries, its direct trade with the United States is limited.

This consular district is essentially an agricultural country. Vines and olives are the most important products, although great attention is paid to cattle and horse raising. Corn and wheat are largely raised. Cheese, from sheep and goats' milk, is largely produced. Wool is an important production. The greater part of the land is given up to pasturage.

THE CITY.

On December 31, 1895, the population of Rome was officially placed at 471,801; the increase during the past twenty-five years has been about 25,000 a year. The health of Rome is good. The system of sewerage that has been perfected since it became the capital of Italy, an abundant supply of pure water, and the great care to keep every part of the city clean have made it one of the most healthful cities in Europe.

Rome is not a manufacturing center, but the following industries have considerable importance: Macaroni, stearin candles, casting in bronze and metal, felt hats, beer and aerated waters, paper, cigars and tobacco (Government monopoly), railway machine shop.

Imports from the United States.—The value of imports into Rome from the United States can not be given for the reason that they are

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

not direct, but reach the city through the ports of Genoa and Naples and via England. The principal articles reaching Rome from the United States are: Petroleum, tobacco in leaf, machinery, canned goods (chiefly of meat, fish, and vegetables), and house-furnishing goods.

Exports to the United States.—The total value of declared exports in invoices presented for authentication during the three years ended December 31, 1895, was \$102,275, \$111,549, and \$155,021.

Resident Americans.—As nearly as can be ascertained, 280 citizens of the United States now make Rome their permanent residence. The estimated value of real estate owned by Americans in Rome is over \$2,000,000. In addition to this, several American residents are possessors of remarkable collections of antiquities, sculpture, paintings, etc., which altogether have been estimated at a total value of \$1,380,000.

ANCONA.

Ancona, with a population of 45,000, is the principal port of safe anchorage between Brindisi and Venice, on the Adriatic. The chief industries consist of a sugar refinery, employing over 400 hands, the manufacture of patent fuel for railway purposes, silk spinning, rope and canvas walks, bricks, tiles, and earthenware.

Imports from the United States in 1895: Petroleum, 35,000 cases. Exports to the United States in 1895: Asphalt, argols, raw silk, and straw hats.

CAGLIARI.

Cagliari, with a population of 45,000, is the principal town of the Island of Sardinia. The principal trade products are wine, salt, lead, silver, zinc, iron and antimony ore, olive oil, cattle, tobacco, tunny fish, and rough timber. The exports to the United States consist of salt, wool, and almonds.

CIVITAVECCHIA.

Civitavecchia has a population of 12,500. Principal local industry, alum and alumite. The commerce of this port consists chiefly of large quantities of coal and pig iron in transit for the interior. Petroleum was the only American product imported during 1895.

WALLACE S. JONES, *Consul-General.*

ROME, September 28, 1896.

ROMAN PRICE LIST.

Prices of commodities in Rome in September, 1896.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Wheat flour:		Cheese—Continued.	
Superfine.....per pound..	\$0.05½	Stracchino.....per pound..	\$0.10
Family.....do.....	.04½	Sheep.....do.....	.19
Bread:		Curd.....do.....	.05
Finest.....do.....	.05½	Eggs.....per dozen.....	.25
Good, first quality.....do.....	.04½	Milk.....per quart.....	.04
Good, second quality.....do.....	.04	Rice:	
Common.....do.....	.03½	First quality.....per pound..	.05½
Macaroni:		Second quality.....do.....	.04½
Finest.....do.....	.06½	Beans:	
Common.....do.....	.05½	First quality.....do.....	.04½
Corn meal.....do.....	.02½	Second quality.....do.....	.02½
Beef:		Codfish.....do.....	.06½
Choice cuts.....do.....	.19½	Fresh fish.....do.....	.13½
Roasting.....do.....	.16½	Potatoes.....do.....	.01
Soup.....do.....	.13½	Coffee:	
Mutton:		First quality.....do.....	.45½
Choice cuts.....do.....	.18	Second quality.....do.....	.39½
Common cuts.....do.....	.15	Roasted.....do.....	.53
Veal:		Tea:	
Choice cuts.....do.....	.24½	Good.....do.....	1.58
Common cuts.....do.....	.16	Cheap.....do.....	.93
Pork:		Sugar:	
Fresh, choice cuts.....do.....	.18	Brown.....do.....	.13½
Fresh, common cuts.....do.....	.16	White, loaf.....do.....	.15
Hams and shoulders.....do.....	.13½	Soap:	
Bacon.....do.....	.13½	Good.....do.....	.05½
Lard.....do.....	.13½	Common.....do.....	.04½
Butter:		Starch.....do.....	.10½
Milanese, finest.....do.....	.31½	Sundries:	
Common.....do.....	.26½	Coal or coke.....per ton.....	8.20
Oleomargarine.....do.....	.18	Charcoal, per sack of 110 pounds	.80
Olive oil:		Petroleum.....per quart.....	.17
First quality (table).....per qt..	.32	Domestic dry goods:	
Second quality (table).....do.....	.28	Sheeting.....per yard.....	\$0.10 to .20
Third quality (illuminating),		Shirting.....do.....	.10 to .20
per quart.....do.....	.18	Boots, medium size.....per pair..	2.31 to 4.82
Cheese:		Shoes:	
Parmesan.....per pound.....	.29	Men's.....do.....	1.93 to 3.08
Cacio Cavallo.....do.....	.11½	Children's.....do.....	1.35 to 2.31
Gorgonzola.....do.....	.18	Women's.....do.....	1.93 to 3.08

WAGES IN ROME.

Wages paid in Rome and its neighborhood in September, 1896.

Occupations.	Amount.
Stone masons.....per day..	\$0.55 to \$0.60
Carpenters.....do.....	.60 to .80
Blacksmiths.....do.....	.55 to .70
Day laborers.....do.....	.30 to .50
Stone and marble cutters.....do.....	.70 to .80
Clerks in stores.....per month..	8.00 to 16.00
Omnibus drivers.....per day..	.67
Omnibus conductors.....do.....	.67
Railroad conductors.....per month..	23.00
Railroad foremen.....do.....	25.00
Railroad machinists.....do.....	58.00
Cotton mills:	
Spinning—Men.....per day..	.67
Women.....do.....	.27
Weaving—Men.....do.....	.67
Women.....do.....	.25
Woolen mill:	
Men.....do.....	.86
Women.....do.....	.80
Silk mills:	
Men.....do.....	.67
Women.....do.....	.21

Wages paid in Rome and its neighborhood in September, 1896—Continued.

Occupation.	Amount.
HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS (WITH BOARD AND LODGING).	
Steward and butler per month..	\$11.58 to \$25.00
Steward's clerk do..	9.65 to 17.37
Cooks:	
Male do..	9.65 to 28.95
Female do..	3.86 to 9.65
Servants:	
Male do..	6.75 to 15.44
Female do..	1.93 to 6.75
Ladies' maids do..	2.89 to 19.30
Chambermaids do..	1.93 to 7.72
Nursery maids:	
Italian do..	1.93 to 7.72
Foreign do..	4.82 to 19.30
Wet nurses do..	4.82 to 23.16
Coachmen do..	11.58 to 28.95
Grooms do..	3.86 to 19.00
Lackeys do..	9.65 to 17.37
Messenger boys do..	1.93 to 8.68
Doorkeepers (janitors) do..	9.65 to 24.12
Governesses:	
Italian do..	5.79 to 19.30
Foreign do..	9.65 to 28.95
PRIVATE TEACHERS AT HOME.	
Female (per hour and without board):	
Italian do..	.10 to .57
Foreign do..	.38 to .96
FLOUR MILL (ROME-CHIARAVALLE COMPANY).^a	
Foremen per year..	772.00
Clerks and controllers do..	579.00
Machine engineers per task..	1.93
Firemen do..	.77½
Millers do..	.68
Carters do..	1.15½
Porter laborers do..	.96½
GAS WORKS (ANGLO-ROMAN COMPANY).	
Engine driver per day of 12 hours..	.38½ to 9.62½
	<i>Average.</i>
Machinists do..	.67½
Refiners do..	.58
Head firemen do..	.96½
Firemen's foremen do..	.72½
Firemen do..	.67½
Gas-lighters' inspectors do..	.57½
Gas lighters do..	.38½

^a Laborers work by the task, not by the day.*Wages of Government employees.*

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Government printing office for stamps and stamped papers:			
Superintending foremen per day..	\$0.96½	\$1.16	\$1.06
Mechanics do..	.58	.77½	.67½
Mechanics' apprentices do..	.30½	.50½	.38½
Printers do..	.60	.77½	.67½
Printers' apprentices do..	.30½	.50	.38½
Pollshers, examiners of models, and attendants of batteries do..	.46½	.65½	.58
Storekeepers do..	.39	.58	.48½
Laborers do..	.25	.33	.29
Boys and girls do..	.10	.19½	.13½
Tobacco factory (Government monopoly):			
Cigar makers—			
Men do..	.38½	.87	.60
Women do..	.11½	.38½	.27
Men, job work do..			.77½
Women, job work do..			.68

Wages of Government employees—Continued.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
The mint:			
Superintending foremen..... per year			\$689. 00
Engravers—			
First class..... do.....			584. 90
Second class..... do.....			436. 57
Assayers..... do.....			584. 90
Mechanics..... do.....			436. 57
Refiners..... do.....			382. 14
Founders..... do.....			382. 14
Printers..... do.....			382. 14
Laborers—			
First class..... do.....			328. 10
Second class..... do.....			306. 10
Third class..... do.....			284. 68
Post-office:			
Ordinary letter carriers..... do.....		\$214. 25	209. 41
Carriers of registered letters..... do.....		284. 68	248. 00
Letter sorters and distributors..... do.....		328. 10	284. 68
State telegraphs (Government monopoly):			
Telegraph operators—			
Men..... do.....	\$193. 00	482. 50	
Women..... do.....	289. 50	482. 50	
Mechanicians—			
First class..... do.....			482. 50
Second class..... do.....			386. 00
Semaphoric signal men..... do.....	193. 00	482. 50	
Foremen of lines..... do.....			250. 00
Linemen—			
First class..... do.....			185. 28
Second class..... do.....			162. 12
Salt works (Government monopoly):			
Engineers—			
First class..... do.....			675. 50
Second class..... do.....			579. 00
Firemen—			
First class..... do.....			347. 40
Second class..... do.....			308. 80
Boatmen..... per day		. 58	
Laborers..... do.....	. 38½	. 58	

SORRENTO.

The Sorrentine Peninsula derives its commercial activity from its industries, the principal ones being dried and green fruit packing for exportation, silk weaving, oil pressing, and olive-wood mosaics. The United States absorbs by far the greater portion of the peninsula's export trade, especially of green fruit and nuts, but in these latter years it has offered less inducement to shippers, who have had to look to other markets as well. The reason of this is competition.

The orange business, once so flourishing, is gradually being closed out of American markets by California and Florida growers, who are yearly increasing their orchards, to the depreciation of the Italian product. In order to increase their business, some United States importers thought it a good plan to advance money to shippers on this side, but they eventually found that they sustained losses and discontinued the practice to a great extent, in consequence of which shipments were on a much more limited scale.

Should the tariff be advanced to any extent, it is to be expected that this trade will in a short time entirely cease.

There is little or no import trade with the United States, except a few cargoes yearly of Maine box shooks, which are reshipped as fruit boxes.

FRANCESCO CIAMPA, *Consular Agent.*

SORRENTO, September 2, 1896.

TRAPANI.

IMPORTS.¹

Articles and their values imported into Trapani, during the year ended December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Austria.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Tunis.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Coal.....		\$36,000.00							\$36,000.00
Codfish.....	\$50	2,050.10	\$2,000.20			\$1,010.00		\$500.00	5,610.30
Corn.....					\$479,000	36,000.00		15,000.00	530,000.00
Fish, salted.....		3,400.00				2,700.00		1,643.00	7,743.00
Iron.....	100	13,000.00	6,000.00			29.00		88,030.00	57,159.00
Olive oil.....		1,800.00				2,500.00		12.00	4,312.00
Petroleum.....	10,100		800.00		510		\$12,947.71	40.00	24,397.71
Sardines.....			13,000.00			63,000.00		13,918.00	89,918.00
Spirits.....			90.00	\$12,900		1.90		9.00	13,000.90
Sponges.....						2,510.00			2,510.00
Staves.....							17,450.00		17,450.00
Sugar.....	90	400.00	500.00						990.00
Timber.....	28,300		1,900.00		460			2,960.00	33,520.00
Miscellaneous.....	12,800	7,236.50	19,248.40	3,722	150	58,900.00		480.80	102,037.70
Total.....	50,940	63,896.60	43,538.60	16,622	480,120	166,650.90	30,397.71	72,492.80	924,048.61

¹ Tables forwarded to the Department by Consul Seymour, of Palermo.

EXPORTS.

Articles and their values exported from Trapani, during the year ended December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Austria.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Tunis.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Baskets.....		\$11,007.00				\$5,800.00		\$36.60	\$16,843.60
Cheese.....		2,603.00					\$516.70	47.00	3,166.70
Cordage.....		900.00				8,300.10		2,100.00	11,300.10
Corn.....								26,610.00	26,610.00
Fish, salted.....	\$358.10	9,800.00				810.00	24.86	680.00	11,672.96
Macaroni.....						1,900.00	127.15	59.00	2,086.15
Marsala wine.....	3,530.00	8,500.00	\$6,000.90	\$9,265.00	\$2,103	19,103.00	2,022.29	7,900.30	58,424.49
Olive oil.....		4,032.00				1,058.02		70.00	5,158.02
Potatoes.....						1,150.20			1,150.20
Salt, marine.....		10,400.00		3,850.00	7,310	2,700.00	51,670.04	118,400.00	194,380.04
Sardines.....	240.00						90.08	13,210.00	13,540.08
Semoul.....						600.00	9.30		609.30
Table wine.....						5,000.00	24.16		5,024.16
Sundries.....	180.00	3,068.42	180.00	65.50		76,300.00	143.54	17,069.78	96,967.24
Total.....	4,258.10	50,310.42	6,180.90	13,180.50	9,413	121,668.30	55,684.14	186,182.68	446,873.04

NAVIGATION.

Movement of shipping at the port of Trapani during the year 1895.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	9	10,052	21	4,191	30	14,243	9	10,052	21	4,191	30	14,243
Italian.....	14	10,932	36	20,133	50	31,065	14	10,932	36	20,133	50	31,065
Norwegian.....	74	51,487	13	7,353	87	58,840	74	51,487	13	7,353	87	58,840
Austrian.....	4	2,950	8	2,855	12	6,805	4	2,950	8	2,855	12	6,805
Swedish.....	1	248	4	2,548	5	2,796	1	248	4	2,548	5	2,796
United States.....			5	5,100	5	5,100			5	5,100	5	5,100
Greek.....	2	1,685	1	226	3	1,911	2	1,685	1	226	3	1,911
Russian.....			3	1,961	3	1,961			3	1,961	3	1,961
German.....	1	911	1	990	2	1,901	1	911	1	990	2	1,901
Total.....	105	78,265	92	46,357	197	124,622	105	78,265	92	46,357	197	124,622
Total 1894.....	102	76,680	84	34,062	186	110,742					186	110,742

TURIN.¹

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For Piedmont, an inland province, the basis for exactly recording the exportation and importation is lacking. The chambers of commerce in the larger cities do not and can not keep trustworthy statistics thereof, nor do the consuls of other countries. It is therefore an impossible task to answer, even approximately, question 1, as to increase or decrease in exports and imports in the consular district of Turin. As the Review of the World's Commerce demands facts and figures, not fiction, I shall limit my report only to such statistics as are reliable.

In reference to the exports to the United States, I may be permitted to mention that as the custom is still prevailing among our importers to buy through middlemen in England, France, and Germany, articles produced in this province, my consular export account is not complete, particularly in regard to silk (one-third of the production of this province is bought from Milan firms and shipped and invoiced from there to the United States), wine (coming from Asti), and talc and plumbago from Pinerolo, while I have never received an asbestos invoice, notwithstanding that three-fourths of the production comes from the mines of Domodossola Usseglio and the Valley of Aosta. It is shipped by way of England and through English brokers to the United States in the raw and manufactured state.

Principal exports to United States.	First six months of 1896.	Year 1895.
Cheese.....	\$708.58	\$3,707.79
Chestnuts.....	10,013.70	5,905.93
Gunstocks.....	4,680.84	8,472.22
Haircloth.....	3,097.95	15,809.68
Human hair.....	9,076.53	5,217.97
Hats.....	2,101.10	.....
Preserves.....	.....	8,330.77
Raw silk.....	34,217.38	137,445.16
Manufactured silk.....	939.75	9,310.70
Skins.....	1,458.47	.....
Talc.....	2,454.94	3,399.59
Vermuth.....	174,169.39	203,982.89
Wax matches.....	1,235.30	1,550.04
Wine.....	6,209.89	1,171.07
Woolen manufactures.....	584.28	19,477.92

I may be permitted to state that some of the Italian exporters (possibly with the understanding of the American importers) prefer to make frequent shipments of goods just below the \$100 mark to avoid the payment of the consular fee. In a year, such shipments amount to considerable and would cut quite a figure in statistical reports, but the consul has no record thereof.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

There have been no changes in the currency proper. The agio (premium on gold) was down to 4 per cent in September, 1895, before the active resumption of the African campaign. Then it rose, reaching the highest point, 14½ per cent, after the catastrophe of Adowa. It has gradually fallen since, and is now 7½ per cent. Rate of exchange on Paris, Berlin, and London was in proportion to the agio.

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

PRICES.

The changes in the prices of wheat, wine, and sugar have been insignificant. In other commodities, the price was stable.

WAGES.

Employment.	Amount.
Common laborers.....per day..	\$0.30 to \$0.40
Better class laborers.....do..	.40 to .60
Male servants.....per month..	5.00 to 12.00
Female servants.....do..	3.00 to 5.00
Mechanics.....per day..	.60 to 1.00
Railroad mechanics.....do..	1.00 to 2.00
Clerks in stores.....per month..	12.00 to 18.00
Bookkeepers and correspondents.....do..	18.00 to 50.00
Railroad employees.....do..	18.00 to 40.00
Bank employees.....do..	20.00 to 70.00
Carpenters.....per day..	.40 to .70
Employees of express companies ^a do..	.15 to .18
Factory hands in the city:	
Male.....do..	.30 to .50
Female.....do..	.15 to .20
Factory hands in the country:	
Male.....do..	.20 to .40
Female.....do..	.10 to .15

^a These earn from "pour boires" received from business firms amounts equal to that paid by their employers.

TARIFF.

A new tariff law was passed in November, 1895, and went into effect on July 1, 1896. No changes to speak of were made in regard to foreign goods imported. Considerable changes were made, however, in regard to Italian goods exported, touching rather hard, in this province, the fabrication of wax and other matches, and causing the closing of a great many match factories for a considerable time.

The new tariff law received the royal sanction November 25, 1895, and was published in January, 1896. The March edition of the *Deutsche Handels. Archiv*, published by the German Government, brought out a complete translation of it. I have yet to see a translation in English or French.

There are no municipal taxes or octroi duties on raw materials, manufactures, or other goods coming from foreign countries, except on eatables and drinkables, and even on these only to an infinitesimal extent.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS IN USE.

Foreign products consumed in this province are coffee, sugar, spirits (alcohol of finest quality), coal, iron, cotton (200,000 bales, 180,000 of which are imported from the United States), steel (1,200 tons in bars, coming from England, Sweden, and Germany), copper, tin, brass, and lead.

There is a ready market for American raw materials, such as coal, iron, and copper; also, steel in bars, when shipping rates from the United States to Italy become more reasonable.

Machinery of all sorts could be introduced, especially American electric machines; earthenware; glassware; American notions, and hardware; aluminium castings and utensils; artists' materials; bacon, dry and salted; canned meats and sauces; canned fish; bicycles; typewriting

machines; lamps; carpenters' and mechanics' tools of all sorts and description; Yale locks; agricultural implements; chemicals; celluloid goods; dentists' materials and tools, surgical instruments; arms and ammunition; cutlery; rubber goods; testing machines; trunks and traveling bags; watches; photographic apparatus and implements; portable houses; metal roofing and ceilings; screen doors and wire screens; gas and oil engines; hand pumps, and last, but not least, single and double shells, outriggers, canoes, tennis rackets, and all sorts of "sporting" articles and costumes, the latter of gay colors.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Articles of export not yet in the American market, the product of this province, are goods made of silk waste, marble (from Garessio) in the rough and in statuary, granite for monuments, pianos and other musical instruments, high-class artistic furniture, metallic wreaths and flowers, woolen fabrics, etc. In larger quantities, wine, tale, haircloth, plumbago, cheese, leather, and skins could be exported.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Turin, being a railroad center, offers ample facilities for quick transportation of goods. From Modane, France, it can be reached in three hours; from the St. Gothard Tunnel, Switzerland, in four hours. The completion of the Simplon Tunnel will add to its importance as a business center.

With the Mediterranean, it is in direct connection through Genoa and Savona (four hours distance). The North German Lloyd, so far, has enjoyed the monopoly for the Italian merchants in plying between Genoa and New York. Its freight rates and rulings are unsatisfactory, and its service insufficient. It can not handle all the freight to the United States going by way of Naples and Genoa from inland cities. The Italian exporter is therefore much pleased to hear that the Cunard Line is soon going to run direct steamers between the United States and Italian ports. A little healthy competition will have a stimulating effect on trade. Turin has only occasional connection with Savona by tramp steamers.

The completion of the Tenda-Ventimiglia Railway will connect Turin directly with another seaport; but as this is built simply for strategical purposes, Ventimiglia will not be of much value as a commercial port of entry.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES AND CREDITS.

To do business in this province, no commercial licenses are required nor are there any special taxes upon foreigners engaged in trade or residing as private citizens, foreigners having like privileges and rights with the natives.

Commercial credits are variable. Discounts on spot cash are from 2 to 5 per cent.

Standard commercial credit to local buyers is six months as minimum. This credit is freely maintained by German, French, and English firms.

OPENING FOR FOREIGN INVENTIONS.

This province, as well as the whole of Italy, is open to the introduction of American inventions and mechanical or trade methods. There is, however, no use trying to sell goods by catalogues or printed picture books. The Italian wants to see what he is buying.

The best medium to bring goods before the eyes of the public in this province will be the national exposition, to be held in this city in 1898, as I have already reported to the Department.¹

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF PIEDMONT.

Silk.—The cocoon crop of all qualities gave this season 13,248,488 pounds, valued at \$3,943,743.82, against 14,659,559 pounds, valued at \$3,129,612.79 last season. The demand for silk manufactures has decreased to an alarming extent, the manufacturers blaming the lack of orders from the United States for this falling off. The export is to Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, France, and England. To the latter two countries the export has of late considerably decreased.

Importation of the manufactured articles is divided among France (45 per cent), Germany (37 per cent), England (14 per cent), and Austria (4 per cent), with a tendency toward the German import, which will soon equal, if not surpass, the French.

Raw silk is exported proportionately to the United States, France, Austria, and Russia. What I have said in regard to importation and exportation of silk also covers the ground for the Milan district.

Piedmont has 118 spinning mills and 38 silk factories. In 26 establishments, mill and factory are combined, working altogether 229,144 spindles, which have been in full operation during the last year, while during the year before, they only worked three-fourths time.

Wool.—This industry is growing, especially in the Biella district; 6,000 looms, producing 7,700,000 pounds, have been working during the last year. Another establishment for making worsted goods has been lately opened with 4,000 spindles in operation. It is a curious fact that when the agio goes beyond 6 per cent, the Italian production is placed at an advantage over wool production in other countries. Much of the wool comes from Germany. Importation and exportation stand in the proportion of 3 to 1. Belgian and French articles were formerly imitated, but now the English alone are imitated.

Cotton.—This industry is steadily growing; so is the importation of cotton from the United States, while Indian and Egyptian cottons are being neglected. From the United States were received in Italy during the last cotton year altogether 320,000 bales, which sold at from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ pence, or $5\frac{1}{8}$ to $8\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound. During this spring, 200,000 bales were ordered for this province alone, commanding from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $4\frac{1}{8}$ pence per pound.

In this province, 24 spinning mills, with 427,500 spindles, 27 weaving factories, with 14,114 looms, and 4 cotton-print establishments, with 27 printing machines, all of them working full time, are running.

During the past year, 2 weaving factories, with 460 looms, and 1 spinning mill, with 22,000 spindles, were added, while 4 spinneries, with 35,000 spindles, and 2 weaveries, with 750 looms, are in course of construction. The only establishment in Italy in which "Nos. 50 to 120 English" is spun is in Turin, run by Swiss capitalists.

Two of the largest establishments paid their stockholders dividends as follows: One paid in 1893, 5 per cent; in 1894, 6 per cent; 1895, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The other paid $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 8 per cent, and 11 per cent.

Tanning industry.—During the last year, 150,000 calf hides (90 per cent of which came from Germany, Russia, Bohemia, and Sweden, and the rest from the butcheries in this province and from Haute Savoie), 30,000 ox hides of all sorts (coming from South America (Buenos Ayres)

¹ See report immediately following.

Australia, Cape Good Hope, Bohemia, Austria proper, from this province, and from Haute Savoie), and 60,000 cow hides (coming from British India) were tanned. An average stock of finished leather, of all sorts, valued at \$80,000, was held, while the yearly turnover amounted to \$800,000, showing an increase of 15 per cent over the business done the year before.

Match industry.—This industry employs from 1,100 to 1,200 hands, when running full time. The heads of the two largest establishments in this province declined to give me figures, for fear they might be used against them when coming to the ears of the authorities. They have been rather roughly legislated upon, on account of the prosperity they enjoyed during the last five or more years. The Italian Parliament has the unhappy faculty of occasionally killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The match manufacturers assured me that since the new inland taxation has taken effect the match production is only 75 per cent cent of what it used to be.

Mining industries.—I mention only those which are of most interest to the United States. The total production of talc was 12,000 tons, value \$11 per ton, exported to Argentina, France, England, Belgium, Algiers, Malta, and the United States. Plumbago, 4,000 tons, valued at \$8, was mined and shipped to Russia, Egypt, Germany, France, England and the United States.

Tobacco industry.—This is a Government monopoly. All tobacco used in this country is imported. The Orient furnishes the material for cigarettes. For cigars, only leaf tobacco coming from Virginia and Kentucky is used.

Strange as it is, the American tobacco has never yet been imported from the United States directly, English firms furnishing the supply. I have been mediating between a Government contractor here and a large tobacco firm in the United States to have the American tobacco purchased and imported without the English middlemen. I sincerely hope, in the interest of both sides, that the experiment now in contemplation will be successful.

W. E. MANTIUS, *Consul.*

TURIN, *September 1, 1896.*

TURIN: ANNUAL REPORT.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

In comparison with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the export of this district to the United States has somewhat decreased in 1896, especially that of Turin's main product—vermuth. It would be wrong to attribute this falling off to the lessened consumption of this beverage in the United States; on the contrary, more than ever of the genuine and so-called "Vermuth di Torino" is drunk. I believe, however, that much of the article sold under that name is not made of wine, nor does it hail from Turin, but is fabricated of chemicals in or near New York City.

The export of raw silk likewise has decreased. During the late China-Japanese war, very little from these countries could be shipped to the United States, in consequence of which Italian raw silk had its boom. The past year saw the reaction, and the increased export of Japan at the expense of this country. As the present cocoon crop

is of unusually fine quality, the raw-silk trade promises to come up again to its normal level, being divided proportionately between Japan and Italy as in former years.

The third article which was somewhat neglected is haircloth. The Pullman Palace Car Company ceased buying this article here immediately after the big strike had broken out. During the past month, however, this corporation has resumed ordering the much-needed material; therefore, I think, the export of haircloth will in future reach its old figure.

On the other hand, dried and salted skins were shipped to the United States for the first time. For goat skins, orders have been received, but could not be executed, as the season for shipping same has not yet arrived. Furniture, household goods, and pianos were among the articles not sent previously from here to the United States.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

My main endeavor has been to push the import of American goods and manufactures into this district. It was uphill work, requiring much correspondence. To a certain extent, however, I have been successful, especially in the largely increased demand for American cotton. Our machinery is also much appreciated on account of its good workmanship, fine finish, and durability. Its superiority is universally recognized. Besides this, prominent firms in the United States have either already established agencies for the purpose of selling their goods here or are negotiating to be represented soon by resident Italian firms, to wit: A large bicycle and carriage firm of Buffalo, a well-known air-brake company of New York, chemical works of Baltimore, a vaseline and refined petroleum concern of New York, machinery and manufacturing companies of Providence, with others to follow; the result being that American products are slowly but surely beginning to cut a figure in this market.

TURIN EXPOSITION.

In regard to machinery in particular, I may be permitted to call the Department's attention to the national exhibition to be held at Turin in 1898, an exhibition which will be, more or less, international, as its prospectus already declares that all machinery and electric exhibits, no matter whence they come, shall receive ample space. The enterprise, I believe, will be carried out much after the model of the present *Gewerbe Ausstellung*, at Berlin, which, nominally local, is in reality catholic in the broadest sense of the word, Old Cairo, the North Pole, Zillerthal, the maritime, and colonial exhibits having scarcely any connection with the industry of the new *Kaiserstadt*.

Provincial exhibitions are not attractive, and do not pay. In an industrially new country, such as Italy, foreign exhibits should receive a hearty welcome, for these principally make it interesting, and draw visitors and buyers. Notwithstanding the great African calamity, nearly 2,000,000 lire have already been paid up by private subscription toward the "fond perdu" of the exhibition; under the circumstances, not bad for this small province.

When authorized, I shall try to get from the executive committee of the exhibition a promise that American houses, if represented in this city, shall also be permitted to exhibit in other departments as well as in the machinery and electric departments—a concession which will give our manufacturers and other industrials another chance to show

the superiority of American workmanship. Vienna, too, has planned an exhibition in the summer of 1898, but I do not think that the latter will do any harm to Turin, which was first in the field.

I may be permitted to respectfully suggest to the Department the appointment of a United States commissioner before this year closes, to negotiate officially with the executive committee of the exhibition in the interest of American products, whatsoever they may be, if the Department should find such a step opportune.

AMERICAN TRADE HINDRANCES.

The greatest drawback to the extension of trade is the credit system prevalent in the United States. The American manufacturer usually asks for C. O. D., often requiring cash with order, and rarely grants three or more months' time. How can he thus compete with the European firms which give six months and as much even as twelve months, and more, time for payment?

If the conditions of the exporter from the United States are severe, they are surpassed by those of the importer (buyer) into our country who wants to have the goods sent on consignment. In both cases, it is expected that all risks shall be run by the merchant here. Under these circumstances, it will not be easy to make propaganda for trading with American houses.

I am well aware the prevailing idea about Italy and Italians is that both are on the verge of bankruptcy, and permanently in a state approaching revolution, while business men are unreliable and untrustworthy. Admitting that the Government finances are not in a flourishing condition, still the natural resources and the individual wealth of this country are great, and its recuperative powers should not be underestimated. The merchants here—I speak only of the province of Piedmont—are just as honest and reliable as in the United States; and it needs only a little shrewdness, push, and Yankee enterprise to develop slumbering and struggling industries and uncover hidden wealth.

FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS.

English, German, Belgian, and Swiss capital does not flow into this district solely for philanthropical reasons. It comes because it can be placed profitably and administered honestly with Italians as heads of the concerns. In this city, we have tramway companies controlled by Belgian capitalists, two asbestos factories erected by the Germans, many spinning mills and factories where American cotton is treated according to Swiss methods and with Swiss financial backing, a lace factory fitted up by Nottingham men, and, last but not least, an English mining company profitably engaged in extracting gold near Domo d'Ossola, just under the Monte Rosa.

These are but a few examples to demonstrate that it pays foreigners to do business with and in Italy.

W. E. MANTIUS, *Consul.*

TURIN, *June 30, 1896.*

MALTA.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Malta to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
Coriander seed		\$437. 98			\$437. 98
Cummin seed	\$681. 31	2, 334. 66		\$297. 70	3, 313. 67
Tobacco		150. 29		239. 24	389. 53
Total	681. 31	2, 922. 93		536. 94	4, 141. 18

D. C. KENNEDY, *Consul.*

MALTA, *July 1, 1896.*

NETHERLANDS.¹

IMPORTS.

A general view of the imports of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is set forth in the following tabular statements.

The period covered is the six months ending June 30, 1896.

These statements also show the increase or decrease, by articles and countries, over the corresponding six months of the year 1895.

The official records of the imports and exports in the Netherlands are all kept in kilograms.

The value of the imports and exports never appears. I give the imports reduced to American pounds.

Another peculiarity is that imports are credited to the country from which they are received, thus: If American leather is bought from a London house it appears on the records not as an import from the United States, but as from Great Britain.

Imports into the Netherlands, by quantities, during the six months ended June 30, 1896, and the increase and decrease as compared with the six months ended June 30, 1895.

Articles, and whence imported.	First half year 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
FROM BELGIUM.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Bark	6, 754, 000	479, 600	
Barley	49, 526, 400	481, 800	
Beer and malt extracts	134, 200		41, 800
Brimstone	341, 000		646, 800
Butter	74, 800		4, 400
Coal	457, 419, 600	34, 492, 800	
Coffee	5, 900, 400		1, 848, 000
Cotton-seed oil	853, 600	305, 800	
Crockery and porcelain	223, 890, 800	76, 718, 400	
Distilled liquors	4, 167, 850	908, 600	
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals	66, 880, 000	8, 190, 400	
Dry goods	12, 661, 000	4, 879, 600	
Flax and hemp	12, 280, 600		917, 400
Flour, wheat	33, 143, 000	4, 011, 800	
Fruits, fresh	8, 121, 800		1, 819, 400
Glass and glassware	46, 816, 000	14, 777, 400	
Hides, skins, and leather	15, 848, 800	1, 172, 600	
Indian corn	179, 594, 800	149, 646, 200	
Lard	2, 686, 200		1, 081, 800

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

Imports into the Netherlands, by quantities, etc.—Continued.

Articles, and whence imported.	First half year 1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
FROM BELGIUM—continued.			
Lumber:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Timber for ships	60,812,400	4,428,600	
Dyewood	11,552,200		3,240,600
Manure	160,310,800		13,235,200
Margarine	2,431,000		3,887,400
Meat	3,898,400		420,200
Mercery	2,770,400	259,000	
Metals	205,805,600	57,259,400	
Metal ware	67,788,200	25,885,200	
Oats	26,985,200	15,448,400	
Palm oil	22,849,200		459,800
Palm seeds	1,119,800	250,800	
Paper	7,453,600	624,800	
Petroleum	29,981,600		9,064,000
Potash	50,769,400	14,817,000	
Potato flour	2,296,800	437,800	
Rice	5,027,000		5,185,400
Rye	27,911,400		5,385,600
Sesame oil	1,141,800	180,400	
Steam and agricultural engines	17,452,600	7,931,000	
Stone	477,488,000	67,894,000	
Sugar:			
Raw	27,464,800	6,597,800	
All other	3,597,000		785,400
Tallow, soot, etc.	5,306,400		842,600
Tar and pitch	20,167,400	13,578,400	
Tobacco and cigars	7,928,800	1,414,800	
Wheat	493,775,200		25,020,600
Wine:			
Hogsheads	2,448,600	156,200	
Bottled	1,797,400	52,800	
Wool	15,441,800	2,142,800	
Yarn	9,792,200		649,000
FROM GREAT BRITAIN.			
Beer and malt extract	948,200		24,200
Coffee	7,469,000		1,034,000
Cotton	5,883,400	1,372,800	
Cotton-seed oil	6,716,600		1,227,600
Crockery ware and porcelain	19,184,000	5,170,000	
Distilled liquors	503,800		33,000
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals	26,323,000		46,200
Dry goods	34,556,800	12,177,000	
Fish	5,711,200		3,870,400
Fish oil	1,313,200	160,600	
Flax and hemp	16,832,200		15,415,400
Flour, wheat	602,800	367,400	
Fruits	2,714,800		429,600
Glass and glassware	1,980,000		990,000
Hides, skins, and leather	9,961,600	125,400	
Lard	2,978,800		7,986,000
Lumber:			
Cabinet wood	1,128,400		202,400
Dyewood	165,000		55,000
Manure	21,219,000	6,998,200	
Margarine	2,019,600		2,761,000
Meat	1,797,400		1,608,200
Metal	299,109,800	69,146,000	
Metal wares	18,066,400	1,031,800	
Palm oil	26,138,200	2,549,800	
Potash	13,897,400	5,977,400	
Potato flour	398,200	162,800	
Salt	20,438,000	3,489,200	
Seeds	5,396,600	924,000	
Sesame oil	3,251,600		649,000
Spices	1,144,000		363,000
Steam and agricultural engines	15,061,200	576,400	
Stone	21,183,800		2,567,400
Sugar, raw	3,216,400		1,381,600
Sirups, molasses	2,402,400		224,400
Tallow, soot, etc.	19,916,600		5,645,200
Tea	1,076,800		886,600
Tobacco and cigars	792,000		127,600
Wine, hogsheads	1,073,600		356,400
Wool	17,912,400		10,069,400
Yarn	32,159,600		10,632,600

Imports into the Netherlands, by quantities, etc.—Continued.

Articles, and whence imported.	First half year 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
FROM GERMANY.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Bark	319,000	85,800	
Barley	16,645,200		1,788,000
Beer and malt extract	10,474,200		267,400
Brimstone	33,000	2,200	
Buckwheat	4,400	4,400	
Butter	35,200	19,800	
Coal	4,405,018,200	333,348,400	
Coffee	1,997,600	750,200	
Cotton	13,835,800	3,504,600	
Crockery ware and porcelain	36,590,400	11,426,800	
Distilled liquors	10,315,800	1,287,000	
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals	155,432,200	25,440,800	
Dry goods	39,637,400		638,000
Flax and hemp	3,614,600	662,200	
Flour:			
Wheat	19,052,000		1,196,800
Rye	20,849,400		5,403,200
Fruits, fresh	217,800		440,000
Glass and glassware	36,359,400	244,200	
Hides, skins, and leather	7,090,600		1,467,400
Lard	167,200	66,000	
Lumber:			
Timber for ship	216,649,400	67,964,600	
Cabinet wood	543,400		510,400
Dyewood	176,000		286,000
Margarine	1,564,200		61,600
Meat	231,000		209,000
Mercery ware	32,298,200	5,139,200	
Metals	318,711,800	41,661,400	
Metal wares	371,003,600	53,752,600	
Oats	8,701,000	4,290,000	
Palm oil	10,095,800	1,625,800	
Paper	64,761,400	9,057,400	
Petroleum	2,435,400	2,203,800	
Potash	26,360,400	1,687,400	
Potato flour	24,919,400		17,188,600
Rye	9,482,000		943,800
Salt	56,315,600	9,699,800	
Seeds	24,431,000	9,490,800	
Sesame oil	8,663,600		1,573,000
Spices	167,200		116,600
Steam and agricultural engines	27,374,600	4,697,000	
Stone	800,443,600	203,476,800	
Sugar:			
Raw	26,672,800		80,333,600
All other	27,698,000	8,696,600	
Tallow, suet, etc.	946,000		222,200
Tar and pitch	50,600		22,000
Tobacco and cigars	7,948,600	420,200	
Wheat	11,413,600	3,601,400	
Wine:			
Hogsheads	16,277,800	1,905,200	
Bottled	9,528,200	515,800	
Wool	4,061,200	222,200	
Yarn	4,771,800		497,200
FROM FRANCE.			
Coffee	4,912,600		1,467,400
Cotton	122,200		1,267,200
Cotton-seed oil	39,600	11,000	
Crockery ware and porcelain	70,400	2,200	
Distilled liquors	2,426,600		1,441,000
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals	13,487,400	9,149,800	
Dry goods	66,000		70,400
Fruits:			
Fresh	2,387,000	587,400	
All other	415,800		607,200
Hides, skins, and leather	932,800	151,800	
Lard	13,200	13,200	
Lumber:			
Cabinet wood	217,800		1,124,200
Dyewood	389,400		46,200
Mercery ware	178,200	87,400	
Metal wares	70,400		92,400
Palm oil	39,600		1,245,200
Sesame oil	1,363,800	17,600	
Steam and agricultural engines	74,800	17,600	
Sugar:			
Raw	10,496,200	3,916,000	
All other	823,400	136,000	

Imports into the Netherlands, by quantities, etc.—Continued.

Articles, and whence imported.	First half year 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
FROM FRANCE—continued.			
Tobacco and cigars.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,867,800	<i>Pounds.</i> 492,800	<i>Pounds.</i>
Wine:			
Hogsheads.....	9,961,600	99,000	.....
Bottled.....	530,200	110,000	.....
FROM RUSSIA.			
Barley.....	163,237,800	.....	60,723,200
Buckwheat.....	.....	.....	2,054,800
Flax and hemp.....	1,298,000	343,200	.....
Indian corn.....	20,385,200	.....	3,951,200
Lumber, timber for ship.....	191,664,000	84,013,600	.....
Oats.....	248,036,800	26,533,400	.....
Petroleum.....	1,067,000	.....	12,265,000
Potaash.....	2,200	.....	8,800
Rye.....	306,748,200	24,807,800	.....
Seeds.....	155,766,600	86,023,200	.....
Tar and pitch.....	11,000	.....	121,000
Wheat.....	639,604,000	.....	60,839,400
FROM ITALY.			
Brimstone.....	1,284,800	.....	968,000
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals.....	2,371,600	578,600	.....
Fruits:			
Fresh.....	5,513,200	.....	3,027,200
All other.....	2,223,000	.....	349,800
Stone.....	4,241,600	.....	3,346,200
FROM AUSTRIA.			
Barley.....	.....	.....	13,250,600
Drugs, dyestuffs, chemicals.....	96,800	.....	143,400
Fruits.....	968,000	.....	2,032,800
FROM ROUMANIA.			
Barley.....	39,657,200	29,216,000	.....
Indian corn.....	17,034,600	3,700,400	.....
Oats.....	2,092,200	812,800	.....
Rye.....	117,317,200	43,923,000	.....
Wheat.....	85,989,200	70,121,200	.....
FROM NORWAY.			
Lumber, timber for ship.....	96,219,200	10,535,800	.....
FROM SWEDEN.			
Metals.....	15,466,000	2,340,800	.....
Tar and pitch.....	501,600	501,600	.....
FROM SPAIN.			
Wine.....	2,774,200	.....	431,200
FROM PORTUGAL.			
Fruits:			
Fresh.....	379,400	17,600	.....
All other.....	59,400	48,400	.....
Palm oil, etc.....	.....	.....	94,600
Salt.....	16,715,600	.....	547,800
FROM TURKEY.			
Fruits.....	23,887,000	.....	3,370,400
FROM BRITISH INDIA.			
Cotton.....	35,200	35,200	.....
Rattan.....	690,800	101,200	.....
Rice.....	156,380,600	.....	9,106,800
FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.			
Coffee.....	29,735,200	2,253,800	.....
Distilled liquors.....	1,474,000	.....	598,400
Drugs, dyestuffs, chemicals.....	11,565,400	.....	585,200
Hides, skins, and leather.....	2,633,400	63,800	.....
Lumber, dyewood.....	6,600	2,200	.....
Rattan.....	778,800	.....	13,200
Rice.....	15,958,800	.....	2,772,000
Spices.....	3,516,800	.....	204,800
Sugar, raw.....	2,190,400	.....	3,647,600
Tea.....	5,035,800	2,371,600	.....
Tobacco.....	23,812,800	.....	4,556,200

Imports into the Netherlands, by quantities, etc.—Continued.

Articles, and whence imported.	First half year 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
FROM JAPAN.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Rice.....	2,233,000		47,051,400
FROM HAITI.			
Lumber, dyewood.....	5,363,600		2,422,200
FROM CURACOA.			
Coffee.....	59,400	22,000	
Lumber, dyewood.....	22,000	22,000	
FROM DUTCH GUIANA.			
Coffee.....	114,400	66,000	
Sugar.....	292,600		334,400
FROM CUBA.			
Lumber, cabinet wood.....			2,585,600
FROM SOUTH AMERICA.			
Coffee.....	17,219,400		3,275,800
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals.....	82,891,600	38,570,400	
Indian corn.....	29,077,400	28,850,800	
FROM THE UNITED STATES.			
Cotton.....	5,797,000		4,446,200
Cotton-seed oil.....	13,637,800		19,430,400
Flour, wheat.....	63,179,600	25,300,000	
Fruits.....	3,660,800	1,300,200	
Indian corn.....	329,993,400	23,862,320	
Lard.....	15,664,000	2,587,200	
Lumber, cabinet wood.....	959,200	811,800	
Margarine.....	31,048,600	9,803,200	
Meat.....	6,380,000		455,400
Petroleum.....	412,469,200	84,735,200	
Seeds.....	624,800	279,400	
Tallow, suet, etc.....	371,800		220,000
Tobacco.....	11,699,600	1,755,600	
Wheat.....	36,599,200		55,244,200

EXPORTS.

Exports from the Netherlands, by quantities, during the six months ended June 30, 1896, and the increase and decrease as compared with the six months ended June 30, 1895.

Articles, and whither exported.	First half year 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
TO BELGIUM.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Barley.....	59,021,600	18,647,200	
Butter.....	3,559,600		976,800
Cheese.....	8,168,600	798,600	
Coal.....	1,049,386,800	167,204	
Coffee.....	6,481,200		488,400
Cotton.....	2,853,400		921,800
Cotton-seed oil.....	143,000	4,400	
Distilled liquors.....	7,095,000	732,600	
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals.....	53,033,200	5,766,200	
Fish oil.....	455,400	77,000	
Flax and hemp.....	37,191,000		1,148,400
Flour, wheat.....	1,770,800		4,276,800
Fruits:			
Fresh.....	1,170,400		501,600
All other.....	4,954,400		136,400
Hides, skins, and leather.....	5,867,400		816,200
Indian corn.....	7,797,800	1,280,400	
Lumber:			
Cabinet wood.....	323,400	118,800	
Dyewood.....	165,000		90,800
Margarine.....	3,117,400	2,433,200	
Margarine butter.....	1,331,000		6,77,800
Manure.....	80,357,200	37,481,400	
Mercury.....	6,248,000	138,600	
Metals.....	245,469,400	41,500,800	

Exports from the Netherlands, by quantities, etc.—Continued.

Articles, and whither exported.	First half year 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
TO BELGIUM—continued.			
<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Oats.....	7,411,800		16,462,600
Paper.....	25,962,200	2,411,200	
Petroleum.....	6,705,600		5,491,200
Rags.....	11,365,200	102,000	
Rice.....	10,582,000	3,698,200	
Rye.....	1,177,000		26,400
Salt.....	29,548,200	3,401,200	
Seeds.....	3,823,600	433,400	
Sesame oil.....	629,200	220,000	
Steam and agricultural engines.....	11,488,400	3,550,800	
Stone.....	111,452,000	27,898,000	
Sugar:			
Raw.....	2,129,600		10,929,600
Refined.....	3,077,800	855,800	
Sirup and molasses.....	2,067,800	4,978,600	
Tallow, etc.....	3,619,000	675,400	
Tar and pitch.....	12,203,400		8,536,000
Tea.....	80,800		37,400
Tobacco and cigars.....	4,338,400	41,800	
Wheat.....	86,728,400	19,846,200	
Wine, hogsheads.....	2,200,600		1,106,600
Wool.....	11,607,200		1,091,200
TO GREAT BRITAIN.			
Bark.....	162,800		17,600
Barley.....	4,235,000		4,479,200
Butter.....	11,510,400	3,898,400	
Cheese.....	13,065,800		1,524,600
Coal.....	8,104,800	3,522,200	
Distilled liquors.....	6,219,200	684,200	
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals.....	30,661,400	4,463,800	
Dry goods.....	20,548,000	1,806,200	
Fish oil.....	118,800		63,800
Glass and glassware.....	35,054,800	6,998,200	
Hides, skins, and leather.....	6,237,000		1,638,800
Margarine.....	435,600		539,000
Margarine butter.....	40,794,600	301,400	
Meat.....	27,431,800		3,247,200
Mercery.....	12,674,200	1,331,000	
Metals.....	27,599,000	10,014,400	
Metal wares.....	90,409,200	23,674,200	
Oats.....	9,233,400		10,082,600
Palm oil, etc.....	3,311,000		5,539,600
Paper.....	88,728,000	9,781,200	
Rice.....	18,101,600	2,233,000	
Seeds.....	3,836,800		1,768,800
Spices.....	501,600		22,000
Steam and agricultural engines.....	2,061,400	84,400	
Sugar:			
Raw.....	10,177,200		9,251,000
Refined.....	114,569,400		8,795,000
Tallow, etc.....	787,600		48,400
Tea.....	2,868,800	1,108,800	
Tobacco and cigars.....	2,511,200	878,400	
Wine:			
Hogsheads.....	1,683,000	409,200	
Bottled.....	5,808,600	875,600	
Wool.....	466,400	4,400	
Yarn.....	2,426,600		486,200
TO GERMANY.			
Bark.....	6,600		39,600
Barley.....	154,239,800	21,872,400	
Brimstone.....	2,266,000		1,544,400
Buckwheat.....	7,055,400	1,216,600	
Cheese.....	6,666,000	2,831,400	
Coal.....	151,962,800	42,119,000	
Coffee.....	41,331,400	8,800	
Cotton.....	53,719,600	6,116,000	
Cotton-seed oil.....	17,716,600		9,796,600
Distilled liquors.....	13,998,600	2,043,800	
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals.....	188,529,000	41,287,600	
Dry goods.....	24,523,400	14,570,600	
Fish.....	17,208,400	1,113,200	
Fish oil.....	3,374,800	862,400	
Flax and hemp.....	14,273,600		11,704,000
Flour:			
Wheat.....	6,520,800	680,000	
Rye.....	14,957,800	5,071,000	

Exports from the Netherlands, by quantities, etc.—Continued.

Articles, and whither exported.	First half year 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
TO GERMANY—continued.			
Fruits:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Fresh	13, 334, 200	3, 902, 800	.....
All other	44, 530, 200	11, 613, 800	.....
Hides, skins, and leather	22, 156, 200	651, 200	.....
Indian corn	276, 140, 800	217, 327, 000	.....
Lard	10, 452, 200	1, 001, 000	.....
Lumber:			
Ship timber	278, 229, 600	62, 213, 800	.....
Cabinet wood	4, 242, 800	.....	2, 424, 400
Dyewood	26, 565, 000	.....	11, 402, 600
Margarine	9, 097, 000	.....	294, 800
Margarine butter	3, 389, 600	.....	35, 200
Meat	124, 491, 400	.....	38, 601, 200
Manure	5, 473, 800	.....	3, 198, 800
Mercery	1, 564, 200	.....	319, 000
Metals	335, 475, 800	153, 474, 200	.....
Metal wares	32, 947, 200	.....	2, 492, 600
Oats	256, 319, 800	72, 045, 600	.....
Palm oil, etc	73, 625, 200	10, 478, 600	.....
Palm seed	27, 099, 400	.....	3, 693, 800
Paper	5, 880, 600	1, 831, 600	.....
Petroleum	241, 100, 200	22, 191, 400	.....
Rags	12, 069, 200	.....	1, 218, 800
Rice	21, 885, 600	.....	1, 443, 200
Rye	290, 219, 600	50, 061, 000	.....
Salt	807, 400	.....	523, 600
Seeds	196, 091, 000	24, 252, 800	.....
Sesame oil	18, 418, 400	3, 405, 600	.....
Spices	1, 890, 200	.....	4, 400
Steam and agricultural engines	21, 837, 800	5, 900, 400	.....
Stone	43, 212, 400	118, 800	.....
Sugar:			
Raw	5, 376, 800	.....	858, 000
Refined	12, 895, 600	4, 369, 000	.....
Sirup, molasses, etc	8, 670, 200	3, 207, 600	.....
Tallow	9, 574, 400	.....	998, 800
Tar and pitch	45, 039, 200	27, 515, 400	.....
Tea	1, 207, 800	1, 108, 800	.....
Tobacco and cigars	27, 724, 400	.....	998, 800
Wheat	999, 393, 200	.....	104, 960, 400
Wine, hogsheads	20, 776, 800	1, 381, 600	.....
Wine, bottled	1, 982, 400	484, 000	.....
Wool	28, 118, 000	1, 179, 200	.....
Yarn	25, 999, 600	.....	3, 027, 200
TO FRANCE.			
Cheese	3, 183, 400	.....	180, 400
Coffee	70, 400	.....	237, 600
Cotton .....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled liquors	200, 200	.....	96, 800
Fish oil	215, 600	.....	481, 800
Hides, skins, and leather	411, 400	217, 800	.....
Metal wares	138, 600	50, 600	.....
Paper	13, 200	4, 400	.....
Rice	1, 630, 200	.....	336, 600
Wine:			
Hogsheads	92, 400	72, 600	.....
Bottled	15, 400	8, 800	.....
TO RUSSIA.			
Cheese	92, 400	59, 400	.....
Metal wares	264, 000	156, 200	.....
TO ITALY.			
Metal wares	3, 207, 600	950, 400	.....
TO NORWAY.			
Margarine	138, 600	.....	270, 600
Margarine butter	158, 400	.....	103, 400
Metal wares	1, 601, 600	.....	580, 800
TO DENMARK.			
Coffee	3, 416, 600	.....	85, 800
Fruits	2, 200	.....	8, 800
Tobacco and cigars	1, 104, 400	261, 800	.....

Exports from the Netherlands, by quantities, etc.—Continued.

Articles, and whither exported.	First half year 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
TO SWEDEN.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Coffee	1,590,600	121,000	.....
Cotton	8,800	8,800	.....
Cotton-seed oil	198,000	.....	68,200
Distilled liquors	437,800	77,000	.....
Sugar, refined	17,600	6,600	.....
Tallow	28,600	6,600	.....
TO PORTUGAL.			
Sugar, refined	954,800	884,400	.....
TO TURKEY.			
Sugar, refined	162,800	52,800	.....
TO BRITISH INDIA.			
Dry goods	121,000	.....	6,600
Tar and pitch	11,000	6,600	.....
TO DUTCH EAST INDIES.			
Beer and malt extract	4,855,400	.....	409,000
Butter	704,000	.....	816,800
Cheese	299,200	107,800	.....
Coal	6,686,000	3,245,000	.....
Crockery wares, porcelain	8,602,000	2,147,200	.....
Distilled liquors	2,781,000	281,600	.....
Drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals	3,172,400	.....	22,000
Dry goods	14,538,200	.....	572,000
Glass and glassware	2,387,000	228,800	.....
Hides, skins, and leather	107,800	38,000	.....
Margarine butter	22,000	.....	26,400
Meat	673,200	37,400	.....
Mercury	2,754,400	877,800	.....
Metals	16,071,000	6,723,200	.....
Metal wares	36,410,000	3,718,000	.....
Paper	1,988,800	668,800	.....
Steam and agricultural engines	5,792,600	.....	145,200
Stone	3,077,800	1,166,000	.....
Sugar, refined	257,400	.....	57,200
Tar and pitch	783,200	33,000	.....
Vinegar	118,800	37,400	.....
Wine:			
Hogsheads	253,000	74,800	.....
Bottled	1,075,800	.....	8,800
Yarn	998,800	116,800	.....
TO DUTCH GUIANA.			
Dry goods	851,400	83,600	.....
Beer and malt extract	748,000	.....	66,000
Butter	180,400	13,200	.....
Distilled liquors	545,600	.....	33,000
Mercury	248,600	28,200	.....
Rice	4,578,200	532,400	.....
Vinegar	37,400	11,000	.....
TO AFRICA.			
Beer and malt extract	176,000	17,800	.....
Distilled liquors	5,922,000	.....	3,577,200
Dry goods	380,600	.....	.....
Mercury	112,200	.....	.....
Metal wares	609,400	77,000	.....
Oils	66,000	44,000	.....
Petroleum	24,300	.....	11,000
Sugar, refined	57,200	28,800	.....
TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Coffee	1,572,000	.....	563,200
Distilled liquors	917,400	.....	191,400
Spices	1,839,800	83,600	.....
Sugar, refined	24,786,200	22,981,200	.....
Wine:			
Hogsheads	4,067,800	.....	140,800
Bottled	1,454,200	.....	556,000

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

I must again call attention to the unsatisfactory character of the official records of imports and exports from which I have taken my figures. Imports coming from the United States or Great Britain or Italy via Antwerp are credited to Belgium. Again, the Austrian Government is a large buyer in the tobacco market here, yet on the official records of exports, no tobacco is credited to Austria. It is sent via Germany and probably credited to that country. Despite the large number of articles of export to the United States, the official records show only a few articles.

In fact, the records in reference to the exports to the United States are so imperfect that I have incorporated in this report the declared value of exports as taken from the records of my colleague at Rotterdam and those of this consulate (Amsterdam).

The period covered is the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Increase and decrease are shown.

AMSTERDAM.

EXPORTS.

Exports to the United States from the consular district of Amsterdam during the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, showing increase and decrease.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1895.	Year ending June 30, 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Aniline colors	\$2, 676. 29	\$12, 427. 33	\$9, 751. 04	.....
Antiquities	15, 067. 60	25, 219. 16	10, 151. 56	.....
Books	8, 112. 22	6, 179. 91	.....	\$1, 932. 31
Bulbs and plants	59, 817. 98	43, 579. 12	.....	10, 238. 86
Capsules, metallic	5, 021. 63	8, 808. 02	3, 786. 39	.....
Cheese	69, 383. 52	68, 690. 30	5, 296. 87	.....
Cinchona bark	45, 785. 78	36, 410. 40	.....	9, 375. 29
Cocoa and cocoa beans	487, 890. 60	453, 668. 36	15, 777. 70	.....
Cocoa butter	203, 632. 72	297, 832. 33	94, 199. 61	.....
Coffee	766, 560. 49	438, 784. 03	.....	327, 776. 46
Diamonds:				
Polished	2, 161, 654. 28	870, 011. 19	.....	1, 291, 643. 09
Rough	822, 948. 31	506, 856. 13	273, 907. 82	.....
Emigrant effects	15, 356. 74	.....	.....	15, 356. 74
Garden seeds	23, 975. 20	31, 651. 96	7, 576. 76	.....
Gums, copal and dammar	7, 135. 33	16, 565. 69	9, 370. 56	.....
Herring	1, 702. 40	5, 149. 07	3, 446. 67	.....
Hides and skins	169, 269. 98	184, 559. 43	.....	34, 710. 55
Indigo	31, 164. 72	.....	.....	9, 128. 39
Linseed	163, 177. 12	22, 036. 33	.....	193, 177. 12
Liquors	30, 690. 72	30, 690. 81	.....	9. 61
Madder	9, 410. 66	3, 868. 55	.....	5, 542. 11
Oils (Haarlemse)	15, 525. 98	14, 628. 91	.....	897. 07
Paintings	35, 163. 48	72, 648. 36	37, 484. 88	.....
Paper	9, 343. 99	9, 559. 91	215. 62	.....
Plate glass	134, 980. 11	181, 604. 14	56, 614. 03	.....
Prussiate of potash	14, 423. 91	.....	.....	14, 423. 91
Rags and cotton tarra	43, 857. 76	38, 123. 63	.....	5, 734. 23
Rice	224, 102. 44	18, 082. 30	.....	206, 020. 14
Rubber	3, 429. 18	5, 519. 84	1, 890. 66	.....
Sardels	4, 162. 91	10, 261. 65	5, 498. 74	.....
Spices	300, 283. 31	337, 220. 11	36, 939. 80	.....
Straw covers	5, 062. 21	4, 594. 53	.....	467. 68
Sugar, refined beet	229, 158. 05	1, 077, 056. 17	848, 498. 14	.....
Tin	761, 343. 04	1, 147, 089. 92	385, 746. 88	.....
Tobacco, Sumatra a	5, 928, 730. 72	4, 348, 774. 74	.....	1, 579, 955. 98
Turf litter	13, 089. 22	8, 157. 72	.....	4, 931. 50
Vegetables in brine	15, 027. 66	14, 458. 82	.....	568. 84
Sundry articles	39, 039. 97	41, 069. 98	2, 030. 01	.....
Total	12, 335, 825. 33	10, 432, 119. 15	1, 808, 184. 00	3, 711, 890. 18
Total decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 903, 706. 18

a In 1895, 26,812 bales; in 1896, 23,650 bales.

ROTTERDAM AND SCHIEDAM.

EXPORTS.

Exports to the United States from the consular district of Rotterdam, including Schiedam agency, for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, showing increase and decrease.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1895.	Year ending June 30, 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Antiquities.....	\$3,663.46	\$5,701.33	\$2,037.87	
Arrack brandy.....	630.25	171.76		\$458.49
Bagging.....	12,625.02	5,526.45		7,098.57
Balances.....	4,586.50	1,491.80		3,094.70
Beans and pease.....	384.20	504.26	120.06	
Beef oil.....		10,943.84	10,943.84	
Beta naphthol.....	492.80			492.80
Bicycles.....	583.60	200.00		383.60
Blacking, shoe.....	97.92	707.20	609.28	
Bleaching powder.....	5,549.91			5,549.91
Books, printed matter.....	0,952.99	1,491.73		5,461.26
Bottles and cases.....	1,275.52	1,684.18	408.66	
Bulbs.....	221,241.05	235,961.82	14,720.77	
Candle, pitch.....	4,943.54	1,352.04		3,591.50
Carboleum.....	3,632.85	3,139.40		499.45
Caesia vera.....	13,118.55	11,323.70		1,794.76
Chamois skin.....		1,700.14	1,700.14	
Cheese.....	58,416.74	64,753.79	6,337.05	
Chicory roots.....		280.40	280.40	
Chloride of manganese.....		145.48	145.48	
Chloride of zinc.....		4,785.30	4,785.30	
Church symbols.....	4,831.08	4,616.49		214.59
Cocoa.....		590.31	590.21	
Cocoa butter.....	3,870.00			3,870.00
Coffee.....	459,258.33	194,809.09		264,449.24
Corks.....	142.56			142.56
Cotton-seed oil.....	3,870.00			3,870.00
Earthenware.....	16,058.35	18,990.16	2,931.81	
Emery stone.....	1,206.26	1,756.08	549.82	
Empty grain bags.....	906.80	1,387.32	480.52	
Flax and tow.....	66,281.26	57,642.10		8,639.16
Furniture.....	3,960.17	5,013.20	1,044.03	
Gin.....	93,094.78	106,706.57	13,611.79	
Glass windows (stained).....		1,356.24	1,356.24	
Glauber's salt.....	206.93			206.93
Glycerin.....	25,619.53	51,338.14	25,718.61	
Guns.....	1,578.78	644.33		934.45
Hair.....		1,363.87	1,363.87	
Hardware.....	536.58	280.00		256.58
Herring and mackerel.....	525,914.27	641,205.16	115,290.89	
Hog casing.....		2,845.19	2,845.19	
Human hair.....	2,600.30	2,786.00		814.30
Hyposulphate of soda.....	6,215.13			6,215.13
Indigo.....	11,719.62	5,796.24		5,923.38
Instruments.....	236.22			236.22
Leather.....	214.80	327.09	112.29	
Linen.....	1,721.30	1,496.24		225.06
Mace.....	2,160.15			2,160.15
Machinery.....	400.00	784.00	384.00	
Madder.....	9,065.59	10,843.24	1,777.65	
Matches.....	7,652.44	6,915.72		736.72
Metal capsules.....	1,287.71	72.36		1,215.35
Mineral water.....	23,454.60	21,887.02		1,567.67
Mother-of-pearl shells.....		363.50	363.50	
Mutton stock.....		1,348.61	1,348.61	
Neat's-foot oil.....		764.35	764.35	
Nutmegs.....	22,859.85	26,178.87	3,319.02	
Oil.....	10,544.89	4,196.72		6,348.17
Oleo oil.....	88,607.00	232.74		88,374.26
Paintings.....	33,652.74	54,589.46	20,936.72	
Paints.....	1,814.34	686.46		1,127.88
Paper.....	562.04	684.88	122.84	
Peat moss.....	30,278.23	35,836.94	5,558.71	
Pepper.....	14,060.20			14,060.20
Pipes (clay).....	2,082.91	237.40		1,845.51
Pitch.....	512.86			512.86
Plants.....	47,175.23	57,621.95	10,446.72	
Polish for leather.....		113.40	113.40	
Potatoes.....	168.88			168.88
Prussiate of potash.....		2,849.98	2,849.98	
Rags.....	82,619.66	56,384.98		26,234.68
Roots and herbs.....	3,057.18	5,132.48	2,075.30	

a Returned American goods.

Exports to the United States from the consular district of Rotterdam, including Schiedam agency, for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, showing increase and decrease—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1895.	Year ending June 30, 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rope		\$2,252.56	\$2,252.56	
Rubber	\$68,477.30	132,754.27	64,276.97	
Sailcloth	425.00			\$425.00
Sardels	249.40	338.10	88.70	
Seeds	5,048.42	1,884.53		3,163.89
Silverware	25,247.55	33,308.09	8,060.54	
Skins and hides	15,999.83	14,407.11		1,592.77
Spelter	1,089.87	1,831.41	741.54	
Sprats on oil		17,513.45	17,513.45	
Stereotype plates	250.00			250.00
Stovepipes <i>a</i>		307.92	307.92	
Straw covers	4,181.60	4,923.52	741.92	
Sugar	84,933.00	107,106.18	72,173.18	
Swans		100.00	100.00	
Tallow and lard <i>a</i>	18,139.06			18,139.06
Tea	1,877.22			1,877.22
Tin	25,516.73	30,893.75	5,347.02	
Tinfoil	240.00	1,016.81	776.81	
Tobacco	83,956.98	223,035.91	139,078.93	
Tortoise shells	11,455.20	1,520.00		9,935.20
Vegetables in brine	15,410.65	13,173.24		2,237.41
Wine	1,790.99	657.42		1,133.57
Wool	2,327.16	1,346.38		980.78
Woolen manufactures	6,358.23	1,690.02		4,668.21
Zinc salt	473.78			473.78
Miscellaneous	1,907.67	2,371.36	463.69	
Total	2,206,619.09	2,332,885.81	579,918.34	513,652.52
Total increase			66,265.82	

a Returned American goods.

A glance at the exports from my consular district shows the chief decrease is in polished diamonds, tobacco, coffee, and rice.

Diamonds.—The decrease in diamonds is due to four causes: The establishment of diamond cutting and polishing factories in the United States; the prevailing dull times in the United States, the diamond trade being the first to feel the effects of hard times and the last to recover therefrom; the smuggling largely carried on via the United States and Canadian ports (the high duty on polished diamonds is a great inducement to smuggling); and the inducement (also greatly the result of the new duty) of tourists to buy their diamonds at retail abroad.

Tobacco.—The decrease in tobacco is due to the bad crop and consequent lack of the kind of tobacco required in the United States, which explains the fact that 3,361 bales fewer were exported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, than in the preceding fiscal year. The prices paid were much lower, hence the large falling off in the value of the exports.

Coffee and rice.—The decrease in coffee is due to the large crop in Brazil and the low prices prevailing in the United States. Rice, too, has decreased, but rice is only exported when there is a poor crop or a failure of the crop in the United States.

INDUSTRIES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The chief industries of this country are fisheries, agriculture, cattle breeding, and dairy products. The industries by provinces appear below.

Province of South Holland.—Candles, cloth, carriages, clay pipes, delftware, cheese and butter, engines and boilers, furniture, gin, glass bottles, gold and silverware, iron foundries, sawmills, shipbuilding, sugar, tiles, and bricks.

Province of Zeeland.—Madder and garancine.

Province of North Brabant.—Cottonweaving, beer brewing, leather and shoes, linen, tobacco and cigars, wooden shoes, and wool.

Province of Limburg.—Cloth, crockery ware and glassware, paper and wall paper, and sirups.

Province of North Holland.—Carpets, cheese, cocoa and chocolate, diamonds, flower bulbs, furniture, oils, liqueurs, gunpowder, paper, shipbuilding, starch, steam engines, sugar refineries, and sawmills.

Province of Utrecht.—Brick and tiles, carpets, cotton, glass bottles, hoops, tobacco, and cigars.

Province of Gelderland.—Butter, chairs, copper sheets, ironmongery, and tobacco.

Province of Overijssel.—Chalk, carpets, ironmongery, jute, sausages, turf, and mattings.

Province of Drenthe.—Cotton, turf litter, and glass bottles.

Province of Groningen.—Cement, paper, potato flour, potato glucose, and strawboards.

Province of Friesland.—Chicory factories, clocks, and skates.

Colonial products.—In referring to the industries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, prominent mention must be made of the large capital invested and the immense trade carried on in the products of the Dutch colonies, such as coffee, cocoa, rice, spices, tin, sugar, tobacco, etc.

CURRENCY.

There is no change in the United States gold value of the monetary unit.

The relation of gold to silver in the Netherlands is 15½ to 1, being the parity for silver when about 60½ pence per ounce in London. The actual silver price in London is about 30 pence per ounce.

The single gold coin in Holland is the 10-florin piece, of a legal weight of 6.72 grams, of .900 standard.

The silver coins are the 2.50-florin piece (ryksdaalder), legal weight 250 grams; the 1-florin piece (guilder), legal weight 100 grams; ½-florin piece (halvegulden), legal weight 50 grams; all of the standard of .975.

The estimated circulation of coin in Holland and the colonies is:

Gold.—In Holland, 24,000,000 guilders (\$9,648,000); in the colonies, 4,500,000 guilders (\$1,809,000). Besides, the Nederlandsche Bank keeps a stock of about 24,000,000 florins in coined gold (10-florin pieces) and 7,750,000 (\$3,115,500) in foreign gold coins (sovereigns); the same bank keeps about 5,000,000 florins (\$3,216,000) in foreign bills payable in gold.

Silver.—The estimated circulation in Holland is 54,000,000 guilders (\$21,708,000); in the colonies, 190,000,000 guilders (\$76,380,000). The Nederlandsche Bank keeps a stock of coined silver of 81,000,000 guilders (\$32,562,000). Notes in circulation at present, 203,000,000 guilders (\$84,606,000).

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

No marked changes have recently occurred in the prices of commodities.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.

No changes have been made in customs duties, customs regulations, or municipal taxes, except the income tax, increased from 4½ to 4½ per cent.

The Netherlands is almost a free-trade country. The average duty is 5 per cent ad valorem.

There are no octroi duties in this country.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Hollandsche Yzeren Spoorwegmaatschappij (Dutch Railroad), the Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staatsspoorwegen (State Railroad), the Nederlandsche Centraal Spoorweg Maatschappij (Dutch Central Railroad), and various short line railroads; the Zuider Zee; the rivers Maas, Rhine, Waal, Lek, Vecht, and Ysel; the Merivede Canal, connecting Amsterdam with the Rhine at Utrecht; the North Holland Canal, connecting the Helder and Amsterdam; the North Sea Canal, from Yumiden to Amsterdam (through which the ocean steamers reach Amsterdam), and a wonderful system of smaller canals permeating the whole country. All these afford excellent facilities for convenient transportation.

All the roads of this country, connecting city with city, town with town, village with village, are paved with small, durable bricks. The chief means by which goods are forwarded to the United States are the Nederlandsch Amerikaansche Stoomvaart Maatschappij (Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company) or Holland-American line of steamers from Rotterdam and Amsterdam to New York.

The chief means by which goods are brought from the United States are the same line and also the Red Star Line via Antwerp; average time consumed, nine to twelve days. The freight rates are said to be reasonable. The prospect of introducing American products is good.

PORT REGULATIONS.

No changes have been made in the port regulations.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES AND TAXES.

Formerly, commercial licenses—known as patents—were necessary for the transaction of business. Such is now not the case. As a substitute therefor, the merchant must pay a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on his yearly profits. There is no special tax on foreigners. If they do business, they enjoy the same rights and privileges and must pay the same taxes as the Hollanders themselves. This, however, must be stated: A foreigner about to leave the country may be arrested for debt.

No change has been made in the status of foreigners as to citizenship, civil rights, or otherwise.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

The general rule here is that purchasers of foreign goods buy cash against bill of lading. When time is allowed, it runs from thirty to sixty days at a discount from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, unless it is specially stipulated that the discount shall be the rate prevailing in London.

Since the beginning of the recent silver agitation in the United States, the banks here have refused to buy American bills unless they bear a special stipulation that they are payable in gold.

WAGES.

To give a complete classification of the wages paid in the Netherlands is almost a hopeless task. In the first place, the meagerness of statistics on the subject renders progress difficult. A search through the big university library of Amsterdam, through the library of the chamber of commerce of the same city, and through all the leading bookstores here has failed to reveal a single book, pamphlet, or even magazine article on this important subject. In the second place, the wages differ, not only in the various provinces, but also in the various cities of the same province. The highest wages are undoubtedly paid at Amsterdam, the lowest in the province of Drenthe. The rate of wages at The Hague and Rotterdam is about 10 per cent lower than at Amsterdam, and in the other parts of the country, the wages are from 20 to 30 per cent lower than in Amsterdam. In the third place, the "tip" plays an important part in the recompense of the wage earner. Not only the waiter, the servant girl, the train conductor, the postman, and the telegraph man expects and receives a tip, but also the plumber, the painter, the gas fitter, and the carpenter.

Domestic servants.—Girls coming for the day receive, besides their meals, from 40 to 80 cents per week, with a money present at New Year. Girls who live in the house as cooks or second girls receive from \$32 to \$80 per year. Their compensation is increased in proportion to the number of visitors entertained. For instance, every person accepting an invitation to dinner is obliged, by custom, to give the domestic 40 cents at his departure. When the visitor remains several days, he gives more generously in proportion. Male servants receive from \$2.80 to \$3.60 a week, without board. Private coachmen receive from \$4 to \$8 a week, with free rent over the stable. His compensation also is increased by tips. Friends of the family using the carriage invariably tip the coachman.

Laborers receive $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, and work on an average sixty-six hours per week; thus they earn \$4.75 per week.

Mechanics.—Carpenters, masons, stonecutters, plumbers, and foundation workers receive, on an average, $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour; plasterers, painters, pile drivers, and blacksmiths, 8 cents; assistant masons, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and forgeworkers, $8\frac{3}{8}$ cents. The average working day is eleven hours.

Men in factories receive from \$3.40 to \$7 per week; girls, from \$2.40 to \$4 a week.

Clerks in large dry goods stores receive from \$120 to \$200 a year, with board and lodging on the premises. In smaller stores, they receive from \$2.40 to \$3.20 a week, sometimes with board and lodging, sometimes without. Bookkeepers receive from \$320 to \$800 a year.

The foregoing are the Amsterdam standard rates, though the wages in Amsterdam are higher than in other parts of the Netherlands. The taxes are also higher and the cost of living dearer.

The drivers of horse cars are paid \$5.60 a week; the conductors \$5.20 a week, with free uniforms and a goodly sum of fees from the passengers.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Wages paid by the Hollandsche Izeren Spoonregmaatschappij.

Occupation.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
Station masters:			
Large stations yearly..	\$552.00	\$1,200.00	\$800.00
Country stations do..	240.00	528.00	400.00
Inspectors, platform clerks..... do..	380.00	408.00	408.00
Booking clerks do..	284.00	648.00	400.00
Assistant clerks do..	180.00	240.00	200.00
Engine drivers per day..	.80	1.00	.90
Trainmen, drivers do..	.50	.60	.60
Firemen do..	.64	.70	.68
Trainmen, firemen do..	.10	.12	.12
Guards do..	.56	.92	.80
Trainmen, guards..... do..	.12	.16	.16
Signalmen do..	.60	.92	.80
Switchmen do..	.48	.68	.60
Plate layers..... do..	.36	.64	.60
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.			
Booking clerks and clerks..... yearly..	284.00	648.00	400.00
Assistant clerks do..	180.00	240.00	200.00
Crane drivers per day..	.56	.72	.64
Freight deliverers do..	.56	1.08	.80
Laborers and assistant laborers..... do..	.44	.64	.60

EDWARD DOWNES, *Consul.*AMSTERDAM, *October 28, 1896.*

DECLARED EXPORTS.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the Netherlands during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
FLUSHING.					
Beans		\$238.00			\$238.00
ROTTERDAM.					
Antiquities	\$893.60	3,324.83	\$1,482.90		5,701.33
Arrac brandy	171.76				171.76
Bagging	4,229.40			\$1,297.14	5,526.54
Balances	1,883.00		108.80		1,991.80
Beans and pease		254.28			254.28
Beef oil.....			10,943.84		10,943.84
Bicycles		200.00			200.00
Blacking, shoe		231.20	238.00	238.00	707.20
Books and printed matter	338.20	520.22	340.48	292.88	1,491.73
Bottles and cases	397.57	516.23	876.20	394.18	1,684.18
Bulbs	229,282.78	6,596.84	82.20		235,961.82
Carbolem	1,249.70	390.00	583.70	910.00	3,133.40
Cassia vera.....	5,458.44	3,224.47	2,685.88		11,368.79
Chamois skin		1,700.14			1,700.14
Cheese	19,517.94	22,773.46	11,187.35	9,385.24	62,843.99
Chicory roots				280.40	280.40
Chloride of manganese		145.48			145.48
Chloride of zinc		2,373.77	2,411.62		4,785.39
Church symbols	437.62	1,494.90	1,162.05	1,521.92	4,616.49
Cocoa	237.97	223.40	128.94		590.31
Coffee	47,644.84	72,744.14	40,319.03	34,101.08	194,809.09
Earthenware.....	7,988.18	3,996.67	3,708.92		18,990.16
Emery stone				1,756.08	1,756.08
Empty grain bags		61.40	954.92	321.00	1,337.32
Flax and tow	5,702.70	13,136.98	24,500.85	14,301.56	57,642.10
Furniture	3,128.96	1,415.00	474.24		5,018.20

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the Netherlands during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
ROTTERDAM—continued.					
Gin	\$8,165.74	\$14,692.04	\$34,177.36	\$9,077.87	\$66,112.51
Glass windows, stained				1,356.24	1,356.24
Glycerin		11,653.60	17,039.51	22,644.97	51,338.14
Gums			644.38		644.38
Hair			874.19	489.68	1,363.87
Hardware			280.00		280.00
Herring	1,200.00	870.00			2,070.00
Hog casings		2,845.19			2,845.19
Human hair	829.80		1,453.20	503.00	2,786.00
Indigo	2,821.09	1,990.08		984.47	5,796.24
Leather	327.09				327.09
Linen	1,496.24				1,496.24
Machinery	664.00		120.00		784.00
Madder	1,780.80	8,221.48	4,041.16	1,800.00	10,843.24
Matches	1,752.40	1,724.80	2,863.52	575.00	6,915.72
Metal capsules		72.36			72.36
Mineral water	5,417.36	6,623.09	4,755.03	5,091.54	21,887.02
Mother-of-pearl shells			363.50		363.50
Mutton stock	1,348.61				1,348.61
Neat's-foot oil		764.35			764.35
Nutmegs	8,106.64	1,080.13	8,170.22	8,871.88	26,178.87
Oil	423.60	1,008.33	1,899.38	870.41	4,196.72
Oleo oil	88.74			144.00	232.74
Paintings	20,835.23	7,714.00	200.00	25,840.24	54,589.46
Paints		348.77	337.69		686.46
Paper	265.45			419.43	684.88
Peat moss	2,892.38	15,076.01	7,328.75	9,839.80	35,836.94
Pipes			237.40		237.40
Plants	818.20	86,685.70	19,980.43	637.62	57,621.95
Polish for leather			113.40		113.40
Prussiate of potash				2,849.98	2,849.98
Rags	13,054.14	18,251.32	10,242.52	14,837.00	56,384.98
Roots and herbs	2,324.27	1,152.13	872.47	773.61	5,132.48
Rope		1,000.60			1,000.60
Rubber	15,753.08	18,846.21	45,441.44	57,713.54	132,754.27
Seeds	1,086.23	674.00		124.80	1,884.53
Silverware	18,432.97	9,656.94	3,398.18	1,832.00	33,308.09
Skins and hides	9,417.45	1,076.26	2,342.96	1,569.44	14,407.11
Spelter			1,831.41		1,831.41
Sprats in oil		4,112.55	11,180.90		15,293.45
Stovepipes				307.92	307.92
Straw covers	1,484.58	1,217.54	1,335.80	885.60	4,923.52
Sugar	10,452.24		27,900.13	68,753.81	107,106.18
Swans	100.00				100.00
Tin	17,235.30			18,628.45	30,863.75
Tin foil	223.00	222.00		556.21	1,016.81
Tobacco (1,352 bales)	55,672.45	52,481.56	24,851.87	90,680.03	223,085.91
Tortoise shells		1,520.00			1,520.00
Vegetables in brine	3,283.70	3,809.14	2,747.40	8,878.00	13,178.24
Wine	218.42			439.00	657.42
Wool	1,346.38				1,346.38
Woolen manufactures	422.93	1,267.09			1,690.02
Total	587,158.56	852,546.83	338,198.03	415,566.41	1,643,469.32
SCHIEDAM.					
Beans				250.00	250.00
Candle pitch	153.80	139.36	580.00	529.08	1,352.04
Cheese	271.32	1,000.40	440.66	197.42	1,909.80
Gin	9,618.54	11,820.74	9,940.06	9,214.12	40,594.06
Glue		633.86		1,499.50	2,133.36
Herring	258,678.31	246,118.57	126,284.38	2,488.90	638,570.16
Macerel			568.00		568.00
Old rope				1,251.96	1,251.96
Sardels				338.10	338.10
Sprats in oil				2,220.00	2,220.00
Total	263,721.77	250,712.93	147,780.70	17,989.08	689,184.48

a Returned American goods.

PORTUGAL.¹

I. STANDARD OF VALUE.

The monetary unit in Portugal is a simple money of account, with no actual existence, called a real. When at par its value is $\frac{1}{553\frac{1}{2}}$ of the kilogram of gold of the standard of eleven twelfths; in exchange on London its present value is $\frac{1}{755\frac{1}{10}}$.

Gold and silver are both legal tenders for the payment of debts, but silver only to the amount of 5 milreis, which at par is the equivalent of about five American dollars.² The ratio is 14.09 to 1.

Gold may be coined on private account on payment of 1 milreis per kilogram.

All subsidiary silver coins are coined exclusively on Government account.

II. AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION.

Since 1891, when specie payments were suspended, neither gold nor silver has been in circulation in the Kingdom of Portugal. Its entire currency consists of paper, issued by the Bank of Portugal, in denominations of 500 reis, 1 milreis, 5 milreis, 10 milreis, and the highest 20 milreis. None of these notes contain any promise to pay. The entire wording of the large notes is as follows:

Bank of Portugal.
Twenty milreis.
Gold.

Signed by the governor and the director.

The smaller notes are worded in the same way, except the word silver is substituted for gold.

The Bank of Portugal is a private corporation. The Government is not connected with it except in exercising supervision over it.

In addition to this currency of the Bank of Portugal, the Government, through the mint, issues small paper notes of the value of 50 and 100 reis (5 and 10 cents, about) and bronze coins of 5, 10, and 20 reis.

The last report of the Bank of Portugal fixes the amount of its notes in circulation at 56,104,608 milreis (\$45,444,733), and this, together with the paper issued by the mint on Government account, for the amounts of 50 and 100 reis (5 and 10 cents, about), of which 1,363,269 milreis (\$1,042,479) is in circulation, constitutes, with the small bronze coins, the entire money in circulation. As against a little over 56,104,608 milreis (\$45,444,733) of notes³ the bank reports on hand: Gold, 4,762,783 milreis (\$5,143,806); silver, 8,154,121 milreis (\$8,809); copper, 554,707 milreis (\$599,084).

III. PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

The director of the mint reports the amount of money in circulation per capita of population at 12.343 milreis (\$13.33 par), the last census, of 1878, serving as a basis for this calculation.

¹ Reprinted from Part II, Special Consular Reports, Money and Prices.

² The Portuguese milreis is valued at \$1.08 by the United States Treasury.

³ In reducing the rates of wages for the "currency of the country" to United States currency, Minister Caruth values the milreis at 81 cents. Its par value is \$1.08. The bank notes are therefore reduced to American currency at 81 cents the milreis, while the gold, silver, and copper coins are reduced at par value, viz, \$1.08 the milreis.

IV. CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM.

Specie payments were suspended in May, 1891, by royal decree, and gold and silver ceased to circulate. The then existing trouble with England concerning African delimitations was given as the reason for the decree.

V. CURRENCY AND WAGES.

Since the suspension of specie payments there has been certainly some increase in the manufacturing industries, but not sufficiently marked to attract attention. The average rate of wages paid for labor, skilled and unskilled, has remained about the same as it was when the country was on a specie basis.

I give the rate of wages for a number of occupations, expressed in the currency of the country, and also in the equivalents in United States currency at present rate of exchange:

Employees.	Milreis.	United States currency.
Woolen mills, per day:		
Children.....	0.170	\$0.14
Women.....	.200	.16
Cleaners.....	.250	.20
Men, unskilled.....	.400	.32
Men, skilled.....	.500	.40
Men and women spinners.....	.650	.52
Head fireman or engineer.....	1.000	.81
Head carder.....	1.100	.89
Weavers, male or female.....	.800	.65
Foreman.....	1.200-5.000	\$0.97- 4.05
Cotton mills, per day:		
Male carders.....	.460	.37
Women carders.....	.200	.16
Women carders, piecework.....	.280	.21
Boys.....	.200	.16
Girls.....	.180	.14
Male spinners.....	.660	.53
Boys, spinners.....	.180	.14
Bench workers, boys and girls.....	.170	.13
Men weavers.....	.525	.42
Women.....	.310	.25
Apprentices.....	.200	.16
Dyers.....	.750	.61
Stokers.....	.580	.47
Blacksmiths.....	.675	.54
Turners.....	.950	.77
Tinsmiths.....	.600	.48
Carpenters.....	.860	.69
Agricultural labor, per day:		
Men, field labor.....	.350	.28
Women, field labor.....	.225	.18
Children.....	.100	.08
Domestic labor:		
Gardeners, per day.....	.400	.32
Household servants—		
Cook (man), per month.....	8.000-12.000	6.48- 9.72
Cook (woman), per month.....	6.000- 8.000	4.86- 6.48
Chambermaid, per month.....	3.000- 4.000	2.43- 3.24
Seamstress, per day.....	.300- .400	.24- .32
Mechanical, per day:		
Blacksmith.....	.800	.65
Carpenter.....	.500- 1.000	.40- .81
Plasterer.....	.800	.65

VI. PRICES.

There are no chambers of commerce or boards of trade in Portugal where a record is kept of the prices of agricultural products and manufactured goods, so that it is impossible to give prices of to-day as com-

pared with those of previous years prior to the suspension of specie payments. In a general way it can only be said that while labor, both skilled and unskilled, has remained at substantially the same wage, the prices of agricultural products, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, drugs, etc., have increased about 25 per cent, which is about the premium of gold.

GEO. WM. CARUTH, *Minister.*

LISBON, *September 19, 1896.*

AZORES.

Trade between Fayal and the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
Beer.....	\$213. 00	Paints.....	\$53. 00
Clocks.....	207. 00	Plows and agricultural implements....	95. 00
Corn shellers.....	75. 00	Rope.....	415. 00
Dry goods.....	4, 866. 00	Sugar.....	1, 847. 00
Glassware.....	32. 00	Sewing machines.....	113. 00
Hardware.....	655. 00	Tea.....	205. 00
Lumber.....	4, 825. 00	Total.....	16, 579. 00
Petroleum.....	2, 978. 00		

EXPORTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
FAYAL.					
Ambergris.....			\$700. 00		\$700. 00
Straw hats and lace (in 1 box).....			73. 50		73. 50
Sundries, etc., and two watches (in 1 box) a.....				\$70. 00	70. 00
ST. MICHAELS.					
Pineapple plants.....				325. 00	325. 00
Total.....					1, 168. 50

a Goods returned to the United States.

COLIN C. MANNING, *Consul.*

FAYAL, *October 10, 1896.*

LISBON.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Lisbon to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1895.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
Argols	\$1,250.96				\$1,250.96
Book				\$4.86	4.86
Cocoa				227.13	227.13
Corks	881.05	\$3,146.33	\$846.49	336.64	5,210.51
Cork wood	120,415.37	169,752.62	193,741.43	188,588.24	670,497.66
Earthenware				3.65	3.65
Furniture, household				194.66	194.66
Honey				4.86	4.86
India rubber, crude	158,544.70	241,818.36	85,342.61	215,529.81	701,235.48
Iron ore				306.66	306.66
Marble, rough		354.84			354.84
Rush manufacture, chairs			230.50	1,220.51	1,451.01
Salt	1,203.01	1,383.45	241.21	877.46	3,685.13
Sardines		1,052.25	5,970.10	8,079.13	15,101.48
Wine		678.83	707.66	979.17	2,365.66
Wood manufacture, toothpicks	289.75		866.81	14.59	1,171.15
Total	282,584.84	418,166.68	287,946.81	414,397.37	1,403,065.70

J. B. WILBOR, *Consul.*

LISBON, July 10, 1896.

RUSSIA.¹

GENERAL TRADE STATISTICS.

According to official statistics, the trade of the Russian Empire is slowly growing from year to year, and its industries, which so far are not sufficiently developed to supply the home demand, are steadily increasing.

Russia is a country of enormous natural wealth; consequently, a good deal of foreign capital from England, France, Germany, Belgium, and the United States is being invested in her manufactories, principally in iron works, machine shops, cotton mills, paper mills, coal and gold mines, india-rubber and salt industries. It is estimated that France alone has 8,000,000,000 francs (\$1,544,000,000) invested in Russia.

The latest available statistics showing Russia's exports and imports by countries are for the year 1894, and these statistics were only completed in June, 1896. I have succeeded, however, in obtaining statistics showing the total value of the imports and exports for the year 1895 and up to May 1, 1896, so that I am able to make a correct comparison of Russia's trade up to May 1, 1896, with the previous years.

The following statements (p. 356) show the value of exports and imports of Russia during the year 1894 by countries, and in totals for the year 1895, and during the first four months of 1896, reduced to American currency.

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

Exports from Russia.

From Russia to—	Food supplies.	Raw and half-worked material.	Animals.	Manufactures.	Total.
1894.					
Austria-Hungary	\$12,776,260	\$6,902,007	\$410,927	\$368,412	\$20,457,606
Belgium	7,518,283	6,201,628	1,002	38,358	13,756,271
Bulgaria	147,442	8,205		14,814	169,961
Brazil					
Great Britain	59,018,171	30,286,413	425,240	376,078	90,105,902
Germany	33,376,565	36,747,380	4,645,466	1,233,992	76,003,403
Holland	20,963,721	6,241,659	801	22,186	27,247,867
Greece	2,276,561	68,842	26,469	37,428	2,409,300
Denmark	4,887,166	1,361,895	27,419	69,940	6,346,420
Egypt	696,255	273,937	8,173	8,984	981,259
Spain	2,908,621	55,111			2,963,732
Italy	13,630,632	151,877		46,965	13,829,474
China	82,435	852,019	103,106	1,769,475	2,807,035
Norway	2,312,986	134,883		4,968	2,452,835
East Indies	16	33,436		29,390	62,842
Persia	3,918,843	355,043	20,026	1,988,363	6,282,775
Portugal		117,584			117,584
Roumania	3,496,385	201,055	83,262	188,976	3,971,678
Servia	2,769	175,835		2,776	181,380
United States	8,142	852,013		105	880,260
Turkey	4,492,750	2,812,911	384,119	579,979	8,269,767
France	20,113,087	8,072,524	234,717	446,178	28,866,507
Switzerland	92,065	739			92,804
Sweden	1,302,196	573,017	2,801	255,036	2,133,950
Other countries not mentioned	23,296,933	896,342	109,008	5,295	24,310,673
Total	217,339,293	111,876,355	6,482,031	7,483,606	334,181,294
1895	198,222,558	133,662,612	7,780,932	15,523,314	355,189,420
First 4 months of—					
1896	54,486,070	33,558,546	2,516,544	1,581,578	92,143,238
1895	52,915,786	32,992,118	2,047,262	1,198,648	89,153,814
1894	64,424,246	29,906,576	1,464,900	1,021,832	96,817,554

a The figures represent only a small portion of the real exports to the United States in 1894, as the Russian customs returns cover only the "direct exports," while the exports for the United States via Great Britain, Germany, etc., are charged to these countries. According to the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, the imports into the United States from Russia, in 1894, amounted to \$2,851,270.

Imports into Russia.

To Russia from—	Food supplies.	Raw and half-worked material.	Animals.	Manufactures.	Total.
1894.					
Austria-Hungary	\$1,549,171	\$6,668,806	\$85,727	\$5,596,279	\$13,899,983
Belgium	309,083	6,059,577	514	2,377,524	8,746,698
Bulgaria	9,827	3,701	1,285	5,420	20,233
Brazil	57,333	1,220,775			1,278,108
Great Britain	5,992,293	43,218,871	20,304	19,006,631	68,238,099
Germany	5,351,213	42,158,983	144,146	25,835,338	73,489,680
Holland	407,453	2,001,645	36	641,273	3,050,407
Greece	685,623	567,277	21	6,347	1,239,268
Denmark	265,211	443,028	13,806	102,126	824,171
Egypt	17,787	10,811,673	514	25,386	10,855,360
Spain	422,125	328,657		13,726	764,508
Italy	1,696,952	5,525,881		233,187	7,447,970
China	16,479,324	1,291,867	385,253	1,634,304	19,790,887
Norway	1,689,345	80,557	3	17,014	1,786,919
East Indies	21,501	3,180,119	4	538	3,202,162
Persia	4,574,853	3,243,769	284,884	1,010,557	9,114,063
Portugal	699,408	527,951	13	1,971	1,229,343
Roumania	52,297	362,189	541,996	37,621	994,043
Servia	65			309	374
United States	82,461	22,877,089		534,769	23,494,319
Turkey	1,989,305	1,427,974	96,136	210,053	3,693,468
France	8,515,234	5,809,559	493	5,180,244	14,455,530
Switzerland	193,551	1,404,079		2,760,517	4,358,147
Sweden	887,879	794,066		1,003,875	2,745,820
Other countries not mentioned	116,932	2,231,483		71,642	2,420,007
Central Asiatic Khanates	703,795	68,910		3,767	776,472
Finland	1,133,568	3,784,811	586,369	4,199,074	9,703,822
Total	48,875,589	166,093,197	2,131,494	70,519,442	287,619,861
1895	34,773,128	145,139,722	1,481,862	70,157,402	251,552,114
First 4 months of—					
1896	13,283,816	38,147,538	480,590	24,685,364	76,597,308
1895	10,380,230	27,819,736	568,484	19,900,538	58,668,988
1894	11,098,288	33,982,596	249,290	17,408,666	62,738,840

The exports of cereals and flour decreased during the first four months of 1896 \$1,623,212, as compared with the same months of 1895, but show an increase of \$13,765,452 over 1894. To show wherein the changes took place, I have prepared the following statement:

Exports of cereals and flour.

Articles.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wheat	\$23,824,414	\$19,380,884	\$19,337,194
Rye	6,734,942	5,642,178	4,727,258
Barley	4,370,542	6,791,482	11,571,188
Oats	3,809,254	5,905,346	11,729,760
Buckwheat	102,800	157,284	281,158
Millet	165,608	135,182	203,030
Maize	1,084,494	3,118,952	4,327,880
Pease	663,060	933,424	965,292
Beans and lentils	199,946	280,812	352,090
Buckwheat groats	3,598	22,610	19,018
All other groats	2,570	1,542	3,084
Millet meal	57,568	79,670	133,126
Sarachinsk rice	3,598	1,028	2,570
Wheat flour	655,350	670,256	722,684
Rye flour	190,180	321,764	589,044
All other flour except potato	18,364	9,252	11,308
Bran and other flour waste	1,532,728	1,551,766	2,168,566
Oatmeal and siftings	1,028	8,738	6,168
Total	43,394,964	45,018,176	57,160,398

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following detailed statement shows the direct exports from Russia to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896, as officially invoiced:

Exports to the United States.

Articles.	Paper rubles.	United States dollars.
Albumen of blood	35,258.30	17,626.65
Birch oil	1,475.52	737.76
Boltropes	61,930.20	30,965.10
Bristles	297,224.58	148,612.29
Bronzes	7,115.36	3,557.68
Buffalo hides	8,514.68	1,757.34
Calfskins	45,084.58	22,542.29
Camel's hair	169,321.80	84,660.90
Caviar	961.12	480.56
Church articles	15,903.62	7,951.81
Cork shavings	2,789.94	1,394.97
Crash	117,567.14	58,783.57
Down	1,794.48	897.24
Drugs	100.00	50.00
Fish bladders	23,059.48	11,529.74
Flax	77,098.26	38,549.13
Fur	981.06	490.53
Goatskins	625,569.24	312,784.67
Haircloth	203.82	101.91
Hemp	156,028.46	78,014.23
Hemp seed	5,325.56	1,662.78
Hops	1,496.40	748.20
Horsehair	26,701.16	12,850.58
Horse manes	56,522.58	28,261.29
Horsehides	527.58	263.79
Horse tails	12,615.68	6,307.84
Human hair	2,080.40	1,040.20
Household articles	1,200.00	600.00
India-rubber shoes, old	36,296.39	18,148.19
Lambskins	17,235.48	8,617.74
Leather, dressed	9,284.34	4,642.17
Licorice root	1,002,143.64	501,071.82
Liquors	6,842.50	3,421.25
Lycopodium	27,650.72	13,825.36
Mall plates, models	64,183.38	32,091.69
Manganese ore	447,468.04	223,734.02

Exports to the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Paper rubles.	United States dollars.
Matches	1, 204. 32	602. 16
Mats	974. 00	487. 00
Meat, smoked	231. 40	115. 70
Millet seed	7, 176. 68	3, 588. 34
Oakum, tarred	26, 227. 90	18, 113. 95
Papier-mâché goods	299. 18	149. 59
Paraffinum	4, 661. 56	2, 330. 78
Platinum	71, 248. 64	35, 624. 32
Porcelain ware	1, 006. 78	503. 39
Raven's-duck	165. 00	82. 50
Rennets	4, 002. 04	2, 001. 02
Rubber waste	28, 905. 32	14, 452. 66
Salted entrails	477. 24	238. 62
Sheet iron	54, 056. 64	27, 028. 32
Silver and gold articles	23, 913. 22	11, 956. 61
Skins, dry	884, 147. 64	192, 073. 82
Sugar-beet seeds	2, 358. 00	1, 179. 80
Sundries	15, 564. 12	7, 782. 06
Tea	814. 98	157. 49
Tobacco	654. 80	327. 15
Tow	11, 780. 60	5, 890. 30
Wheat	247. 30	123. 65
Wooden ware	971. 50	485. 75
Wool	2, 110, 090. 76	1, 055, 045. 38
Books	49, 434. 54	27, 717. 27
Total	6, 167, 664. 84	3, 083, 832. 42
Total for 1895	7, 291, 375. 82	3, 645, 687. 91
Decrease	1, 123, 710. 98	561, 855. 49

The existing obstructions to direct commercial trade between the United States and Russia are:

1. The slow and expensive transportation of freights, there being no direct transportation line between the two countries; goods shipped from Russia to the United States, and vice versa, being forwarded to British or other foreign ports for reshipment to their destination. The time occupied in the transportation of goods from St. Petersburg to New York averages five weeks, and the freight rates are, for instance, on sheet iron, \$7.30 per ton; on crash, \$8.02 per ton; on goatskins, \$10.21 per ton, etc.

2. German manufactures are injuring United States trade to a great extent, especially in the machinery line. Germans are now supplying Russia with machinery which heretofore has been imported from the United States. They imitate American patents, and on account of cheaper labor and cheaper transportation, can afford to sell at cheaper rates than the American manufacturers.

3. The manufacturers and business firms in the United States are in the habit of doing business promptly on thirty, sixty, and ninety days, which is too short for Russian purchasers, who usually require six, nine, and even twelve months, but they are willing and do pay prices accordingly. Again, the American exporters do not seem to be well enough acquainted with the Russian trade, and appear to lack confidence in the Russian merchant; consequently, many goods from the United States are sold first to English commission men, who are better acquainted with Russian trade and understand the merchants' business ways. These English commission men sell the same goods or material to Russia for the desired time, charging their profits thereon accordingly.

What would help the sale of American goods in Russia, according to my judgment, would be the establishment of a suitable place in the proper location, where the goods would be permanently exposed, by

samples, for examination by the Russian merchants and public, so that they could select and order what they desire. American goods are liked in this country, and are acknowledged in general as neat and practical. American manufacturers and business houses, if they wish to do business at home, are obliged to send their agents with samples to purchasers throughout the United States at least three or four times every year, and if such a course is necessary at home, it is much more so in foreign countries. Working up trade through the personal efforts of the United States consuls is ineffective. The consul can advise and furnish information concerning the trade of the country in which he is located, but he can not solicit orders.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

The Government bank of Russia makes loans on goods of home manufacture in transit, not easily spoiled, i. e., on warehouse receipts, bills of lading of steamship and forwarding companies, and on duplicates of railway bills, etc., but loans on goods of foreign manufacture can be made only by a special order from the council of the bank confirmed by the minister of finance. Bills are discounted for three and six months, exceptionally twelve months, and the rates charged are $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for three months, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for six months, 7 per cent for nine months, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for twelve months.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES.

Every person, be he native or foreigner, can open a business or trade in this country. All that is required is to comply with the rules and regulations prescribed by law. The commercial license and taxes charged to native and foreigners are the same.

The revenues collected from commercial enterprises are divided into two principal categories, namely: Fundamental, consisting of fixed assessments on obligatory documents, which are necessary for carrying on commercial enterprises, and taxes from the exact or approximate income of the business, divided as follows:

First, the general fundamental taxes on different commercial and professional documents; second, additional taxes—(a) \$326 on first guild certificates, taken out by joint stock companies and societies, by real-estate banks, founded on a reciprocal responsibility of the bankers, by social banks, by city credit companies, and by societies of mutual credit; (b) 10 per cent tax on certificates, for hawking trade everywhere, for retail business, on professional of first and second class in localities where the assessment of nonguild enterprise is not introduced, and on tickets and certificates of first and second guild in localities where even the guild enterprises are not subject to a general assessment; third, market tax for tickets and clerk certificates; fourth, fines and penalties for violation of the rules established for commerce and trade.

The amounts of fundamental taxes charged on the following certificates and tickets are:

Names of documents.	Classes of localities.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
I. CERTIFICATES.					
Guild certificates:					
1 guild	\$290.41	\$290.41	\$290.41	\$290.41	\$290.41
2 guild	67.68	48.83	38.55	28.27	20.56
Certificate for retail	15.42	12.85	10.28	7.71	5.14
Certificate for hawking	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22
Certificate for peddling	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08
Clerks' certificates:					
First class	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Second class	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08
Passport certificates for merchants' families:					
1 guild	7.71	7.71	7.71	7.71	7.71
2 guild	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08
Trade certificates:					
First category	15.42	12.85	10.28	7.71	5.14
Second category	10.28	9.25	7.20	5.14	3.60
Third category	5.14	4.63	3.60	2.57	1.54
II. TICKETS.					
With certificates of 1 guild	28.27	23.13	18.00	12.85	10.28
With certificates of 2 guild	18.00	12.85	10.28	7.71	5.14
For retail	5.14	4.11	3.08	2.06	1.03

CITIZENSHIP AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

A foreigner enjoys the same civil rights as a Russian subject, except that he is not eligible to office. Requirements for persons wishing to become subjects of the Russian Empire are the same for every foreigner. First, an application must be filed with the ministry of interior. A foreigner must reside at least five years in Russia without intermission, before an application can be presented for citizenship. When such application has been presented, the police authorities of the district where the applicant resides are instructed to inquire into the past conduct of the applicant, and, if found satisfactory, the application is usually granted, and the person is then notified to appear at the proper office and there take the required oath of allegiance. But a Russian subject becoming a citizen of any foreign country without first obtaining consent of the Russian Government to do so, is liable to be punished at any time he may return to Russia.

CURRENCY.

During the year 1895, no change of any importance took place in the Russian money system. The currency in Russia is all in paper, and the paper or credit ruble, though redeemable in silver, has appreciated in value in anticipation of the adoption of the gold standard, toward which the Russian Government has been gradually working.¹ The yearly average rate of paper ruble is 2.70 francs and is figured at 51.4 cents. According to the decree of the imperial minister of finance in December, 1895, the Government bank will redeem paper rubles at the following rate: One paper ruble for 0.666 copecks in gold, or 1 gold ruble for 1.50 paper rubles; and as 1 gold ruble is equal to 77.2 cents, consequently 0.666 gold ruble or credit ruble is equal to 51.4 cents.

Gold is coined in denominations of 10 rubles, called imperial, and 5

¹ See report of Russian minister of finance, p. 236, "Review of World's Commerce," Vol. I, Commercial Relations, for present status of Russia's currency system.

rubles, called half imperial. Imperials authorized weight is 3 zolotniks 2.4 dolees (199.138 grains) 0.900 fine; half imperials, 1 zolotnik 49.2 dolees (99.569 grains) 0.900 fine. They are accepted by the Government for full value as long as they do not weigh less than 3 zolotniks 1 dolee (198.175 grains) and 1 zolotnik 48 dolees (98.745 grains), respectively. The silver and copper coins are accepted as long as their denominations on the face are distinguishable. The actual amount of money in circulation in Russia on August 1, 1896, was about 1,300,000,000 rubles, consisting of 1,121,281,634 paper or credit rubles (\$576,338,759.87), 162,725,376.10 silver rubles (at 39.8 cents = \$64,764,699.68), and 8,571,928.34½ rubles in copper. Russia has gold coin and in bars in value of 649,500,000 rubles (\$501,414,000), of which very little is in circulation.

WAGES.

The following data show the maximum and minimum wages paid to laborers, workmen, and mechanics in different factories, domestic servants, store clerks, and other employees. The minimum wages are paid to new workmen, women, and children. The difference of the pay depends upon the localities, the season, and other conditions. Daily working hours are in most of the places fourteen hours, in some twelve, and in very few ten, with an hour to an hour and a half intermission. 'Ten hours' labor a day is called in Russia the "American system:"

Wages in Russia.

Occupation.	Monthly wages.	Occupation.	Monthly wages.
COTTON FACTORIES. a		GLASS MANUFACTORIES. c	
Cotton peelers	\$13. 57	Blowers	\$71. 96
Sorters	9. 77	Polishers	25. 70
Spreaders	8. 48	Drawers	72. 37
Combers	19. 53	Molders	5. 14
Linen-cloth makers	7. 97	Potters	15. 42
Bolt makers	13. 57	Glass melters	38. 55
Frame tenders	9. 74	Stokers	10. 28
Ribbon makers	8. 48	Cutters	10. 28
Spinners	24. 67	Jar makers	7. 71
Doffers	8. 22	Aids	3. 60
Twisters	9. 25		
Creelers	7. 71	STONECUTTERS. d	
Winders of yarn on reels	9. 87	Cutters	24. 67
Aids of frame spinners	28. 27	Hewers	23. 13
Machinists	38. 55	Polishers	33. 92
Steam mechanics	15. 42	Aids	8. 22
Locksmiths	21. 59		
Blacksmiths	18. 00	TOBACCO FACTORIES. e	
Hammer men	10. 28	Machine crumbers	20. 56
Carpenters	15. 42	Hand crumbers	29. 81
		Cigar makers	20. 56
CAST-IRON AND MECHANIC FOUNDRIES. b		Cigarette makers	15. 42
Modelers	49. 35	Sorters	24. 67
Casters	79. 18	Fillers	25. 70
Coppersmiths	49. 35	Gluers	13. 88
Locksmiths	61. 68	Driers	17. 48
Turners and parers	50. 37	Paper cutters	18. 50
Trimmers	29. 81	Band rollers	10. 80
Turners and tenders	23. 64	Packers	16. 96
Riveters	49. 35	Machinists	36. 00
Tinners	49. 35	Superintendent	36. 00
Polishers	14. 40		
Blacksmiths	51. 40	TYPOGRAPHIC INDUSTRIES. f	
Mechanics	61. 68	Clickers	36. 00
Machinists	71. 96	Engravers	61. 68
Stokers	15. 42	Case men	38. 55

a Yearly average: Maximum, \$113.14; minimum, \$64.25; average, \$81.12.

b Annual wages: Maximum, \$310.45; minimum, \$92.83; average, \$165.50.

c Annual wages: Maximum, \$186.58; minimum, \$52.48; average, \$125.78.

d Annual wages: Maximum, \$221; minimum, \$185; average, \$199.43.

e Annual wages: Maximum, \$128; minimum, \$60.14; average, \$75.60.

f Annual wages: Maximum, \$199.90; minimum, \$100.55; average, \$158.55.

Wages in Russia—Continued.

Occupation.	Monthly wages.	Occupation.	Monthly wages.
TYPOGRAPHIC INDUSTRIES—continued. <i>a</i>		CLERKS IN STORES, AND BOOK-KEEPERS. <i>c</i>	
Lithographers.....	\$28.27	Male clerks.....	\$12.85 to 25.70
Bookbinders.....	20.56	Female clerks.....	7.71 to 15.42
Printers.....	9.25	Bookkeepers.....	38.55 to 51.40
Phototypers.....	46.25		
Apprentices.....	6.17	DOMESTIC SERVANTS. <i>d</i>	
Machinists.....	48.83	Male cooks.....	7.71 to 15.42
BRICK MANUFACTORIES. <i>b</i>		Female cooks.....	5.14 to 7.71
Burners.....	20.56	Male servants.....	5.14 to 12.85
Molders.....	18.00	Female servants.....	3.60 to 4.11
Loaders and unloaders.....	10.28	Gardeners.....	10.28 to 18.00
Kneaders.....	10.80		
Wheelers.....	8.74		

a Annual wages: Maximum, \$199.90; minimum, \$100.55; average, \$158.55.

b Annual wages: Maximum, \$135.70; minimum, \$62.40; average, \$84.76.

c Working hours from 9 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m.

d Washerwomen receive from 31 to 36 cents, per day and board.

Miscellaneous.

Industry.	Yearly earnings of a workman.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Cotton spinning and weaving.....	\$104.00	\$62.20	\$78.58
Wool spinning and combing.....	123.36	78.64	97.95
Silk weaving.....	131.58	73.00	106.45
Tapestry manufacture.....	123.50	80.70	107.62
Leather manufacture.....	206.63	117.20	166.88
Production of leather articles.....	257.00	.....	257.00
Paper factories.....	120.79	71.96	89.36
Sugar factories.....	158.29	59.50	82.05
Plated-goods factories.....	192.23	152.14	177.94
Chemical industries.....	179.90	69.58	145.00
Match industries.....	103.58	45.50	62.51
Flour industries.....	191.88	118.43	156.58
Breweries.....	154.20	87.38	108.47
Distilleries.....	223.08	85.32	180.55
Wood-furniture factories.....	128.50	71.96	89.87
Wire and horseshoe nail factories.....	182.21	141.35	167.24
Sawmills.....	149.06	56.54	121.90

Railway employees.

Employment.	Yearly wages.
Chief of principal stations.....	\$308.40 to \$1,542.00
Chief of half stations.....	277.56
Assistants of chiefs of principal stations.....	154.20 to 771.00
Ticket agents.....	246.72 to 370.00
Conductors on passenger trains.....	185.00 to 308.40
Conductors on freight trains.....	154.20 to 215.88
Locomotive engineers, Class I.....	308.40 to 339.24
Locomotive engineers, Class II.....	277.56
Locomotive engineers, Class III.....	246.72
Locomotive engineers, Class IV.....	215.88
Assistant engineers, Class I.....	200.46
Assistant engineers, Class II.....	169.62
Assistant engineers, Class III.....	111.00
Firemen.....	90.32
Brakemen.....	185.00
Train stove attendants.....	61.08 to 111.00
Complers.....	154.20 to 370.00
Switchmen.....	33.40 to 123.36
Signalmen.....	154.20

Section hands hired by the day receive from 36 to 41 cents.

Locomotive engineers, in addition to their yearly wages, receive extra pay, which depends on the amount of fuel saved by them. They

are allowed a certain quantity of fuel for running locomotives, and in case this quantity is not consumed, they receive a certain percentage of the quantity saved, which is generally settled every three months. Consequently, locomotive engineers on Russian railways are very economical with fuel.

Joiners receive from 42 cents to \$1.03 per day; carpenters, 51 to 60 cents per day; masons, 72 cents and upward; tailors, 55 cents. Common laborers receive 36 to 41 cents per day, but outside of factories, labor is very seldom hired by the day, nearly everything being done by the job.

HOUSE RENTS AND LIVING EXPENSES.

The rents in larger cities are very high; consequently, laborers hardly ever occupy a room with their families by themselves; but usually one family rents a compartment of two or three rooms and sublets portions of the rooms to other families, so that three or four and even more families can be found living in one room. To each family is assigned enough space for bed, trunk, and two or three chairs, for which they have to pay from \$1.03 to \$1.54 per month. The subletting of spaces in one room to families here is done on the same principle as office desk rooms are sublet to business men in the United States, where in one room can be found several representatives of different businesses partitioned off simply by a railing, but here the dividing line between the families is sometimes one curtain, sometimes not even that. Consequently, the houses in the laboring districts, with poor or no ventilation, are overcrowded, supplied with bad water and a poor system of sewerage, which are the principal causes of the typhoid fever (*typhus abdominalis*) which ravages Russian cities, St. Petersburg in particular, especially in the winter. From the foregoing statements, I have no doubt the question will rise, How can the laborer live on such wages? I shall therefore explain his mode of living and state the costs in larger cities of the principal necessities he must purchase.

On account of the high rents and expensive living in larger cities, most of the laborers have their families living in small country villages, and only the working members of the family in the cities.

These city workers get their meals at boarding houses, for which they pay the following prices:

Breakfast, consists of 2 to 4 glasses of tea, for which is paid 4 kopecks; 1 pound of bread, 3 kopecks; 1 small green cucumber or 1 common herring, 1 kopeck (altogether about 4½ cents).

Dinner, consists of 1 large plate of soup called shchi, made in summer of fresh cabbage and in winter of sour cole, at 4 kopecks; one half portion of white gruel made of millet or of black gruel made of buckwheat, at 4 kopecks; 1 pound of bread or potatoes, at 3 kopecks; glass of kwas (Russian beer), 1 kopeck (altogether about 6½ cents).

Supper costs from 7 to 8 kopecks (3½ to 4½ cents). Lodging costs 5 kopecks (2½ cents), including a glass of tea.

The laboring people, as a matter of course, buy only the very common necessities, i. e., the cheapest offered in the market, costing, for instance, coffee, 40 kopecks (21 cents) per pound; sugar, 15 to 16 kopecks (7½ to 8 cents) per pound; tea, 120 up (62 cents) per pound; salt, 2 kopecks (1 cent) per pound; wheat flour, 4 to 6 kopecks (2 to 3 cents) per pound; rye flour, 1 to 2½ kopecks per pound; beef, 7 to 10 kopecks (3½ to 5 cents) per pound; pork, 14 to 17 kopecks (7 to 8½ cents) per pound; mutton, 10 to 14 kopecks (5 to 7 cents) per pound; veal, 10 to 14 kopecks (5 to 7 cents) per pound; potatoes, 7 kopecks to 1 ruble (36 to 51 cents)

per bushel; cabbage, 5 to 10 kopecks ($2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents) per head; eggs, from 15 kopecks (8 cents) up per dozen; butter, from 26 kopecks (13 cents) up per pound; milk, 5 to 10 kopecks ($2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents) per quart.

Men's suits cost from \$2.06 upward; boots from \$1.55 upward per pair; women's dresses, \$1.55 and upward, and women's shoes, \$1.03. Summer clothing of laboring men as well as women is light, made of linen, over which they wear a long and wide overcoat, made of sheepskin, in winter.

RATES OF WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

Agricultural labor in Russia is hired in three different ways: First, by the year; second, by the season or by the month; and, third, by the day or by the job. The workmen hired by the year or by the season generally live on the estate, and, in addition to their wages, are boarded and lodged. When hired by the day, they are sometimes given their meals, but more generally, such expenses are deducted. The wages paid to yearly workmen fluctuate very little. Of course, labor is cheapest where the population is thickest, and dearest in the sparsely populated districts, but in some regions, the wages paid are influenced not only by the ratio of the population, but by the development of the non-agricultural industries. Then, the wages paid are dependent upon the number of hands seeking work, upon good or bad crops, and the different seasons. Consequently, the wage fluctuates considerably. The following table shows the average wages paid by the year to men and women, and by the day in the busiest seasons in the different agricultural parts of Russia:

Localities.	Annual wages.		Average wages per day.		
	Men.	Women.	During spring sowing.	During hay making.	During harvesting.
Southern Steppe	\$46.25	\$23.13	\$0.27	\$0.41	\$0.64
Southwestern Russia	21.60	14.40	.17	.26	.28
Little Russia	29.81	17.50	.18	.28	.33
Central Russia	28.27	15.42	.18	.28	.31
Northern Russia	29.81	18.00	.31	.36	.33
Ural region	25.57	14.40	.21	.26	.26
Baltic provinces	42.15	19.00	.31	.36	.36

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Russia has coastwise steamship lines, but no great through ocean-traffic lines. She has direct steamship communication with England, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Austria, and France, but none with the United States. She has about 56,000 versts (37,128 miles) of natural and artificial interior waterways. The most important are the rivers Volga and Oka, Kama, Dnieper, and Don, and in the East, the Yenisei and Amur rivers. Russia has at present about 35,500 versts (23,536 miles) of railroads, but many branches are in progress. The Great Siberian Railway, which is expected to reach Lake Baikal at the close of this season, when completed to Vladivostok, will be one of the greatest traffic routes in Europe. It will open up not only a fine agricultural country, but a country of great richness in minerals, and it will unite European Russia with the Pacific Ocean and bring the Russian Empire closer to the United States.

Here I repeat what I have stated in former reports, that there will be a good opening for American products in Siberia. But one thing

must be done, and must not be overlooked, viz, the establishment of a direct transportation line between Vladivostok and the United States, which is necessary to insure successful American trade with eastern Russia.

JOHN KAREL, *Consul-General*.

ST. PETERSBURG, *September 12, 1896.*

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1896.

At the end of the year of 1896, an official statement has been compiled, showing the exports and imports during the first nine months in 1896, from January 1 to October 1, of European Russia, including the Black Sea border of the Caucasian region and the trade with Finland, with comparison of the years 1895 and 1894 for the same period, with the following results: In 1896, it amounted to 875,592,000 rubles (\$450,054,288); in 1895, it amounted to 864,084,000 rubles (\$444,139,176) + 1.33 per cent; in 1894, it amounted to 850,842,000 rubles (\$437,332,788) + 2.98 per cent.

Out of these totals, the exports amounted to, in 1896, 471,219,000 rubles (\$242,206,566); in 1895, 495,881,000 rubles (\$254,882,834) — 4.95 per cent; in 1894, 470,810,000 rubles (\$241,996,340); and the imports amounted to, in 1896, 404,373,000 rubles (\$207,847,722); in 1895, 368,203,000 rubles (\$189,256,342) + 9.82 per cent; in 1894, 380,032,000 rubles (\$195,336,448) + 6.4 per cent; which show that the exports exceeded the imports in the nine months of 1896 by the sum of 66,846,000 rubles (\$34,358,844).

According to the separate groups of articles, the exports in 1896 show a decrease in provisions and in raw and half-worked materials as compared with 1895, and only in provisions as compared with 1894. The exports from January 1 to October 1, during the last three years, according to the principal groups of articles, were:

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Provisions	\$159,662,278	\$149,201,864	\$140,347,700
Raw and half-worked materials.....	74,204,124	95,876,934	90,976,972
Animals.....	4,634,738	5,829,274	6,034,874
Manufactured articles.....	3,495,200	3,974,762	4,847,020
Total.....	241,996,340	254,882,834	242,206,566

The export of provisions formed 57.94 per cent of the total amount exported, and the breadstuffs, which, according to the table below, formed 82.46 per cent of the total amount of the provisions exported as shown by separate articles, decreased in value 12.11 per cent in 1896 as compared with 1895, and 19.04 per cent as compared with 1894:

Breadstuffs. .	Quantity.			Value.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wheat..... bushels..	80,833,101	108,046,502	94,040,463	\$50,510,700	\$60,098,936	\$57,675,940
Rye.....do.....	37,045,753	46,943,021	40,170,086	15,718,120	20,135,950	17,396,330
Barley.....do.....	55,364,254	61,615,348	44,319,204	25,705,140	18,706,960	15,090,526
Oats.....do.....	85,280,745	58,145,962	50,333,357	25,543,744	14,947,120	12,709,164
Buckwheat.....do.....	1,125,491	691,373	447,638	561,614	352,090	207,142
Millet.....do.....	933,134	878,244	694,078	353,632	328,960	310,456
Malze.....do.....	29,195,118	14,635,393	7,082,000	13,137,326	6,446,588	2,792,048

Exports of provisions and breadstuffs—Continued.

Breadstuffs.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Pease.....bushels..	2, 976, 833	4, 296, 124	3, 406, 565	\$1, 918, 248	\$2, 728, 312	\$2, 106, 886
Phase beans, lentil, pounds..	80, 168, 640	65, 254, 384	52, 290, 176	1, 118, 464	1, 008, 982	719, 600
Buckwheat, groats, and others.....pounds..	25, 884, 032	23, 617, 248	15, 925, 392	485, 730	369, 566	249, 290
Millet meal.....do.	4, 839, 008	3, 863, 984	3, 286, 192	199, 432	139, 294	111, 024
Rice.....do.	144, 448	216, 672	483, 344	4, 112	7, 710	11, 308
Flour:						
Wheat.....barrels..	441, 082	513, 491	487, 880	2, 178, 846	2, 087, 542	1, 898, 716
Rye.....do.	676, 363	577, 065	539, 658	1, 553, 308	1, 179, 630	1, 018, 748
All other.....do.	23, 952	17, 135	8, 291	52, 428	43, 176	27, 242
Bran and other milling waste.....tons.	293, 482	243, 539	275, 972	3, 933, 642	3, 031, 572	3, 399, 596
All other cereals.....do.	1, 065	999	397	13, 878	11, 822	5, 654
Total.....				143, 018, 444	131, 684, 230	115, 729, 670

The export of cereals increased considerably in September, compared with the preceding months. The chief factor for the increase of the Russian grain export was the sudden rise of the prices of cereals in the international market, caused by the news that California wheat was bought for the East Indies, and then after the reaction, occurred the normal rise of the prices. But during the nine months' period of 1896, the figures show the export of grain running behind the exports of 1895 and 1894. Raw sugar was in September last exported in larger quantities than in 1895, so that the amount exported from January 1 to October 1, 1896, was 3.35 times larger than in 1895; but the amount of refined sugar exported during the same period was 16,000 poods 289 (tons) less than in the preceding year. Of the other articles of provisions, the export increased in potatoes, fruits, aniseed, meats (except pork), cheese, eggs, candies, and preserves, leaf tobacco, cigarettes, liquors, and brandies.

Detailed data concerning the export, during the said nine months, of the most important provisions, except cereals, are stated in the following table:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Potatoes.....pounds..	49, 003, 984	57, 056, 960	\$142, 890	\$134, 154
Aniseed.....do.	2, 636, 176	2, 672, 288	82, 240	92, 006
Salt.....do.	1, 086, 160	2, 130, 608	4, 626	8, 598
Vegetables.....do.	20, 563, 640	16, 900, 416	129, 858	70, 932
Dried fruit.....do.	18, 056	18, 056	1, 028	514
Fresh meat.....do.	5, 741, 608	5, 272, 352	375, 734	335, 128
Salted, dried, and smoked meat.....do.	1, 263, 920	1, 841, 712	107, 426	153, 686
Lard.....do.	861, 120	144, 448	35, 410	13, 878
Cheese.....do.	650, 016	794, 464	61, 680	78, 128
Butter.....do.	7, 727, 968	7, 041, 840	1, 105, 641	1, 047, 018
Artificial butter.....do.	36, 112	36, 112	8, 598	2, 570
Yolk and white of eggs.....do.	2, 868, 960	1, 877, 824	250, 832	112, 566
Sugar-beet molasses.....do.	18, 056	36, 112	514	1, 028
Candies and preserves.....do.	938, 912	1, 083, 360	101, 258	119, 752
Caviare, all kinds.....do.	1, 096, 160	1, 988, 160	452, 320	503, 206
Fresh fish.....do.	5, 416, 800	4, 983, 456	386, 014	340, 782
Salted, smoked, and pickled fish.....do.	11, 375, 280	10, 075, 248	480, 590	437, 928
Raw sugar.....do.	85, 079, 872	285, 537, 584	3, 449, 968	10, 242, 992
Refined sugar.....do.	1, 769, 488	1, 191, 696	105, 884	70, 932
Liquors and brandies.....do.	216, 672	252, 784	54, 484	70, 932
Leaf tobacco.....do.	6, 672, 384	8, 450, 208	378, 846	497, 038
Crumbled tobacco.....do.	108, 336	72, 224	37, 522	40, 606
Cigarettes.....pieces	29, 494, 000	36, 982, 000	135, 182	162, 938
Eggs.....dozen.	95, 166, 667	97, 166, 667	8, 340, 164	8, 873, 182

The export of raw or half-worked materials during the first nine months of 1896 amounted to 176,998,000 rubles (\$90,976,972) against 186,531,000 rubles (\$95,876,934) in 1895 and 144,366,000 rubles (\$74,204,124) in 1894. The export of flaxseed during the same period, notwithstanding the decrease in its September export, increased 1,500,000 poods (27,084 tons) over 1895 and 7,352,000 poods (137,748 tons) over 1894. The export of hemp seed also increased, but the demand abroad for the other oil seeds was smaller than last year. In the same period, the export of flax fell short 1,255,000 poods (22,660 tons) of the amount exported in 1895, and on account of the low prices hemp was exported in still smaller quantities. The demand for timber was very active, and the largest orders came from England. The naphtha products export fell short of 1895, on account of the long delay in shipping, caused by washouts in the first half of the year on the railways leading to the points of export.

The following table shows the export of the five principal breadstuffs during the whole year of 1896, compared with 1895 and 1894:

Breadstuffs.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wheat..... bushels..	116, 922, 832	131, 312, 260	124, 756, 728
Rye..... do.....	46, 829, 526	50, 220, 184	46, 855, 320
Barley..... do.....	105, 542, 633	72, 053, 973	54, 558, 461
Oats..... do.....	99, 207, 563	74, 085, 430	74, 901, 930
Maize..... do.....	28, 244, 743	10, 317, 714	5, 746, 322
Total.....	396, 747, 297	338, 880, 570	306, 818, 767

JOHN KAREL, *Consul-General.*

ST. PETERSBURG, *January 28, 1897.*

ODESSA, 1895.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The tables showing the imports and exports at the port of Odessa during the five years ended December 31, 1895, which accompany this report, are interesting for many reasons. Cotton, tea and coffee, oils, agricultural implements, fresh fruit, etc., constitute the chief articles of import.

Among the exports from Odessa, wheat always holds the most important place. The years 1894 and 1895 show the largest shipments for any two years in the history of the port. Barley and rye likewise show for the same period a large increase both in quantity and value. Indian corn shows a surprising increase for the year 1895. Oats are never a very important factor in the shipments from Odessa, and the year 1895 shows the lowest shipment during five years. This is exclusive of the year 1892, the prohibition year. The export of sugar shows a yearly increase since 1892. This growth is a healthy one, and is likely to be augmented. The bounty originally paid by the Government on all sugar exported had the effect of overstimulating production, and resulted in Russian sugar being bought at cheaper prices in London than it could be purchased in Russia. The Government at present regulates the amount of production and does not pay a premium on a

large export. Producers are encouraged to find a market in the East, and Russian central Asia, together with Persia, is monopolized by Russian manufacturers.

Wool as an article of export is important to the United States, because the greater part of it finds its way to our mills. Only the coarse carpet wools are shipped from Russia, and the time is fast approaching when the export of these coarse wools will cease altogether. It is now many years since foreign buyers of the finer grades of wool have been able to compete with home purchasers. Formerly, the quantity of fine wools annually shipped to Great Britain and the Continent amounted yearly to several million dollars. At present, these shipments have altogether ceased. Russian manufacturing interests have increased so largely during the past ten years as to consume not only the entire home product in these fine wools, but a fair share from abroad as well. The demand for the coarse carpet wools by the home manufacturer has increased steadily, and it is only a question of a very short time when they will disappear from the list of articles exported. Wool is the only Russian product grown in this consular district which is exported to the United States. Of late years, quantities of goatskins have been shipped via Odessa to the United States, but these come from central Asia, and Odessa at present happens to be a favorable shipping point. With the stoppage of wool shipments from this consular district, would disappear the entire Government revenue from invoices. The only other commodity requiring an invoice are old rubber galoshes, and doubtless in time, the Russians will manage to consume even these.

The port of Odessa is being steadily, though somewhat slowly, improved. During many years, complaints from shipowners have been numerous, owing to the detention of steamers on account of the lack of accommodation for loading. This was particularly noticeable during the year 1894-95, and it was no unusual sight to see twenty or more large steamers anchored at the breakwater waiting to load. Two, three, and even four weeks passed before these vessels could get berths. This year, however, finds the port of Odessa practically empty. This is due to the greatly reduced yield of all cereals in the governments or districts tributary to this port, and also to the ability of the farming population to hold their grain for higher prices.

The shipping returns for the year 1895 (or for any other year) at the port of Odessa are both interesting and instructive. During the year, 1,207 steamers, having a registered tonnage of 1,798,187 tons, entered the port. Of these, 666 steamers, having a registered tonnage of 1,046,545 tons, were British. The remainder were made up of other nationalities, including Russian. There were no vessels flying the United States flag among the number, nor has an American vessel ever entered this port during the eleven years I have been at this post. During the early years of the Republic and up to the year 1860, the records of this office show numerous arrivals and departures of American vessels at the ports of the Black Sea. Since 1860, very few American vessels have been seen at the port of Odessa.

THOS. E. HEENAN, *Consul*.

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *October 8, 1896.*

IMPORTS INTO ODESSA.

Principal articles of import to Odessa during the years 1891 to 1895, inclusive.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Agricultural implements	1,574	\$248,180	969	\$148,565
Cotton, raw	16,562	6,162,120	47,496	11,080,400
Coal	138,969	551,920	32,914	147,175
Colonials	3,563	967,655	5,509	950,900
Dried fruits, nuts, etc.	3,611	296,550	4,109	154,850
Fresh fruit	10,200	413,100	11,737	431,585
Iron and steel	15,196	697,825	8,819	366,385
Manufactured iron goods	1,582	234,305	1,092	212,845
Machines	2,549	574,130	1,484	286,960
Olive and other vegetable oils	4,327	1,464,495	4,013	1,013,780
Tea and coffee	1,987	917,145	1,844	800,000
Tobacco and cigars	179	181,335	154	146,670
Jute	703	109,265	1,221	99,415
Wine and spirits .....	.....	180,356	1,544	28,852
Sundries .....	.....	5,822,375	.....	2,434,390
Total .....	.....	18,815,766	.....	18,362,772

Articles.	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Agricultural implements	1,532	\$227,820	2,732	\$591,550	5,441	\$986,555
Cotton, raw	37,551	7,958,970	49,937	10,094,050	28,240	4,870,740
Coal	65,670	203,875	104,539	449,520	96,963	323,545
Colonials	1,188	282,385	1,017	271,850	1,241	302,340
Dried fruits, nuts, etc.	4,725	511,510	5,712	484,300	19,813	711,495
Fresh fruit	13,974	496,500	16,356	635,480	21,083	770,590
Iron and steel	8,484	574,105	25,339	1,232,070	28,876	882,345
Manufactured iron goods	493	81,125	556	116,025	1,597	257,540
Machines	1,344	1,539,910	3,123	816,250	1,156	273,415
Olive and other vegetable oils	5,403	1,874,975	6,847	1,459,400	4,533	1,040,800
Tea and coffee	1,068	662,630	2,693	1,471,345	3,322	1,600,000
Tobacco and cigars	554	775,700	386	381,775	817	315,370
Jute	8,032	440,465	3,479	252,200	2,732	206,300
Wine and spirits	1,873	143,750	1,906	187,375	.....	135,800
Sundries .....	.....	4,403,600	.....	8,758,860	.....	6,469,415
Total .....	.....	19,977,010	.....	27,182,040	.....	19,156,340

EXPORTS FROM ODESSA.

Principal articles of export from Odessa during the years 1891 to 1895, inclusive.

Articles.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Wheat	758,324	\$25,319,280	145,269	\$5,404,020
Barley	202,485	4,080,290	148,296	3,218,035
Rye	94,818	2,204,530	20,718	738,620
Maize (Indian corn)	230,782	4,983,165	136,999	4,833,185
Oats	19,350	444,430	296	7,795
Sugar	57,914	7,137,430	22,110	2,646,270
Wool	3,067	1,003,500	1,944	591,260
Flour	19,389	1,044,720	11,281	812,895
Oil seeds	74,373	1,904,450	8,003	337,615
Timber and wood	28,399	886,905	20,794	445,175
Cattle, horses, poultry, etc .....	.....	1,120,210	.....	1,306,595
Fish, dried, salted, and smoked	6,695	1,046,130	4,408	684,140
Butter and cheese	1,624	596,165	696	117,520
Caviare	1,353	302,110	730	183,250
Peas and beans	9,209	287,680	3,261	132,080
Oil cake	10,780	276,260	11,847	290,220
Leather	894	218,270	1,835	284,990
Alcohol .....	.....	820,825	.....	315,735
Sundries .....	.....	8,778,890	.....	6,692,245
Total .....	.....	62,455,230	.....	29,041,665

Principal articles of export from Odessa during the years 1891 to 1895, inclusive—Cont'd.

Articles.	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Wheat.....	511,027	\$15,841,850	736,900	\$19,302,415	975,822	\$19,316,720
Barley.....	502,686	9,349,650	587,237	8,908,155	402,211	5,311,140
Rye.....	168,181	4,170,905	472,762	8,737,120	845,043	5,586,250
Maize (Indian corn).....	89,547	1,804,275	566,885	11,460,945	180,377	558,555
Oats.....	46,107	1,143,460	50,155	929,510	18,431	290,655
Sugar.....	7,435	1,085,445	27,504	3,896,405	48,431	4,241,035
Wool.....	909	262,955	1,225	346,220	23,671	632,955
Flour.....	(a)		(a)		(a)	
Oilseeds.....	27,162	1,285,420	19,246	1,233,130	45,688	914,370
Timber and wood.....	31,870	656,580	50,822	918,150	10,661	165,195
Cattle, horses, poultry, etc.....		753,165		620,790		464,790
Fish, dried, salted, and smoked.....	7,092	661,610	6,016	608,100	7,975	742,945
Butter and cheese.....	808	180,025	804	235,325	507	169,265
Caviare.....	1,055	265,360	792	262,950	987	212,820
Pease and beans.....	6,500	246,470	14,991	470,825	15,013	436,105
Oil cake.....	8,528	195,035	18,330	350,600	8,950	99,915
Leather.....	1,015	244,205	749	219,985	752	176,815
Alcohol.....		359,685		580,325		380,470
Sundries.....		6,559,325		10,444,910		14,413,500
Total.....		45,065,720		69,525,860		54,063,400

a Included in Sundries.

ODESSA'S EXPORT TRADE.

EXPLANATORY.

I have the honor to herewith transmit a report on the export trade of Odessa, which shows not only the articles exported and their value, but also the countries to which these articles were sent.

The information contained in this report has been gathered from various sources and is fairly correct. The report also contains the complete grain exports from south Russia, as well as statistics of Baltic ports and statistics concerning the total exports from the Russian Empire.

I have been frequently asked for information on the various points mentioned in this report, and particularly concerning the destination of the grain products. It was not until the month of August that I succeeded in obtaining the first official figures for this report, and it was the end of November before I managed to obtain the last information. One notable feature is the almost entire absence of exports to the United States, wool being the only article exported.

The exportation of grain produce from Odessa during 1895 fell below the amount of exports for 1894 by more than 540,000 tons, but still the quantity exported was large, amounting to a total of 2,214,000 tons; i. e., it exceeded the exports of all other years excepting that of 1894, even the oft-mentioned year 1888 which only reached 2,144,000 tons.

It may now be taken that the annual export of grain produce from Odessa will be 2,160,000 tons, and deviations from this, if considerable, will be found to be due to some particular and exceptional causes and circumstances. In spite of the reduction in the grain trade during 1895 as compared with 1894, still, in view of the fact that prices ranged higher in 1895, especially for wheat, rye, and barley, which form the principal articles of exports, it will be found that 1895 was a more satisfactory year, and as regards wheat, which represents the most valu-

able cereal, it shows an increase as compared to the previous year, and this statement is also true of the various oil seeds. The causes which led to this increase in price of certain cereals were very complicated, were not of merely local origin, but were a reflection of the world's commerce at large.

According to destination, wheat was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain &c.....	428,940	260,370
Holland.....	253,890	152,280
France.....	144,180	141,770
Germany.....	92,880	40,410
Italy.....	72,630	45,540
Belgium.....	64,890	56,070
Portugal.....	8,910	(b)
Austria-Hungary.....	7,380	6,930
Egypt.....	5,760	6,530
Spain.....	4,320	32,310
Denmark.....	3,780	10,800
Turkey.....	(c)	8,425
Sweden and Norway.....	(c)	1,800

a Included in the quantity stated to have been exported to Great Britain during 1895 was 108,450 tons, sent to Gibraltar for further orders, or for transshipment, of which about 18,000 tons are estimated to have found their way to Spain, and the bulk of the remainder to the United Kingdom and the continental countries adjoining the Atlantic Ocean and German Sea.

b Not given.

c Very little.

The price of the various qualities and kinds of wheat fluctuated very much. The lowest price paid in 1895 was 36 cents per bushel and the highest 70 cents per bushel. On the 1st of January, 1896, there were in store at Odessa a little over 274,000 tons of wheat, as against 200,700 tons on hand on the 1st of January, 1895.

CORN.

Odessa exported in 1895, 201,294 tons of corn, worth \$3,056,000, while in 1894 the exportation reached 632,646 tons, worth \$10,544,000. This enormous decrease was caused by the failure of the corn crop in 1894, and it is in keeping with the statistics of the entire Empire, which show a total for 1894 of 1,047,114 tons of corn exported, as against only 460,152 tons for 1895. It is to be noted that a very large proportion of the corn grown in any year is exported only in the following year. The price of corn in 1895 was subject to considerable variations, ranging from 25 cents to 66 cents per pood of 36 pounds avoirdupois.

According to destination, corn was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain.....	141,660	442,890
Belgium.....	18,090	46,822
Holland.....	11,700	32,530
Italy.....	8,550	4,050
Denmark.....	6,660	11,970
Germany.....	5,670	156,780
France.....	5,040	24,210
Montenegro.....	2,700	.....

In addition to the above, in 1895, 810 tons of corn were shipped from Odessa to Finland, as compared with 2,700 tons in 1894.

On the 1st of January, 1896, the stock of corn in the warehouses of Odessa was over 30,600 tons, while on the 1st of January, 1895, it reached only 7,000 tons.

RYE.

During 1895, Odessa exported 385,074 tons of rye, having a value of \$5,311,000, the quantity exported in 1894 being 529,398 tons, valued at \$8,088,000, the total exportation of rye from the Empire showing a perceptible increase, having been in 1894 only 1,445,400 tons, while in 1895 it amounted to 1,630,800 tons.

The price of rye ranged in 1894 from 21 to 27 cents for 36 pounds, and during 1895 from 21 to 34 cents for 36 pounds, attaining the maximum price in May, 1895.

According to destination, rye was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Germany	121, 770	144, 900
Holland	121, 320	165, 330
Sweden and Norway	67, 050	62, 970
Denmark	39, 240	59, 850
Great Britain	24, 840	32, 850
Belgium	2, 070	2, 700

In 1895, there was only a very small exportation of rye from Odessa to Vladivostock, while in 1894, there had been 11,160 tons shipped to that port.

The stock of rye in the Odessa warehouses was, on the 1st of January, 1896, as much as 80,100 tons, against 54,100 tons on the 1st of January, 1895.

BARLEY.

The total quantity of barley exported from Odessa in the year 1895 was 448,716 tons, worth \$5,311,000, i. e., considerably less than the total for 1894, showing, as it does, the following figures: 655,902 tons, worth \$8,198,500; and the total exportation of the Empire shows 2,748,186 tons in 1894, but only 1,941,768 tons in 1895. Thus, Odessa still heads the list among the ports which export barley. In 1895, Nicolaiev exported 324,000 tons of barley and Rostoff-on-Don 225,000 tons, while in 1894, Nicolaiev exported over 468,000 tons and Rostoff-on-Don 297,000 tons.

Barley was worth in the Odessa market, in 1895, from 22½ to 26 cents for 36 pounds, while in 1894, the price had ranged from 17 to 23 cents for 36 pounds.

According to destination, barley was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain	129, 060	213, 840
Holland	97, 020	136, 900
as compared	87, 570	70, 560
higher in 1895, ...	66, 970	105, 480
principal articles	49, 860	79, 890
of	17, 050	24, 570
isfactory year, and	6, 840	31, 050
.....	2, 520	3, 690
.....		2, 970

The stock of barley in the Odessa warehouses on January 1, 1896, was about 24,300 tons, while on January 1, 1895, it amounted to 48,960 tons.

OATS.

During the year 1895, Odessa exported 20,474 tons of oats, valued at \$290,500, and in 1894 about three times as much or 111,960 tons, worth \$855,000. The total amount exported from the whole Empire was 1,642,000 tons for 1894, and for 1895 but 1,197,000 tons. Odessa thus exported more than Nicolaiev, whence the exportation for 1895 amounted to 15,300 tons, while in 1894 it amounted to 36,000 tons. The export of oats from Rostoff-on-Don is very small. The principal centers of this trade are situated on the Baltic Sea (Libau). Prices for oats in 1895 varied between 25 and 33 cents for 36 pounds. During 1894, prices ranged somewhat lower.

According to destination, oats were exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
France.....	10,620	23,490
Holland.....	3,980	4,880
Great Britain.....	3,600	19,350
Italy.....	2,880	3,330
Belgium.....	1,080	4,000

The stock of oats on hand at Odessa on the 1st of January, 1896, was 4,640 tons, while on the 1st of January, 1895, it exceeded 7,200 tons.

OIL SEEDS.

There was a marked increase in the shipment of oil seeds as compared with the preceding year. In 1895, there were exported 50,994 tons, worth \$915,000, against 21,312 tons, valued at \$957,000 in 1894.¹

The exports of oil seeds in 1895 were:

Kind.	Tons.	Value.
Linseed.....	12,438	\$431,500
Hemp seed.....	2,250	75,000
Rape seed (various kinds).....	36,108	401,000
Other oil seeds.....	198	5,000

The same kinds of seeds were exported as follows in 1894:

Kind.	Tons.	Value.
Linseed.....	3,600	\$164,500
Hemp seed.....	810	22,500
Rape seed (various kinds).....	15,245	677,500
Other oil seeds.....	215	6,000

The price of linseed containing 5 per cent of foreign matter fluctuated between 55 and 68 cents for 36 pounds; in 1894, between 60 and 70 cents for 36 pounds. The several varieties of colza and rape

¹These values are the custom-house estimates, and it is a general belief here that the export for 1895 was much undervalued.

seed varied in price—for colza from 52 to 58 cents for winter rape seed about 40 cents, and for summer rape seed about 20 cents for 36 pounds.

According to destination, linseed was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Holland.....	6,930	2,430
Great Britain.....	3,380	1,350
Belgium.....	1,530	.....

The shipments of summer and winter rape seed were:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
France.....	12,600	1,260
Holland.....	12,150	3,150
Belgium.....	6,480	1,620
Great Britain.....	4,770	9,180

During 1895, hemp seed was exported to France only, the quantity being 1,890 tons.

Poppy-seed oil and other oils were exported to Roumania, but the quantities are not given.

The depots of Odessa on January 1, 1896, contained the following: Linseed, 1,476 tons; hemp seed, none; colza, 1,368 tons; winter rape seed, 72 tons, and summer rape seed 2,034 tons; a total of about 4,950 tons.

On January 1, 1895, the Odessa depots contained: Linseed, 1,512 tons; hemp seed, none; colza, 445 tons; winter rape seed, 1,332 tons, and summer rape seed, 3,870 tons; a total of about 14,688 tons.

ELEVATOR.

The transactions of the Southwestern Railway during the year 1895 show the following figures: On January 1, 1895, the quantity of grain in the elevator was 18,290 tons; during 1895, the quantity of grain put in was 38,920 tons; total, 57,210; withdrawn in 1895, 42,088 tons; carried over into 1896, 15,122 tons.

This shows a heavy reduction in the work of the elevator as compared with 1894, during which year a total of 100,241 tons was placed in the elevator, and even with 1893, when the total annual return showed entries to the amount of 65,000 tons, both of these last figures being exclusive of amounts carried over from preceding years.

MILLS AND EXPORT OF FLOUR.

Flour.—In 1895, there was exported 34,110 tons of flour, worth \$1,176,500, as against 27,432 tons for 1894, worth \$1,397,500. Among these items, wheat flour was the principal article. In 1895, it reached 30,654 tons, worth \$1,091,500, as against 23,346 tons, worth \$1,297,500, exported abroad during 1894. This shows that, although there was a satisfactory increase in the volume of this trade, the prices were much lower and the profits of the millers much less.

According to destination, flour was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Turkey	17, 910	15, 120
Egypt	8, 640	7, 020
Great Britain	1, 890	(a)

a Very little.

The Odessa mills also exported, in 1895, 720 tons of wheat flour and 2,700 tons of rye flour to Russian possessions in Asia; in 1894, it was 128 tons of wheat flour and 2,880 tons of rye flour.

The total shipments of flour from Russia abroad were, in 1895, 86,400 tons; in 1894, 93,600 tons; a decrease of about 8 per cent.

In the Odessa flour market, the millers were met by the usual and ever-increasing competition of the mills at Kherson, Rostoff-on-Don, and Sevastopol, which sent to Odessa in 1895 an aggregate of 25,853 tons of flour; in 1894, 20,592 tons, and in 1893, 16,002 tons.

Bran, sharps, middlings, etc., from the mills were exported in 1895 to the amount of 9,990 tons, worth \$100,000, against 17,496 tons, valued at \$243,000 in 1894.

According to destination, bran, sharps, etc., were exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Denmark	6, 300	4, 500
Germany	2, 520	5, 700
Holland	(a)	2, 270
Great Britain	(a)	1, 890
Belgium	(a)	1, 800

a Very little.

Grits were exported in small quantity of 216 tons, valued at \$7,500, and were destined for the Russian possessions on the Pacific.

Macaroni, vermicelli, biscuits, etc., were exported to the amount of 108 tons, valued at \$9,500, and were sent to Vladivostock.

VEGETABLE OILS.

The total exportation of vegetable oils in 1895 was valued at \$25,000, and in 1894 at \$11,500. The foreign trade in this article remains much smaller than might be expected.

OIL CAKE.

This article forms a very important item among the exports, 22,428 tons, valued at \$217,000, being exported in 1895, against 20,466 tons, worth \$322,500, in 1894.

According to destination, oil cake was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
France	7, 074	5, 400
Belgium	4, 716	4, 176
Germany	4, 518	4, 050
Denmark	3, 438	2, 934
Holland	2, 286	1, 548
Great Britain	(a)	2, 520

a Very little.

Of this oil cake, there were derived, in 1895, 5,207 tons from linseed, and 16,884 tons from rape seed, and in 1894, 6,984 tons from linseed and 13,266 tons from rape seed.

ALCOHOL.

Of alcohol, 1,379,310 gallons, weighing about 6,426 tons, valued at \$330,500, was exported during 1895; in 1894, it was a little more, i. e., about 6,750 tons, which was valued, however, much higher, i. e., about \$534,000; thus, about 30 per cent of the total export trade of Russia in alcohol takes place by the way of Odessa.

According to destination, alcohol was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Turkey	1,146,577	900,978
Bulgaria	85,041	304,903
Egypt	39,062	51,805
Greece	14,872	11,248
Eastern Siberia	93,774	105,726

Besides this, about \$226,000 worth of various liquors was exported from Odessa, principally to Vladivostock (\$201,000) and Japan (\$20,000).

Wine and aerated wine to the value of \$46,000 was exported in 1895, and beer valued at \$1,625 was exported during the same period, all of which was sent to Vladivostock.

Exportation from Odessa of other grain produce and pulses in 1895.

Kinds.	Quantities.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Pease	11,442	\$269,000
Beans and broad beans	6,012	167,000
Millet seed and millet grits	3,078	38,500
Buckwheat		

The same items for 1894 were:

Kinds.	Quantities.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Pease	11,358	\$299,000
Beans and broad beans	5,364	149,000
Millet seed and millet grits	1,620	45,000
Buckwheat	216	5,000

As regards south Russia, these articles are almost exclusively exported from Odessa, but along the western frontier of Russia, and especially the Baltic, there is a much larger export of these grains.

According to destination, pease were exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain.....	3,980	3,030
France.....	2,180	2,510
Italy.....	1,800	1,710
Turkey.....	1,080	630
Germany.....	900	(a)
Holland.....	720	1,620

a Very little.

According to destination, beans and broad beans were exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
France.....	2,070	1,440
Italy.....	1,860	990
Great Britain.....	720	2,520

Millet went principally to Germany (2,070 tons in 1895 against 1,260 tons in 1894) and the remainder to Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Holland.

The quantity of these grains in store at Odessa on January 1, 1896, was as follows: Pease, 2,916 tons; beans, 180 tons; millet, 252 tons; as against the same items on the 1st of January, 1895, which amounted to: Pease, 1,170 tons; beans, 162 tons; millet, 90 tons.

There was no exportation of grain siftings in 1895, while in 1894 there were exported 162 tons of it, which found their way to Italy, and consisted of the tailings (small grain) of wheat, barley, etc., used for food for poultry, and of the seeds of the purple grain cockle (*agrostemma gittago*), which is sown in Italy and cut as green fodder for cattle.

The total exportation of all varieties of grain produce in 1895 from Odessa was 2,215,800 tons, valued at \$34,950,000, against 2,784,600 tons valued at \$41,550,000 in 1894.

The total exportation of the Empire has been officially computed to approximate 10,260,000 tons in 1895, while in 1894, it was 11,070,000 tons; there having been a reduction in 1895 in barley, oats, and corn, and an increase in wheat, rye, and oil seeds.

The total exportation of grain products from south Russia in 1895 was as follows:

From—	Tons.	From—	Tons.
Odessa.....	2,215,800	Yelsk.....	190,800
Nicolaiev.....	1,440,000	Ghenichesk.....	184,000
Rostoff on Don.....	1,228,000	Theodosia.....	127,800
Novorossiisk.....	668,000	Kupatoria.....	113,400
Taganrog.....	432,000	Poti.....	77,400
Marupol.....	329,400	Kertch.....	39,600
Sevastopol.....	318,600	Batoum.....	8,500
Berdiansk.....	270,000	Anapa.....	6,300

The exports by way of the White Sea and the Baltic amounted to 1,719,000 tons (Libau taking more than one-third of this, viz, 585,000 tons); and by way of the western land frontier were exported 603,000 tons.

According to destination, the total exportation of grain produce from Odessa was as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain &c.....	741,800	1,076,400
Holland.....	513,900	249,200
Germany.....	311,400	831,200
France.....	181,800	228,600
Belgium.....	144,000	187,200
Denmark.....	108,200	184,000
Italy.....	90,000	59,400
Sweden and Norway.....	86,400	120,600
Turkey and Egypt.....	9,000	10,800
Portugal.....	9,000	.....
Austro-Hungary.....	9,000	7,220
Spain.....	4,500	36,000
Montenegro.....	2,700	.....
Eastern Siberia.....	.....	10,800

a This shipment includes 196,200 tons sent to Malta and Gibraltar for order.

Including local consumption and the exportation of flour and grain to other localities in the Empire, and excluding the trade in oil seeds, the total grain trade of Odessa may be expressed in these figures:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1895.....	2,420,000	1890.....	1,656,000
1894.....	2,952,000	1889.....	2,034,000
1893.....	1,872,000	1888.....	2,520,000
1892.....	810,000	1887.....	1,836,000
1891.....	1,590,000	1886.....	1,206,000

Of the grain produce which came into the Odessa market in 1895, a considerable portion was brought down by rail, about 1,044,000 tons, against 1,278,000 tons in 1894, and 603,000 tons in 1893. In 1892, it was 266,400 tons; and in 1891, 801,000 tons; in 1890, 900,000 tons; in 1889, 882,000 tons; and in 1888, the largest amount ever brought to Odessa by rail, it was 1,620,000 tons. The coasting trade brought to Odessa from the Dnieper and Dniester estuaries, and other places, about 1,116,000 tons, carried partly in steamers and partly in barges.

About 270,000 tons were brought to Odessa in carts drawn by oxen or by horses, and this is less than one-half of the quantity brought to Odessa by those means in 1894 when it attained 558,000 tons.

HARVESTS OF RUSSIA.

It may be of some interest to compare the figures which embody the total result of the harvests of European Russia inclusive of Poland, but exclusive of Ciscaucasia.

Kinds.	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Rye.....	22,014,000	27,396,000
Winter wheat.....	8,080,000	8,694,000
Spring wheat.....	4,657,000	4,932,000
Oats.....	18,090,000	20,970,000
Barley.....	5,228,000	7,704,000
Buckwheat.....	1,296,000	1,404,000
Millet.....	1,188,000	1,440,000
Corn.....	738,000	576,000

SUGAR.

There was an increase in the exports of sugar in 1895 as compared with the preceding year—53,158 tons against 46,260 tons in 1894. But owing to the depreciation of the article, the exports of sugar were estimated for 1895 to be worth \$4,241,000, while \$4,882,000 was the estimated value of the sugar exported in 1894.

As regards the qualities, the higher grades show an increased export and the lower grades a decrease.

Kinds.	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Refined sugar, in loaf.....	2,682	2,070
White refined sugar in grains (sand)	44,322	28,620
Yellow nonrefined or moist sugar.....	3,654	25,570

These figures speak well for the sugar industry of Russia. The exports were mainly to the following countries:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Italy (refined white grain sugar, locally known as white-sand sugar).....	38,538	16,506
Great Britain (refined white and nonrefined yellow-sand sugar)	7,740	23,094
Turkey (refined white-sand sugar)	4,657	4,572
Amur-Territory (refined loaf sugar).....	2,016	2,178
Japan (refined loaf sugar)	630	None.

There is a considerable export of sugar to Persia which, however, takes place by means of the coasting trade to Novorossisk, Poti, and Batoum, whence it finds its way to Baku on the Caspian Sea, and is then reshipped.

In dealing with the sugar trade, one must keep in mind the general overproduction of the article, which is shown by the fact that the quantity of sugar on hand in the world's trade was on January 1, 1893, 1,445,000 tons; January 1, 1894, 1,615,000 tons; January 1, 1895, 1,915,000 tons; January 1, 1896, 2,540,000 tons, which make it quite impossible that sugar could rise much in price in the universal market without great and complete failures of sugar crops over large territories simultaneously.

TOBACCO.

The quantity of the so-called Turkish tobacco exported from Odessa in 1895, amounted to 287 tons, and, besides that, 35,000 cigars and 22,133,000 cigarettes, of the aggregate value of \$413,220, and of the common tobacco, called mahorka, 285 tons, valued at \$46,545. This is a considerable increase as compared with the preceding year, when the value of all tobacco exported (including cigars and cigarettes) was only \$188,323. Moreover, this is even an increase over the highest exports previously attained in this article, namely, \$390,700 in 1892. At the same time, it must be remembered that the bulk of this exportation was carried to the Russian possessions in the far East, and only a comparatively small quantity came into the international trade. This quantity would even approximately be a set-off against the \$149,588 worth of tobacco imported into Russia from abroad.

As regards the cultivation of tobacco in Russia, it occupies over 126,900 acres, which produce about 144,000,000 pounds, or from 107 to 120 pounds per acre. Turkish varieties seem to be more profitable than the American kinds, for the reason, as stated here, that the latter give annually smaller crops. The great hopes held about a quarter of a century ago on the great profits to be derived from an extension of culture of tobacco have not been realized.

WOOD AND TIMBER TRADE.

The total export of Russian timber from Odessa in 1895 was 11,898 tons, valued at \$165,250, of which were shipped the following:

To—	Tons.	Value.
Great Britain.....	5,436	\$75,500
France.....	3,636	50,500
Turkey.....	2,376	33,000
Holland.....	450	6,250

In 1894, the total exports reached 37,152 tons, valued at \$516,000, and were distributed as follows:

To—	Tons.	Value.
Great Britain.....	6,840	\$95,000
France.....	5,436	75,500
Turkey.....	3,690	61,250
Holland.....	594	8,250
Belgium.....	13,680	198,000
Egypt.....	3,600	50,000

Thus in 1895, Belgium and Egypt did not take any Russian timber, but were supplied with timber coming from abroad (principally from Galicia) in transit through Odessa, and that trade was much larger than the trade in Russian timber, the foreign transit-timber trade of Odessa for 1895 having been 73,800 tons, the value of which is not known. Of this foreign timber, 19,170 tons remained in Russia, it having been shipped from Odessa to Batoum. The hard-wood trade for 1895 (principally oak staves) was 10,080 tons, worth \$355,500, and almost all of it was shipped to France.

WOOL.

Of sheep's wool, 2,520 tons, worth \$620,000, were exported in 1895, and, besides that, a small quantity of camel's wool or hair. This compares quite favorably with the preceding years, when there were exported of sheep's wool:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1894.....	1,422	\$328,000
1893.....	1,188	263,500

According to destination, wool was exported as follows:

To—	1895.	1894.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain.....	2,304	1,080
Austria-Hungary.....	108	
Italy.....	90	
Bulgaria.....	(a)	252

a Very little.

It must be mentioned that the bulk of the wool described here as exported to Great Britain was in reality only sent there for transshipment to the United States, where it is employed in the manufacture of carpets. Nearly all of the wool brought to Odessa arrives here in coasting vessels, and most of it is forwarded by rail to Poland, where it is partly used up in the various woolen manufactories, and partly exported to Germany or Austria. The lowest price paid in 1895, at the time of the Kahovka Fair in May, was 8½ cents per pound for unwashed merino wool, and the highest price was 23½ cents for washed white wool from Bessarabia.

At the annual fair at Harkov, the prices of merino wool ranged between 11 cents and 13½ cents per pound for unwashed wool, and 39 cents and 41 cents per pound for washed. Very little of these merino wools are exported.

HORSES.

The export of horses from Odessa rose in 1895 to 1,188 head, valued at \$150 each, a total of \$178,200. This valuation appears high, but is not necessarily exaggerated, because the animals were all selected among the better class of horses, and 1,122 of the exported horses were shipped to Turkey for cavalry use. Of the remaining 66, some went to Egypt, Greece, Roumania, and France. In 1894, only 230 horses were exported from Odessa.

FOWLS.

In 1895, the number of fowls exported was 472,500; in 1894 the number reached 524,000, and in 1893, 586,000. The value in 1895 was much lower than in 1894 or 1893, the figures being \$141,750, \$262,000, and \$293,000, respectively. France took more than one-half of these fowls; the bulk of the remainder went to Turkey, and a small number (12,500) to Malta.

MEAT.

The total exportation of meat (salted, smoked, or jerked) was a little over 34½ tons, valued at \$24,000, and most of it was shipped to the east coast of Siberia.

CHEESE.

The cheese principally exported is made from sheep's milk, and the quantity in 1895 was 207 tons, valued at \$24,000, while in 1894, the amount was 162 tons, valued at \$18,800. This article finds its purchasers in Turkey and Italy.

BUTTER.

The quantity of butter exported in 1895 was 424 tons, valued at \$148,000, two-thirds of which was shipped to the Pacific possessions of Russia, while the remainder went to Turkey.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The trade in this article is on the decrease; 65 tons, valued at \$10,750, were exported in 1895, and this was equally divided between Siberia and Turkey; 360 tons, worth \$54,000, were exported in 1894, and sent chiefly to Holland, Belgium, and France.

HIDES AND SKINS.

These articles were exported in 1895 to the value of \$224,400, and in 1894, to the value of \$206,200, and were distributed over many receiving countries.

BONE DUST.

The quantity of bone dust exported in 1895 was 3,015 tons, valued at \$25,113. It was sent to Germany and France. It appears strange that this article should be exported at all from an agricultural country like Russia.

FEATHERS.

The quantity of feathers exported in 1895 was 135 tons, valued at \$109,000.

CATTLE.

In 1895, the total shipment abroad of cattle (bullocks and cows) from Odessa was 4,828 head, valued at \$145,000. All of these were sent to Malta, with the exceptions of 229 head to Turkey and 35 head to Greece. There appears to be a steady decrease in this export trade, since the returns for 1894 show 5,527 head of cattle exported, valued at \$166,000, and for 1893, 10,949 head of cattle, valued at \$328,500. This reduction is due to the total cessation of export of cattle to France and the very great decrease of the demand from Turkey and Greece, all these countries having commenced to import cattle from Syria, and partly also from Algiers and other places in the north of Africa.

Neither calves nor pigs were exported in 1895; 41,751 sheep, valued at \$84,502, were exported in 1895, as against 54,537 sheep, valued at \$104,074, in 1894, a reduction of over 20 per cent. More than half the number of sheep exported went to France, the remainder to Turkey and Malta.

FISHERY PRODUCE.

Of all kinds of fishery produce in the aggregate, there were exported 10,062 tons, worth \$972,209. Included in this were 28 tons of herrings, worth \$2,412; red caviare, 995 tons, worth \$82,622; other varieties of caviare, 106 tons, worth \$140,191; fish glue (gelatin), 6 tons, worth \$2,245, and fish oil, 39 tons, worth \$8,910. It will, of course, be understood that Odessa does not export any fish captured in its immediate vicinity, because the fish caught barely suffice for the wants and requirements of the city. All of the fishery produce exported is that

which is brought to the town by rail or by vessels engaged in the coasting trade between Odessa and other ports and localities along the coasts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

METAL WARES.

Metal wares were principally exported to the Russian Pacific ports, and only small quantities to Turkey, Great Britain, France, Roumania, etc.

RAW SILK.

Of raw silk, \$23,000 worth was exported during 1895—to Bombay, \$15,000; Turkey, \$4,500; and Egypt, \$3,500.

WEBS AND ROPES.

These articles were sent chiefly to eastern Siberia, and small quantities were exported to Roumania, Turkey, India, and China.

THOS. E. HEENAN, *Consul.*

ODESSA, RUSSIA, *December 28, 1896.*

RIGA, 1896.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The import trade from the United States has not undergone any notable changes during the year ended November 5, 1896, and the principal articles consist, as formerly, of rosin, cotton, lard, leather, agricultural implements, hardware, tools, and similar goods in smaller quantities. It is difficult to make an estimate of the whole amount of goods imported from the United States, as most of them reach this city after being transshipped in one of the larger European ports, and therefore lose their national identity under way, and are registered in the statistics as goods from England, Denmark, or Germany, where the transshipment took place.

The value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1896, amounted to \$216,926.96, a decrease of \$67,331.95 as compared with the preceding year. These exports include such articles as hemp, hides, cattle and horse hair, rennets, leather, skins, liquors, books, albumen, etc.

NAVIGATION.

During the year 1895, this port was entered by 1,883 steamers and sailing vessels, measuring 1,042,300 net registered tons, and from January to November 5, 1896, 1,286 steamers and 294 sailing vessels have arrived, mostly carrying the English, German, and Danish flags. I am sorry I have not to report any vessel belonging to the United States. These vessels were chiefly employed in the trade between this port and the Scandinavian ports, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France.

Freight rates have been ruling on the same level as last year, but in the month of October rates advanced considerably, in some cases from 50 to 100 per cent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of imports in 1895 amounted to \$14,165,780, a decrease of \$789,420 from the preceding year. The value of exports in 1895 amounted to \$28,208,975, an increase of \$4,659,375 over the preceding year.

The principal export articles from this port are cereals of all kinds, but chiefly oats, rye, barley, linseed, oil cakes, flax, hemp, tow, deals and battens, baulks, sleepers, lath wood, etc.

The navigation to and from this port was closed on account of ice in Riga Bay from the 10th of February to the 7th of April, when the steamers succeeded in forcing their way through.

CROPS.

The result of the crops is calculated to give that of a very good average year, notwithstanding that hot weather and much rain in the summer months were, in some instances, detrimental to the grain crop. The very abundant hay harvest will tend to increase the raising of cattle.

RAILWAYS.

The opening of the Pernau-Walk railway line is a great improvement for the trade in the center of Livonia, where no railroad, carrying goods toward the seashore, existed, and as Pernau is an export place for flax and linseed and will now be in close connection with the Province of Pskow, where the best flax is raised, it is expected that the export of this article will be augmented.

Freight-car building.—One of the largest railroad-car manufactories in Russia, employing 1,500 workmen and capable of turning out about 10,000 freight cars yearly, is established in this city. Toward the close of last year, a new concern started here another similar factory, with much larger capacity, and although the buildings are not yet quite finished, 3,000 freight cars will be delivered December next.

Rolling stock.—Owing to the rise of prices for grain, the demand for cars increased to such an extent that the rolling stock of the railroad companies was far too small to meet the emergency, and large parcels had to be kept back on account of the companies not being able to forward the goods in due time.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The sanitary condition of this town was good. The increased population was not affected by any epidemic diseases, and it is supposed that pure drinking water from artesian wells, sunk in many places on account of the city for public use, contributed much to the general health. Pure, clear water is usually found at a depth of 200 to 300 feet, after having passed the dolomite-stone layer, which is the natural geological formation of this Province.

N. P. A. BOERNHOLDT, *Consul.*

RIGA, November 5, 1896.

Entrances and clearances of vessels at Riga during the year 1895.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austria-Hungary:												
France	1	912	1	546	1	546	1	912	1	546	2	1,458
Germany	1	912			1	912						
Belgian:												
Belgium	2	1,310			2	1,310	5	3,800			5	3,800
England	1	704			1	704						
Germany	1	890			1	890						
Holland	1	704			1	704						
Norway	1	600			1	600						
Russia							1	408			1	408
Danish:												
Belgium	24	19,002			24	19,002	110	96,356	1	206	111	96,622
Denmark	121	110,046	13	1,430	134	111,476	8	2,172	15	1,850	23	4,022
England	10	8,650	16	2,528	26	11,178	32	30,588	32	4,878	64	35,466
France	2	2,276			2	2,276	43	52,408	1	152	44	52,560
Germany	39	35,378	5	486	44	35,864	19	7,776	14	1,898	33	9,674
Holland	2	2,482	5	674	7	3,156	26	30,022			26	30,022
Norway	1	172	5	628	6	800	2	666			2	666
Portugal							4	2,322			4	2,322
Russia	43	43,704			43	43,704	2	1,660	1	110	3	1,770
Sweden	7	2,902	26	3,774	33	6,676	3	642	2	148	5	790
Dutch:												
Belgium							2	1,810			2	1,810
Denmark			2	294	2	294						
England							1	394	2	464	3	858
France							1	612			1	612
Germany	7	4,118	1	90	8	4,208			3	544	3	544
Holland	5	4,602	5	1,530	10	6,132	13	12,938	2	776	15	13,714
Russia	6	7,691			6	7,691						
Sweden							1	660			1	660
English:												
Belgium							13	12,088			13	12,088
Denmark	26	20,984			26	20,984						
England	151	136,604	3	738	154	137,342	359	313,498	3	738	362	314,236
France							24	18,984			24	18,984
Germany	157	128,060			157	128,060	7	5,114			7	5,114
Holland							17	17,098			17	17,098
Italy	2	2,356			2	2,356						
Portugal	1	928			1	928						
Russia	72	73,708			72	73,708	7	6,674			7	6,674
Sweden	22	15,874			22	15,874	1	990			1	990
United States	1	1,246			1	1,246						
French:												
France			1	182	1	182			2	306	2	306
Germany			1	124	1	124						
German:												
Africa	1	930			1	930						
Belgium	5	3,996			5	3,996	20	15,086			20	15,086
Denmark	15	8,198	5	646	20	8,844	4	1,196	2	234	6	1,430
England	26	17,278	21	5,926	47	23,204	16	12,228	27	7,396	43	19,624
France							26	15,986	1	480	27	16,466
Germany	227	131,064	21	3,312	248	134,976	180	93,234	21	3,356	201	96,590
Holland	6	4,348			6	4,348	54	39,492	2	576	56	40,068
Norway							2	732	1	350	3	1,082
Portugal	1	1,234	1	340	2	1,574						
Russia	13	7,712	1	30	14	7,742	2	1,898	1	32	3	1,930
Sweden	11	4,728	5	828	16	5,556						
United States			1	656	1	656						
West Indies			3	1,378	3	1,378						
Italian:												
Sweden									1	656	1	656
United States			1	656	1	656						
Norwegian:												
Africa									1	444	1	444
Belgium	1	416			1	416	2	914			2	914
Denmark	7	3,424	1	73	8	3,497	4	936			4	936
England	1	554	10	2,970	11	3,524	18	10,618	33	11,926	51	22,544
France	1	654	2	552	3	1,206	3	3,940	5	1,510	8	5,450
Germany	15	8,414	1	140	16	8,554	7	2,428	3	294	10	2,722
Norway	11	2,074	8	1,058	19	3,732	8	2,122	1	58	9	2,180
Russia	6	7,886	2	450	8	8,336	2	2,648			2	2,648
Sweden	5	1,892	2	320	7	2,212	3	2,408	1	170	4	2,578
United States			1	408	1	408						
West Indies			17	8,298	17	8,298						

Entrances and clearances of vessels at Riga during the year 1896—Continued.

Flag, and from and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Russian:												
Africa			1	842	1	842						
Belgium	2	2,264	2	538	4	2,792	11	11,548	8	930	14	12,478
Denmark	4	3,248	2	596	6	3,844						
England	8	7,372	88	24,208	96	31,580	12	10,522	125	34,538	137	45,060
France			4	1,320	4	1,320	2	1,522	13	3,740	15	5,262
Germany	16	13,708	11	3,108	27	16,816	10	6,162	6	1,138	16	7,300
Holland			8	2,508	8	2,508	1	894	1	284	2	1,178
Italy									1	528	1	528
Norway			1	148	1	148						
Portugal			4	1,176	4	1,176						
Russia	274	40,610	4	1,098	278	41,708	289	82,950	22	3,932	311	86,882
Sweden			17	4,324	17	4,324	1	208			1	208
West Indies			2	954	2	954						
Spanish:												
England	1	1,424			1	1,424						
France							3	4,670			3	4,670
Russia	2	3,246			2	3,246						
Swedish:												
Africa	5	3,766			5	3,766						
Belgium	1	326			1	326						
Denmark	19	6,388	1	98	20	6,486	32	7,940			32	7,940
England	4	1,868	2	394	6	2,262	11	5,510	5	1,520	16	7,030
France			1	194	1	194						
Germany	38	10,888	1	110	39	10,998	39	12,376	2	218	41	12,594
Holland							3	1,528			3	1,528
Norway	9	2,326			9	2,326	8	1,980			8	1,980
Portugal	3	2,496			3	2,496						
Russia	12	3,168			12	3,168	1	868			1	868
Sweden	84	23,740	6	712	90	24,452	81	24,764	5	418	86	25,182
West Indies			1	648	1	648						
Total	1,540	958,736	343	83,541	1,883	1,042,277	1,527	949,798	362	87,204	1,889	1,037,002

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	Entered and cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.
Austro-Hungarian	2	1,458
Belgian	6	4,208
Danish	319	234,132
Dutch	26	18,828
English	435	880,498
French	3	306
German	363	193,204
Italian	1	666
Norwegian	91	40,183
Russian	448	107,512
Spanish	8	4,670
Swedish	187	57,122
Total	1,883	1,042,277

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Russia during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
ABO.					
Pipes.....					\$46.33
Matches.....					602.16
Total.....					648.49
BATOUM.					
Licorice root.....	\$127,230.70	\$135,164.05		\$166,738.57	429,128.32
Manganese ore.....	251,070.78	68,583.51			319,654.29
Salted guts.....	238.62			10,434.93	10,673.55
Caucasian fleece wool.....			\$839.73		839.73
Georgian second-clip wool.....				742.27	742.27
Hogs' bristles.....				139.96	139.96
Total.....	378,540.10	203,697.56	839.73	178,050.73	761,128.12
CRONSTADT.					
No exports declared during the year. (a)					
HELSINGFORS.					
Books, printed.....	267.86		183.86	620.60	1,072.32
Meat, smoked reindeer.....				115.70	115.70
Total.....					1,187.20
LIBAU.					
Bristles.....			178.93	5,124.26	5,303.19
Flour.....				109.73	109.73
Glue.....			148.00		148.00
Goat skins.....	33,919.05		59,141.22	27,300.19	120,360.47
Wool.....	320.23				320.23
Total.....					126,241.62
MOSCOW.					
Antique woodwork.....		165.62			165.62
Bronzes.....		3,070.18			3,070.18
Calfskins.....	22,542.29				22,542.29
Camel's hair.....	17,096.96	60,784.54			77,881.80
Caviar.....		480.56			480.56
China ware.....				42.22	42.22
Crash.....	13,134.40				13,134.40
Flax.....	17,919.50				17,919.50
Goatskins.....	109,758.50	84,803.17	14,845.26	26,628.64	186,035.57
Hope.....				748.20	748.20
Horsehair.....		10,548.48			10,548.48
Horse cloth.....	101.91				101.91
Horsehides.....	263.79				263.79
Horse manes.....	28,261.29				28,261.29
Horse tails.....		6,307.84			6,307.84
Icon.....		131.24			131.24
Lambskins.....		8,617.74			8,617.74
Leather.....				225.02	225.02
Licorice root.....	206.90				206.90
Lycopodium.....				3,550.40	3,550.40
Papier-mache goods.....				149.59	149.59
Rubber waste.....	433.73			2,798.00	3,231.73
Silverware.....	91.87	8,175.41		861.05	9,128.33
Soap.....			23.78		23.78
Skins, dry.....	64,767.03				64,767.03
Tea.....	157.49				157.49
Wood bowls.....				320.13	320.13
Wool.....	120,399.79	186,825.46	47,282.27	5,301.89	359,809.41
Total.....	395,135.45	319,905.54	62,151.31	40,625.14	817,817.44

^a Since large vessels are able to enter to St. Petersburg, wholesale houses and exporters have removed from Cronstadt to that place, and hence this place has lost its commercial importance.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Russia during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
REVAL.					
No export business to the United States during the past year. (a)					
RIGA.					
Albumen.....	\$4,542.23	2,545.74		\$1,538.68	\$8,626.65
Books, Hebrew.....	8,135.14	\$615.80	\$5,621.86	5,963.25	20,336.11
Bristles.....			558.89	431.57	990.46
Cork shavings.....	1,394.97				1,394.97
Flax.....		174.39			174.39
Hemp.....	37,903.97	24,198.91	7,141.27	8,770.08	78,014.23
Horse hair.....		2,307.10			2,307.10
Leather.....		952.34			952.34
Liquors.....	568.89	853.55	248.61	1,466.92	3,173.97
Objects for divine service.....	495.43	247.84	799.87	503.18	2,046.32
Rennets.....				2,001.02	2,001.02
Rubber waste.....	3,229.71	3,106.93	688.42	4,185.87	11,220.93
Skins.....	36,525.50	9,123.37	6,131.74	75,526.18	127,306.79
Wool.....	8,019.54				8,019.54
Total.....	100,815.38	44,126.03	21,226.66	100,396.75	266,564.82
ST. PETERSBURG.					
Albumen of blood.....	5,250.00	3,750.00			9,000.00
Birch oil.....	309.12				309.12
Birch tar.....		428.64			428.64
Boltropes.....	10,642.75	12,329.00		7,993.35	30,965.10
Books.....	157.12			1,709.73	1,866.85
Bristles.....	48,896.69	42,672.22	28,423.67	27,427.90	147,419.48
Bronzes.....	487.50				487.50
Church articles.....		2,104.55	3,669.70		5,774.25
Crash.....	3,556.72	36,794.00		5,352.50	45,704.17
Down.....	897.24				897.24
Dressed leather.....	489.19	1,426.20	1,549.42		3,464.81
Drugs.....		50.00			50.00
Fish bladders.....	1,105.00	7,672.89	545.09	2,206.76	11,529.74
Flax.....		1,200.80	855.72	18,898.72	20,455.24
Fur.....			490.53		490.53
Goatskins.....	73,068.12	13,431.80		2,256.40	88,746.32
Household effects.....	6,000.00				6,000.00
India-rubber shoes (old).....	2,253.92	1,019.00		9,029.07	12,301.99
Kummel liquor.....	77.50			169.78	247.28
Lycopodium.....		5,290.90		4,984.06	10,274.96
Mail plates (models).....		16,423.40	14,054.40		31,077.80
Mats.....	487.00				487.00
Oakum (tarred).....	11,321.25	4,528.45		2,264.25	18,113.95
Paraffinum.....	1,466.28			869.50	2,335.78
Platinum.....			8,432.32	27,192.00	35,624.32
Porcelain ware.....			461.17		461.17
Ravensduck.....				82.50	82.50
Sheet iron.....	22,144.07	1,289.08		3,595.16	27,028.31
Silver and gold articles.....		2,828.28			2,828.28
Sundries.....	6,869.00	467.97		750.00	7,586.97
Tow.....	1,685.90	1,255.15	1,598.15	1,351.00	5,890.30
Wool.....	326.71				326.71
Total.....	196,980.08	154,963.28	60,180.17	116,132.78	528,256.31

a The reason for this is that there are no direct steamer lines to the United States, and therefore goods to the United States are shipped via Great Britain and Germany, for which ports the exports are declared.

FINLAND.

The trade of Finland is in a progressive state, especially since the railways are being extended to all the principal seaports and inland places. Next year, the Diet will ask the Government to extend the railway to Tornea, as being the most northerly town and on the frontier of Sweden. When this is done, Finland will have direct railway communication with Sweden, as the Swedish Government intends to extend its railway to Haaparanda, the most northerly town in Sweden and opposite to Tornea, on the Finnish frontier.

The harvest in this country is expected to be a good one this year, there having been exceedingly favorable weather for all crops.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Chief articles exported from Finland during the years 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	1895.	1894.
Animals live:		
Horses.....head.....	5, 687	5, 804
Cattle, large.....do.....	3, 927	4, 196
Calves.....do.....	8, 780	8, 156
Game: Forest and sea birds.....kilos.....	417, 000	251, 000
Farm produce:		
Pork and meat.....do.....	772, 000	587, 000
Butter.....do.....	12, 379, 000	13, 335, 000
Fish.....do.....	7, 121, 000	6, 328, 000
Corn, unground:		
Oats.....do.....	30, 233, 000	20, 382, 000
Rye.....do.....	1, 924, 000	957, 000
Berries.....do.....	1, 407, 000	1, 580, 000
Timber:		
Sawn deals, battens, and boards (least 2 meters in length).....cubic meters.....	1, 620, 668	1, 722, 319
Unsawn (least 2 meters in length).....do.....	153, 791	153, 818
Firewood.....do.....	929, 667	792, 108
Pulp wood and pasteboard.....kilos.....	35, 548, 000	34, 287, 000
Paper, all sorts.....do.....	18, 634, 000	18, 352, 000
Tar.....do.....hectoliters.....	143, 674	130, 049
Iron and steel:		
Pig iron.....kilos.....	4, 519, 000	4, 223, 000
In bars.....do.....	5, 004, 000	6, 027, 000

Chief articles imported into Finland during the years 1894 and 1895.

Articles.	1895.	1894.
Herring.....kilos.....	3, 356, 000	3, 683, 000
Dried fish.....do.....	549, 000	780, 000
Corn, unground:		
Oats.....do.....	4, 350, 000	3, 863, 000
Wheat.....do.....	246, 000	116, 000
Barley.....do.....	8, 496, 000	8, 959, 000
Rice.....do.....	3, 746, 000	3, 512, 000
Rye.....do.....	20, 058, 000	28, 920, 000
Flour:		
Wheat.....do.....	38, 664, 000	39, 956, 000
Rye.....do.....	98, 380, 000	112, 857, 000
Malt.....do.....	2, 719, 000	2, 076, 000
Grain:		
Buckwheat.....do.....	1, 206, 000	1, 195, 000
Barley.....do.....	1, 270, 000	2, 821, 000
Semolina.....do.....	801, 000	1, 154, 000
Rice.....do.....	100, 000	232, 000
Petroleum.....do.....	12, 794, 000	9, 629, 000
Coal.....do.....	68, 911, 000	71, 394, 000
Iron and steel:		
Pig iron.....do.....	8, 544, 000	5, 784, 000
Cast iron in bars.....do.....	9, 408, 000	7, 872, 000
Sheets, black.....do.....	3, 324, 000	2, 379, 000
Cotton, raw.....do.....	4, 223, 000	5, 350, 000
Coffee.....do.....	6, 144, 000	6, 501, 000
Tobacco:		
In leaves.....do.....	2, 700, 000	2, 527, 000
In stalk.....do.....	663, 000	669, 000
Salt, common.....hectoliters.....	587, 998	561, 475
Sugar:		
Raw.....kilos.....	5, 705, 000	5, 803, 000
Refined.....do.....	8, 533, 000	11, 558, 000
Gin and spirit, arrack, rum, cognac, and French gin, in casks.....do.....	439, 000	470, 000
Wine, all sorts, in casks.....do.....	1, 668, 000	1, 558, 000

HERMAN DONNER, *Acting Consul.*

HELSINGFORS, July, 1896.

SPAIN.

COMMERCE IN 1896.

Foreign consuls in the United States have at least one great advantage over foreign consuls in every other nation, and that is that they are able to secure without difficulty complete and accurate information regarding trade and commerce. The monthly summary of finance and commerce of the United States, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of statistical information. In Spain, only general statements regarding commerce and trade are made and published for the public, and even those are not altogether satisfactory, for the values are expressed, not in gold, which is at a high premium, but in silver or its equivalent, paper. When I entered upon my duties here in 1890, the equivalent of one dollar United States gold was 5.18 silver pesetas, and now it is 6½ silver pesetas, and changing every day. It is therefore impossible to prepare any statistical tables in regard to Spain's trade and commerce that will be absolutely accurate, but they may be prepared with approximate accuracy by finding the average value in Spanish silver of a gold dollar during the period covered by such tables. During the last three years that average value has been six pesetas, and consequently, in this report, every six pesetas may be considered as the equivalent of one dollar United States gold.

IMPORTATIONS.

The importations into Spain and the Balearic Islands include all articles imported from Spanish colonies as well as from foreign countries, and during the last three years, they were of the following amounts: In 1894, 710,543,401 pesetas, or \$118,423,900; 1895, 703,720,835 pesetas, or \$117,286,815; 1896, 734,172,856 pesetas, or \$122,362,142.

The increase is owing to the increase in the importations of silver, which were the following: In 1894, 21,956,207 pesetas, or \$3,659,368; 1895, 24,603,533 pesetas, or \$4,100,589; 1896, 101,706,049 pesetas, or \$16,951,008.

If no silver had been imported, the importations would have been: In 1894, 688,587,194 pesetas, or \$114,764,532; 1895, 679,117,302 pesetas, or \$113,186,217; 1896, 633,466,807 pesetas, or \$105,577,801; that is to say, less in 1896 by \$7,608,416 than in 1895, and by \$9,186,731 than in 1894. This decrease was owing principally to the decrease in the importations of cotton, which amounted in 1896 to \$11,966,228—less by \$3,169,199 than in 1895, and less by \$3,924,543 than in 1894.

EXPORTATIONS.

The exportations from Spain and the Balearic Islands include those to the Spanish colonies, as well as to the rest of the world. They were of the following amounts: In 1894, 579,929,271 pesetas, or \$96,654,878; 1895, 692,635,935 pesetas, or \$115,439,322; 1896, 872,260,197 pesetas, or \$145,376,699.

This increase was owing principally to the exportations of silver, which were the following: In 1894, 3,470,736 pesetas, or \$578,456; 1895, 41,623,984 pesetas, or \$6,937,331; 1896, 139,984,184 pesetas, or \$23,330,697.

If no silver had been exported, the exportations would have been the following. In 1894, 576,458,535 pesetas, or \$96,076,423; 1895, 651,011,951 pesetas, or \$108,501,992; 1896, 732,276,013 pesetas, or \$122,046,002. The principal increase would be in the exportations of food stuffs, wine, and oil, which were the following: In 1894, 232,557,677 pesetas, or \$38,759,611; 1895, 290,953,830 pesetas, or \$48,492,305; 1896, 336,637,389 pesetas, or \$56,106,231.

SHIPPING.

The total number of ships that entered the ports of Spain and the Balearic Islands during 1896 was 20,457, which was 357 more than in 1895, and 2,781 more than in 1894. The total number that cleared was 17,900 in 1896, 16,756 in 1895, and 17,268 in 1894.

According to the statement published by the Bureau Veritas, Spain has 365 steamers with a tonnage of 519,315, and 1,115 sailing ships of 168,143 tons.

HERBERT W. BOWEN, *Consul-General.*

BARCELONA, SPAIN, *February 10, 1897.*

IMPORTATIONS INTO SPAIN.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Stones, minerals, glass, etc.....	70,472,914	70,123,117	66,808,850
Metals.....	22,334,149	21,285,279	26,438,370
Drugs.....	54,917,605	59,895,049	58,651,843
Cotton.....	95,335,222	90,803,159	71,787,965
Other vegetable fibers.....	27,122,434	30,376,773	22,385,472
Wool.....	31,911,288	30,299,158	22,356,773
Silk.....	20,957,004	22,635,166	19,818,295
Paper.....	9,541,829	9,913,029	9,387,440
Wood.....	46,557,462	49,196,119	41,712,102
Animals.....	53,009,896	69,985,422	66,733,903
Machinery.....	31,304,072	41,545,638	39,434,150
Food stuffs, coffee, wine, etc.....	176,216,087	131,524,596	144,827,630
Miscellaneous.....	5,641,359	7,606,207	6,383,549
Gold.....	3,171,970	599,725	1,260,653
Silver.....	21,956,207	24,603,599	101,706,049
Sundry.....	39,494,433	43,328,799	34,479,812
Total.....	710,543,401	703,720,895	734,172,856
Equal to.....	\$118,423,900	\$117,286,815	\$122,362,142

EXPORTATIONS FROM SPAIN.

Minerals.....	85,961,514	83,997,627	100,225,057
Metals.....	76,143,198	80,817,539	83,020,847
Drugs.....	22,062,365	21,857,936	20,718,529
Cotton goods.....	47,028,926	43,384,420	51,285,893
Other vegetable fiber goods.....	4,527,832	3,667,460	4,767,728
Wool.....	13,089,385	17,968,020	19,665,731
Silk.....	5,798,699	5,020,628	4,631,847
Paper.....	10,989,841	10,909,943	11,064,933
Wood.....	27,648,073	29,494,783	33,043,093
Animals.....	47,773,806	60,266,414	62,299,771
Machinery.....	600,962	469,322	650,483
Food stuffs, wine, oil, etc.....	232,557,677	290,953,830	336,637,389
Fans, cards, shoes, mateles, etc.....	2,152,857	2,136,419	3,142,367
Gold.....	105,400	567,610	222,345
Silver.....	3,470,736	41,623,984	139,984,184
Total.....	579,929,271	692,635,935	872,260,197
Equal to.....	\$96,654,878	\$115,439,322	\$145,376,699

The average equivalent during 1894, 1895, and 1896 of \$1 United States gold was 6 pesetas.

Movement of shipping.

ENTERED.

Flag.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
WITH CARGOES.						
Steamers:						
Spanish.....	5,073	4,334,235	5,328	4,559,490	5,604	4,780,675
Foreign.....	3,556	2,944,954	3,476	2,663,151	3,755	2,932,536
Sailing ships:						
Spanish.....	1,363	117,521	1,426	103,151	1,240	92,317
Foreign.....	980	206,518	1,114	237,659	890	180,382
WITHOUT CARGOES.						
Steamers:						
Spanish.....	1,951	1,605,011	1,616	1,490,173	1,664	1,603,372
Foreign.....	3,590	3,341,705	3,958	3,751,786	4,600	4,178,955
Sailing ships:						
Spanish.....	602	38,583	2,687	42,584	2,161	55,956
Foreign.....	561	139,695	495	154,276	543	133,793
Total	17,076	12,728,222	20,100	13,002,170	20,457	13,957,986

CLEARED.

WITH CARGOES.						
Steamers:						
Spanish.....	5,669	5,424,809	5,720	5,524,720	5,864	5,584,421
Foreign.....	6,713	5,666,865	6,962	6,007,134	7,782	6,989,133
Sailing ships:						
Spanish.....	1,285	109,980	1,323	101,163	1,368	94,346
Foreign.....	846	181,026	775	188,075	877	190,078
WITHOUT CARGOES.						
Steamers:						
Spanish.....	931	665,641	901	392,776	814	531,890
Foreign.....	656	756,940	471	579,516	452	541,230
Sailing ships:						
Spanish.....	680	37,906	468	23,761	356	22,894
Foreign.....	488	120,633	436	103,171	387	99,784
Total	17,268	12,963,800	16,766	12,920,316	17,900	14,062,776

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE OF SPAIN IN 1895-96.¹

CURRENCY.

The following statement was officially made in the *Gaceta* of September 5, 1896: Gold in the Bank of Spain, 213,205,426.43 pesetas (\$41,048,647.30); silver in the Bank of Spain, 260,164,243.11 pesetas (\$43,360,707.18); copper in the Bank of Spain, 5,997,748.30 pesetas (\$999,628.50); paper money in circulation, 1,065,592,000 pesetas.

Spain has the double standard, gold and silver. During the last six years, gold has been at a premium, and has been practically out of circulation. Silver, paper, and copper still remain on a parity, and are used to pay taxes, duties, debts, and obligations of all kinds that are not expressly stated to be payable in gold, and furthermore they, and

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1897.

not gold, must be understood to be the money in which all Spanish statistics are stated. Six years ago, when Spanish gold and silver were on a parity, £1 sterling could be bought in Spain for 25 silver pesetas; to-day £1 costs 30 silver pesetas, and 20 per cent more has now to be paid for the franc than was paid six years ago, and also for the United States dollar.

Such Spanish gold as still remains in Spain can be bought at an average premium of 19 per cent, at present. The exchange is constantly fluctuating. This year, it has been as low as 17 per cent and as high as 22 per cent. As there are five classes of Spanish gold, and as each class has its own intrinsic value, the premium on each kind differs from the others, thus:

	Premium to-day.
1. Alfonso centenes, 25-peseta piece..... per cent..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Onza, 80-peseta piece..... do.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Isabel centenes, 25 pesetas..... do.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Piece of 20 pesetas..... do.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
5. Pieces of 5 and 10 pesetas..... do.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

The usual method of determining the premium on Spanish gold, when spoken of generally, is to consider it at 1 per cent less than French gold; hence, if the exchange on French gold is at 20 per cent to-day, the premium on Spanish gold is stated to be 19 per cent.

According to the United States Treasury valuation, a Spanish gold peseta is equivalent to 19.3 cents, or 5.18 pesetas are equivalent to \$1. During the last year, the equivalent in Spanish silver of \$1 has been 6 pesetas, and consequently, the values in which the following statistics are expressed may be reduced to United States money by dividing them by 6.

The denominations of Spanish money, other than gold, may be briefly stated as follows: Silver, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ peseta pieces; paper, 25, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 peseta notes; copper, 1, 2, 5, and 10 centimo pieces.

Lump statistics given in this report are taken from the Official Gazette and are general and preliminary. The detailed statement in regard to this year's exportations and importations will not be published until September, 1897. The exchange will then be probably very different from what it is this year. Foreigners making reports from Spain frequently fall into the error of applying the current exchange to statistics, not only of the present but of the past year; but even that method is better than that of a statistician in Madrid representing many commercial papers in England, who ignores the question of exchange entirely, and invariably values a pound sterling as the equivalent of 25 silver pesetas. The only method approximating accuracy is to apply to the exportations and importations of each year the average exchange of that year, and that is the method generally employed, I believe, by the consular officers of the United States in Spain.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The figures given apply to Spain and the Balearic Islands (off the east coast of Spain), and not to any of Spain's colonies, which are regarded in these statistics as if they were foreign countries. They are the latest statistics published, and cover the first seven months of the years 1894, 1895, and 1896. The vessels that entered and cleared

the ports of Spain and the Balearic Islands during those periods were the following:

Period.	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered:		
First seven months of 1894	10, 376	7, 331, 301
First seven months of 1895	11, 481	7, 413, 725
First seven months of 1896	12, 316	8, 236, 063
Cleared:		
First seven months of 1894	9, 850	7, 595, 490
First seven months of 1895	9, 319	7, 077, 764
First seven months of 1896	10, 623	8, 424, 322

Value of imports and exports.

Articles.	During the first seven months of—		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
IMPORTS.			
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Stones, minerals, crystals, etc.	37, 293, 064	37, 769, 617	33, 171, 601
Metals and manufactures thereof	11, 206, 107	10, 835, 844	12, 440, 818
Drugs and chemical products	29, 796, 979	33, 579, 711	32, 818, 359
Cotton and manufactures thereof	58, 360, 907	54, 646, 540	39, 698, 517
Other vegetable fibers	13, 278, 023	18, 702, 357	12, 894, 653
Wool, skins, and manufactures thereof	16, 429, 920	17, 112, 225	11, 731, 531
Silk and manufactures thereof	10, 991, 565	12, 099, 333	10, 243, 148
Paper	5, 089, 674	5, 036, 114	4, 629, 934
Wood	20, 953, 496	18, 985, 070	17, 894, 782
Animals	26, 282, 606	36, 453, 250	32, 129, 703
Machinery, carriages, boats	17, 662, 956	15, 128, 618	12, 753, 037
Alimentary substances	93, 457, 149	73, 344, 983	67, 684, 853
Miscellaneous	2, 467, 446	3, 211, 603	3, 211, 603
Special importations	28, 556, 065	29, 051, 072	84, 254, 914
Total	371, 803, 957	366, 245, 983	374, 857, 453
Equal to	\$61, 967, 326	\$61, 040, 997	\$62, 476, 242
EXPORTS.			
Minerals and ceramics	44, 766, 129	40, 988, 443	53, 298, 008
Metals	42, 147, 974	52, 682, 022	85, 069, 349
Drugs	11, 654, 330	10, 365, 848	10, 638, 556
Manufactured cotton	23, 371, 400	19, 866, 650	22, 843, 401
Other manufactured vegetable fibers	2, 223, 089	1, 920, 426	2, 257, 457
Wool	5, 019, 770	5, 295, 602	7, 340, 011
Silk	2, 659, 948	2, 181, 103	2, 058, 582
Paper	5, 059, 720	4, 846, 585	5, 699, 770
Wood	16, 499, 129	13, 899, 107	16, 848, 285
Animals	20, 854, 000	27, 707, 023	29, 393, 536
Machinery	363, 059	244, 112	234, 125
Alimentary substances	103, 088, 178	124, 862, 510	171, 220, 565
Miscellaneous	1, 150, 112	898, 444	1, 751, 175
Total	278, 866, 788	305, 757, 875	408, 652, 815
Equal to	\$46, 477, 798	\$50, 959, 645	\$68, 108, 802

RECAPITULATION.

Imports	\$61, 067, 326	\$61, 040, 997	\$62, 476, 242
Exports	46, 477, 798	50, 959, 645	68, 108, 802
Total	108, 445, 124	112, 000, 642	130, 585, 044

In other words, the imports during the first seven months of 1896 were greater by \$1,435,245 than during the same period in 1895, and by \$508,916 than during the same period in 1894, while the exports during the same period were greater in 1896 by \$7,249,157 than in 1895, and by \$1,631,004 than in 1894, and the total trade during the same period was greater in 1896 by \$18,584,402 than in 1895, and by

\$22,139,920 than in 1894. This increase in trade is owing, as the foregoing tables of imports and exports show, to the great augmentation of special importations and of exportations of food or alimentary substances. The principal special importation was 71,725,810 pesetas of silver money (\$11,954,301).

The following tables show the imports and exports, by articles, for the first seven months of the years 1894, 1895, and 1896:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	First seven months of—		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
Coal.....	\$4,435,000	\$4,070,000	\$3,627,000
Petroleum, crude.....	562,000	725,000	500,000
Cast iron.....	183,000	114,000	100,000
Tin plate.....	115,000	57,000	43,000
Copper.....	220,000	190,000	200,000
Tin ingots.....	191,000	194,000	233,000
Oil seeds.....	713,000	1,205,000	1,155,000
Cotton, raw.....	9,282,000	8,800,000	6,483,000
Cotton, manufactured.....	1,600,000	1,030,000	1,010,000
Hemp, raw.....	516,000	458,000	358,000
Wool, washed.....	500,000	409,000	313,000
Wool, combed.....	723,000	913,000	873,000
Silk, raw.....	440,000	433,000	415,000
Books.....	24,000	19,000	28,000
Staves.....	1,430,000	1,600,000	1,330,000
Planks.....	2,074,000	1,846,000	1,468,000
Oxen.....	258,000	230,000	122,000
Cows.....	108,000	452,000	230,000
Sheep.....	33,000	21,000	16,000
Hogs.....	205,000	335,000	109,000
Agricultural machines.....	30,000	31,000	23,000
Motors and boilers.....	354,000	421,000	400,000
Locomotives.....	136,000	173,000	207,000
Sewing machines.....	36,000	85,000	166,000
Lard.....	74,600	71,000	64,000
Butter.....	57,000	47,000	40,000
Codfish.....	2,142,000	2,410,000	2,255,000
Wheat from—			
United States.....	854,000	30,000	7
France.....	458,000	166,000	51,000
Russia.....	3,430,000	2,573,000	2,040,000
Turkey.....	418,000	530,000	71,000
Other countries.....	2,044,000	770,000	443,000
Flour from—			
France.....	250,000	80,000	79,000
Other countries.....	34,968	7,500	2,150
Sugar from—			
Cuba.....	1,360,000	1,326,000	633,000
Puerto Rico.....	710,000	587,000	740,000
Philippines.....	230,000	200,000	172,000
Canaries.....	109,000	46,000	40,000
France.....	274	116	238
Other countries.....	1,500	1,122	2,090
Cocoa from—			
Cuba.....	300,000	225,000	301,000
Puerto Rico.....	25,000	81,000	93,000
Philippines.....	4,500	8,110	5,800
Fernando Po.....	84,700	94,000	89,000
Ecuador.....	299,000	388,000	325,000
Venezuela.....	360,000	280,000	327,000
Other countries.....	405,000	223,000	151,000
Coffee from—			
Cuba.....	15,000	121,000	66,000
Puerto Rico.....	1,380,000	1,681,000	2,358,000
Philippines.....	130,000	88,000	16,000
Mexico.....	581	575	2,173
Other countries.....	30,000	26,000	27,000
Liquors.....	45,000	38,000	27,000
Sparkling wines.....	50,000	53,000	83,500
Wine in casks.....	15,000	14,000	12,500
Wine in bottles.....	11,000	13,000	8,000
Brandy from—			
Cuba.....	48,000	70,000	58,000
Puerto Rico.....	565	966	934
Other countries.....	2,000	1,800	65
Cheese.....	227,000	216,000	198,000

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	First seven months of—		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
Special importations:			
Railway material.....	\$280,000	\$235,000	\$156,000
Agricultural machinery.....	22,000	5,700	19,000
Tobacco leaf.....	2,866,000	2,263,000	2,183,000
Cigars.....	344,000	600,000	349,000
Cigarettes.....	214,000	500,000	257,000
Gold in bars.....			196,800
Gold money.....	68,000	99,940	13,470
Silver bars.....	6,900	52,000	78,550
Silver money.....	1,804,000	1,580,000	11,954,300

EXPORTS.

Copper.....	\$2,660,000	\$2,492,000	\$3,158,000
Iron.....	4,590,000	4,269,000	5,938,000
Coal.....	42,300	38,750	16,000
Gold money.....	16,551	90,000	9,000
Silver money.....	472,000	1,676,000	6,986,800
Olive oil.....	757	284	571
Licorice, crude.....	61,300	90,000	45,500
Licorice paste.....	50,400	46,700	44,400
Tartar, crude:			
To France.....	280,000	292,000	392,000
To other countries.....	90,000	128,000	83,000
Tartar, manufactured.....	108,000	149,000	185,000
Cotton:			
Woven.....	2,282,000	2,124,000	1,900,000
Dyed and stamped.....	1,624,000	1,420,000	1,723,000
Cotton lace.....	694,000	577,000	533,900
Thread lace.....	194,000	120,000	124,000
Wool:			
Dirty.....	664,800	760,000	1,451,900
Washed.....	28,800	40,000	38,000
Silk, crude, to France.....	276,000	181,000	20,500
Cigarette paper.....	295,000	366,000	380,000
Books and music.....	191,000	209,000	223,000
Wrapping paper.....	198,000	187,000	162,000
Cork planks.....	95,000	139,000	217,000
Cork bricks.....	49,000	42,000	86,000
Corks:			
To France.....	1,408,000	1,400,000	1,500,000
To other countries.....	833,000	500,000	562,000
Feather grass.....	580,000	556,000	701,000
Horses.....	166,000	400,000	407,000
Mules.....	83,000	300,000	375,000
Asses.....	3,600	107,000	179,000
Oxen and cows.....	493,000	606,000	607,000
Sheep.....	30,000	196,000	441,000
Goats.....	3,500	18,300	19,300
Hogs.....	199,000	525,000	444,800
Sheepskins, undressed.....	325,000	305,000	428,900
Goatskins, undressed.....	139,000	102,000	80,100
Calfskins, dressed.....	29,000	66,000	54,800
Pork and lard.....	34,500	20,500	16,000
Butter.....	106,000	92,000	88,200
Lobsters and cockles to France.....	54,500	81,800	64,000
Lobsters to other countries.....	134	2,340	9,110
Sardines:			
To France.....	23,000	18,200	53,400
To other countries.....	54,500	30,000	120,800
Rice.....	270,000	252,000	325,000
Flour.....	68,000	1,333,600	1,930,000
Chick-peas.....	284,500	221,000	195,000
Garlic.....	161,000	103,000	64,900
Onions.....	161,400	167,000	194,900
Potatoes.....	95,000	97,000	90,500
Almonds:			
In the rind.....	111,500	95,000	198,000
In the kernel.....	383,400	361,000	423,400
Olives.....	430,000	470,000	591,000
Hazelnuts:			
To France.....	8,000	644	907
To other countries.....	152,000	203,800	252,300
Raisins:			
To France.....	12,200	86,300	14,300
To other countries.....	269,000	290,700	137,000

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	First seven months of—		
	1894.	1895.	1896.
Oranges:			
To France.....	\$625,000	\$365,000	\$724,000
To other countries.....	2,280,000	3,976,000	3,172,000
Grapes.....	7,230	48,000	33,500
Saffron.....	248,000	273,000	453,000
Pepper, ground.....	13,400	96,800	139,000
Olive oil.....	3,353,000	3,414,000	6,709,000
Common wines:			
To France.....	4,064,000	5,200,000	12,750,000
England.....	168,000	212,000	257,000
Rest of Europe and Africa.....	431,900	481,000	531,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico.....	867,800	1,110,900	673,000
America.....	880,000	1,116,000	958,000
Asia and Oceania.....	56,600	59,000	72,500
Sherry and its like:			
To France.....	381,600	501,000	364,000
England.....	951,000	1,053,000	530,000
Rest of Europe and Africa.....	196,000	221,700	159,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico.....	7,600	10,700	10,500
America.....	296,000	203,000	170,000
Asia and Oceania.....	2,200	4,300	3,400
Heavy wines:			
To France.....	95,000	13,000	9,600
England.....	2,252	100	1,300
America.....	76,300	40,000	30,500
Chocolate.....	163,000	128,000	90,000
Paste for soup.....	107,600	120,000	172,600
Fans.....	64,000	35,000	21,500
Sandals (alpargatas).....	103,500	81,000	256,500
Playing cards.....	51,800	73,000	49,000

During the last year, there has been a very large demand in France for Spanish wines, which are used to mix with the native French wines. The Spanish are heavier, as a rule, than the French wines, and so supply the latter with body. The demand for Spanish almonds was also exceptionally large. No country produces better almonds than Spain, and they seem to be gaining favor in all parts of the world. Spain's principal exports will probably always be wines, fruits, nuts, and metals.

TRADE OF SPAIN WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Spain's imports come principally from England, France, the United States, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and the Spanish colonies. The following statements show the countries from which the imports were drawn, no articles under \$5,000 in value being given:

From England.—Cement, etc., coal, rosin, pitch and tar, lubricants, glass, bricks, earthenware, iron, hardware, tin plate, firearms, copper, brass, chemicals, indigo, varnish, prepared colors, inks and blacking, salts, gum, wax, etc., raw cotton, cotton threads, cotton goods, hemp, jute, flax, horse hair, etc., dirty wool, combed wool, wool thread, woolen carpets and goods, felt, rugs, silk, tulles and laces, velvets, paper, raw hides, leather, animal greases, guano, machines, meats and lard, codfish, wheat, pepper, alcohol, brandy, pearls and bones, india rubber, hats, elastics and packing cloth, and wooden articles.

From France.—Cement, etc., petroleum, glass, bricks and tiles, earthenware, porcelain, jewelry, silver and gold ware, iron, cutlery, copper and brass, tin, zinc, metal plates, tubes, nails, perfumery, chemical materials, gloves, oils, seeds, indigo, coloring extracts, inks, blacking, etc., salts, chalk, gum, wax, raw cotton, jersey tissues, hemp, jute, threads, combed wool, woolen goods, hair and hair goods, raw silk, silk goods, tulles, laces, velvets, paper, books, engravings, staves, wood, furniture, raw hides, patent leather, other leathers, feathers, greases,

guano, tripe, pianos, watches, clocks, machines, poultry, meats and lard, butter, codfish, wheat, maize, and other cereals, dried vegetables, fruits, cocoa, coffee, pepper, tea, alcohol, brandy, liqueurs, beer, wines, bran, preserves, chocolate, eggs and cheeses, imitation jewelry, pearls and bones, sticks and handles, buttons, rubber goods, toys, caps and hats, and elastics.

From the United States.—Coal, rosin, pitch and tar, raw petroleum, oils, indigo, cochineal, drugs and patent medicines, raw cotton, books, staves, wood, animal greases, tripe, machines, india rubber, and tobacco.

From Germany.—Marble, earthen goods, glass, bricks and tiles, iron, iron goods, hardware, tin plate, copper and brass, other metals, perfumery, etc., logwood and barks, indigo and cochineal, coloring extracts, varnish, colors, chalk, saltpeter, nitrate of soda, wax, perfumery, threads, socks and stockings, flax, jute, felt, woolen goods, paper, engravings, packing paper, wood, furniture, raw hides, animal greases, pianos, machines, buttons, codfish, alcohol, brandy, wine, beer, sticks and handles, buttons, and india rubber.

From Belgium.—Glass, iron, hardware, copper and brass, indigo and cochineal, varnish, colors in powder, inks, etc., salts, chemical products, wax, cotton, linen thread, jute thread, wool, paper, wood, animal greases, guano, machines, and cartridges.

From Italy.—Marble, sulphur, cotton, hemp, engravings and paintings, wood, coal, dried vegetables, and wine.

From Austria.—Indigo, cochineal, wax, linen threads, paper, cardboard, staves, wood, wheat flour, dried vegetables, alcohol, and brandy.

From the Spanish colonies.—Old iron, old copper, old brass, wax, perfumery, wood, oxen, sheep, animal grease, guano, tripe, rags, sugar, cocoa, coffee, alcohol, brandy, sweetmeats, and tobacco.

From Russia.—Wood, wheat, maize, etc.

From Norway.—Codfish and wood.

From Sweden.—Iron, wood, and alcohol.

From Roumania.—Wheat and maize.

From Turkey.—Maize and other cereals and dried vegetables.

From Denmark.—Paper, wood, casks, meats, and codfish.

From Portugal.—Seeds and wax.

From Asia and Africa.—Cotton, wood, oxen, poultry, meats, wheat, maize, and other cereals, and dried vegetables.

From Mexico.—Oils, jute, and raw hides.

From Guatemala.—Coloring extracts.

From Colombia.—Indigo, cochineal, and cocoa.

From the Argentine Republic.—Wool, raw hides, feathers, animal grease, tripe, wheat, and flour.

From Brazil.—Raw hides and maize.

From Uruguay.—Raw hides and animal grease.

From Peru.—Guano.

From Venezuela.—Cocoa.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The exports of Spain go principally to the Spanish colonies, France, England, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Morocco. Principal exports, each valued at over \$5,000 a year:

To Spanish colonies.—Glass, bricks, mosaics, pottery, delft, gold jewelry, firearms, copper plates and nails, copper, lead, oils, inks, varnish, gum, glycerin, lead, pharmaceutical products, soap, wax, candles, per-

fumery, cotton thread, cotton plain tissues, cotton printed tissues, cotton jersey tissues, hemp thread, packing threads, linen tissues, jute sacks, rugs, woolen goods, silk, paper, cigarette paper, engravings, packing paper, cardboard, cooperage, corks, leather, skins, machinery, pianos, guitars, meats and lard, rice, wheat flour, chick peas, garlic, onions, almonds, olives, nuts, figs, raisins, saffron, red pepper, olive oil, brandy, wines, liquors, playing cards, umbrellas, sunshades, and hats.

To France.—Mineral water, silversmiths' remnants, old copper, zinc in bars and plates, licorice root, boiled lees of wine, glycerin, sulphide of lead, starch, cotton jersey tissues, raw hemp, jute sacks, wool, horse hair, paper, cigarette paper, cooperage, corks, jute remnants, raw hides, skins, sardine grease, feathers, machinery, rice, garlic, almonds, fruits, saffron, olive oil, wines, etc.

To England.—Old copper, barks, tartar, glycerin, cotton jersey tissues, wool, cigarette paper, cooperage, corks, jute remnants, raw hides, dressed skins, machinery, brandy, wines, fruits, and nuts.

To the Argentine Republic.—Pharmaceutical products, plain cotton tissues, printed cotton tissues, cotton jersey tissues, jute, rugs, woolen goods, silk goods, velvets, paper, cigarette paper, engravings, cardboard, cooperage, cork, machinery, almonds, dried fruits and preserves, saffron, red pepper, olive oil, wine, fans, and playing cards.

To Uruguay.—Pharmaceutical products, cotton prints, cotton jerseys, woolen goods, paper, cigarette paper, cooperage, machinery, almonds, dried fruits and preserves, saffron, red pepper, olive oil, wines, fans, sandals, and playing cards.

To Mexico.—Firearms, cotton jerseys, woolen goods, cigarette paper, paper, cooperage, corks, machinery, almonds, olives, hazel nuts, brandy, wines, preserves, fans, sandals, and playing cards.

To Colombia.—Cotton prints, cotton jerseys, woolen goods, silk goods, paper, cigarette paper, cooperage, leather, wines, preserves, and playing cards.

To Venezuela.—Cotton jerseys, silk goods, cigarette paper, paper, cooperage, olives, olive oil, wines, and preserved and dried fruit.

To Morocco.—Gold jewelry, cotton prints, silk goods, leather, wines, and fruits.

To Italy.—Old iron, barks, boiled lees of wine, tartar, cotton goods, wool, jute remnants, hides, skins, grease, and wine.

To Austria.—Glycerin, hides, skins, and wines.

To Denmark.—Leather.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Declared exports from Spain to the United States during the year 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Almonds.....	\$345,613.12	Furniture.....	\$402.06
Antiquities.....	1,410.80	Garlic.....	5,159.37
Books.....	261.00	Glycerin.....	143,359.87
Brandy.....	591.31	Grapes.....	427,053.01
Brassiers.....	43.89	Iron ore.....	195,003.68
Canary seed.....	848.73	Lead.....	17,798.82
Canned goods.....	1,079.27	Lemons.....	165,623.60
Capers.....	1,172.30	Licorice root.....	147,651.76
Chick-peas.....	121.75	Licorice paste.....	8,757.00
Confectionery.....	443.55	Liquors.....	8,222.72
Cork.....	513,899.90	Mineral water.....	14,640.07
Esparto-grass mats.....	1,075.07	Models.....	346.80
Fans.....	380.76	Olive oil.....	16,589.62
Figs.....	36.62	Olives.....	248,678.73
Fishing hair.....	1,390.68	Onions.....	29,322.66

Declared exports from Spain to the United States during the year 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Oranges	\$64,378.35	Silk-worm gut	\$915.94
Ores	422,799.00	Skins	105,892.36
Paintings	3,031.10	Soap	3,090.85
Palm-leaf hats	107,733.00	Tartar	124,637.13
Paper	1,283.00	Terra-cotta figures	148.90
Pepper (red)	4,806.70	Wine	607,190.85
Pickles	55.40	Wool	10,050.79
Pomegranates	2,085.31	Sundries	11,781.42
Pottery	975.00		
Raisins	169,540.05	Total 1895	3,965,816.46
Returned bags	28,139.27	Total 1894	3,860,533.63
Saffron	6,035.72		
Salt	1,378.00	Increase in 1895	96,282.83

The foregoing exports from Spain to the United States were declared in the consular districts of Alicante, Barcelona, Cadiz, Carthage, Denia, Malaga, and Madrid. There were no declared exports from Corunna and its agencies.

The leading exports from the several consulates were the following in 1895:

Alicante.—Almonds, capers, esparto-grass mats, figs, licorice root, olive oil, raisins, silk-worm gut, and wine. Total value, \$118,941.52; total value in 1894, \$139,240.

Barcelona.—Almonds, antiquities, canned goods, capers, confectionery, cork, fishing hair, glycerin, iron ore, licorice root, liquors, mineral water, onions, oranges, paper, pepper, pickles, returned bags, saffron, skins, tartar, wine, wool, and sundries. Total value, \$1,086,707.29; total value in 1894, \$876,722.50.

Cadiz.—Antiquities, books, cork, lead, licorice root, licorice paste, olives, ores, paintings, pottery, salt, soap, wine, wool, and sundries. Total value, \$1,467,672; total value in 1894, \$1,535,807.

Carthage.—Iron ore. Total value, \$99,843.40; total value in 1894, \$33,443.83.

Denia.—Almonds, fans, grapes, onions, palm-leaf hats, and raisins. Total value, \$125,709; total value in 1894, \$403,672.

Malaga.—Almonds, brandy, canary seed, chick-peas, garlic, grapes, iron ore, lead, lemons, models, olive oil, olives, oranges, palm-leaf hats, pepper, pomegranates, raisins, soup, terra-cotta figures, wine, and sundries. Total value, \$1,029,272.94; total value in 1894, \$796,050.11.

Madrid.—Brasiers, fans, furniture, licorice root, mineral waters, paintings, skins, soap, and wool. Total value, \$37,670.31; total value in 1894, \$84,598.19.

The declared exports from Spain to the United States are likely to decrease, as Spanish grapes, lemons, oranges, raisins, olives, and wine are being driven out of our markets by like products of California and Florida. The only articles of Spanish production that seem likely to be in constant demand in the United States are almonds, cork, glycerin, iron ore, licorice, mineral water, skins, tartar, and sherry. These and the other articles sent to the United States will not, I think, average during the next five years more than \$3,000,000 each year.

During the first six months of 1896, the declared exports from Barcelona amounted to \$230,882.93, against \$229,823.59 for the same period in 1895.

A report I have just received from Cadiz shows that the wine (sherry,

etc.) exported from that consulate and its agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was less by \$55,928.58 than during the preceding fiscal year, and that the total declared exports were less by \$187,935.98.

In Malaga, there has been a decided decline in the fruit trade with the United States during the last few years, and the exports of raisins from Denia seem also to be steadily diminishing. The other consular districts in Spain have but little trade with the United States, and their exports and imports are not the result so much of steady demand as of exceptional circumstances.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Spain receives six times as much from as she sends to the United States. The principal imports from the United States are cotton, petroleum, tobacco, and staves. Until recently, much of our wheat came here, but the Spanish people seem now to prefer the coarser Russian wheat. Sewing machines, agricultural implements, drugs, patent medicines, and some india rubber are also imported from the United States, but not in large quantities. Spain receives from the United States an annual average of about \$15,000,000 worth, of which nine-tenths come to Barcelona.

SPANISH INDUSTRIES.

The latest information that I have been able to maintain regarding the condition of the various Spanish industries has already been published in the monthly Consular Reports of this year.

In No. 186, March, 1896, will be found what I learned in regard to cotton, cotton thread, white piece goods, cotton-thread lace, dyed cotton, cotton velvets and velvets, cotton blankets, the silk industry, the paper industry, wood industries, fans, feather grass, alpargatas, machinery, and alimentary products.

No. 188, May, 1896, contains a report I wrote on grapes, raisins, oranges, apples, pears, melons, peaches, pomegranates, figs, chestnuts, walnuts, filberts, and almonds.

In those and in the reports that were published during 1895, I stated all the facts that are at present ascertainable, and they are doubtless the more valuable because they referred to normal periods in the history of Spain. The present war time finds trade and industries in Spain in a condition far from normal.

THE TARIFF.

The existing tariff, which is highly protective, went into effect on the 1st day of February, 1892. It consists of two sets of duties, the higher set for articles coming from countries that are not entitled to claim the advantages of the lower set by reason of nontreaty stipulations, and the lower set for countries that concede to Spain reciprocity sufficient to warrant or justify its concession. Articles from the United States pay the higher duties, while all the principal nations of Europe—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy—and the principal South and Central American Republics are entitled to claim the advantage of the lower rates. How great a benefit it would be to

American trade to have its goods imported into Spain under the lower set of duties, may be seen by a glance at the following table, which was prepared by our consul at Malaga:

Articles.	Duties.	
	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Chisels.....per 100 kilos..	06	55
Hammers.....do....	30	25
Saws.....do....	06	55
Files.....do....	06	55
Scissors.....per kilo..	3	2½
Knives and forks.....do....	2	1½
Razors.....do....	2	1½
Locks:		
Steel.....per 100 kilos..	38½	32
Cast iron.....do....	10½	8½
Copper.....per kilo..	1½	1½
Gimlets and augers.....per 100 kilos..	06	55
Planes.....do....	06	55
Hinges.....do....	38½	32
Screws.....do....	30	25
Raw cotton.....do....	1½	1½
Staves.....per mille..	15	10
Crude petroleum.....per 100 kilos..	25	25
Wheat.....do....	8	8

Fortunately, the duties on the four principal articles imported into Spain from the United States are better adjusted to suit our trade.

It is doubtful whether Spain would be willing to make a treaty of trade with us unless we made concessions to her fruit and wine, and it is also doubtful whether we could make such concessions as she would demand without disturbing the California and Florida fruit trade and the California wine trade, and causing us to lower our duties on wine from other countries. On the whole, it is not likely that there will be any very general demand for a treaty within the next few years, either in Spain or in the United States. In the meantime, many of our goods will be introduced into Spain through England and France by purchasers in those more-favored countries.

MUNICIPAL DUTIES.

There have been no changes in the octroi duties in Spain during the last year, and it is doubtful whether they can be wisely increased—for the present, at least.

WAGES.

There is no uniform rate of wages in Spain. In Andalusia and the other southern provinces, many men and women work for a peseta (16½ cents) a day, and the general scale of remuneration for labor from the lowest to the highest grades is less than it is in the northern provinces. I have collected what information I could obtain on the subject for Catalonia, which is on the northeastern coast of Spain and does between one-fourth and one-third of all the trade of Spain. The principality of Catalonia is composed of four provinces—Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. The capital of the principality is the city of Barcelona, which is the largest port of Spain, and with its outlying districts has a population of about 650,000. Even in Catalonia, there is

but little uniformity in the scale of wages; still, the following figures may be safely accepted as representing the average scale:

Description.	Wages.	Description.	Wages.
	<i>Pescetas.</i>		<i>Pescetas.</i>
Day laborers per day..	2½ to 3	Porters..... per month..	100 to 150
Skilled workmen do..	4 to 5	Telegraph messengers..... do..	77½
Railway workmen..... per month..	80 to 100	Postmen per day..	4
Railway clerks do..	100 to 125	Police per month..	85
Bakers per day..	4 to 4½	Civil guards..... do..	a 85
Tramways:		Bricklayers..... per day..	3½ to 5
Coachmen per week..	24	Locksmiths do..	4 to 6
Conductors do..	21	Painters..... do..	3½ to 6
Inspectors..... per month..	125 to 130	Spinners:	
Steveldores per day..	0 to 7	Men per week..	20 to 30
Café waiters..... do..	3 to 6	Women do..	15 to 20
House servants:		Children do..	6 to 10
Men per month..	40 to 50	Weavers do..	20 to 25
Women do..	20 to 40	Clerks per month..	100 to 135
Messengers do..	90 to 125	Bookkeepers do..	175 to 200
Cart drivers per week..	22½ to 30	Farm hands do..	640 to 60
Barbers..... do..	20 to 20½	Country workmen per day..	3 to 4

a Including lodging.

b Including board.

It should be borne in mind that the wages of many classes of workmen in Spain are increased by tips and presents, and that the rate of wages would in many cases be somewhat higher if gratuities could not be counted on to supplement regular wages and salaries.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN TRADE.

Many commercial travelers from Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, and Portugal go through Spain every year, and some of them twice a year, and a great many foreign European houses have permanent agents in Spain who look out for their interests and exhibit and advertise their goods. Some few British, Belgian, German, and French firms have established factories here during the last three years so as to share with the natives the benefits of the strong protective tariff. Direct personal communication with Spanish buyers is, therefore, so general now that few foreign exporters can afford to forego that pleasure. As a rule, the Spaniards are satisfied with what articles they and their ancestors have been accustomed to use. They are not eager to make a change. They have no love for novelties. They are not constantly seeking improved machinery, tools, implements, goods, or ideas. In the rural districts, agricultural devices as simple as those used in the time of Virgil are still quite satisfactory to their owners, and even in towns and cities, there is much prejudice felt against modern inventions. Consequently, it is quite impossible for a foreign exporting nation to do a large business with the Spaniards, unless its representatives come into personal contact with the people, and these representatives must be gifted with patience and persuasiveness. Few American firms send representatives here. Some obtain a list of addresses and post circulars inviting a correspondence. Others advertise in Spanish trade journals, while others appoint Spaniards as their agents. So far as I have been able to learn, very little progress has been made by American exporters in introducing into Spain in large quantities any articles except cotton, staves, petroleum, and wheat, some drugs, patent medicines, and sewing machines. American efforts to induce Spaniards to buy their other exports have been unsatisfactory, when not absolutely futile, owing sometimes to the character of the

articles, but generally to the lack of method in getting them on the markets. Competition is as keen here as elsewhere, and American exporters can not hope to vie with their rivals unless they are willing to make as great efforts as their rivals. I am strongly of the opinion that American exporters will come to the front as soon as they adopt the best method of presenting their goods in foreign markets.

At present, the best method is thought to be that of sending personal representatives to importers. But there is a method which I think is much better and which I believe some shrewd nation will before long adopt, and it is this:

The exporters of a nation to unite, appoint a general agent or manager, send him to a foreign country where their goods are needed, and have him establish himself there, and exhibit personally and permanently their goods, advertise them, and appoint subagents to exhibit them to the trade throughout such country and take orders for the goods. The cost of such a method would be very small to the individual members of the exporters' association, and it would be practical and thorough.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Steamships.—Spain is connected with all parts of the world by lines of native and foreign ships. As yet, no direct line has been established between Spain and the United States, and after a careful study of the subject, a British firm has come to the conclusion that such a line would not pay at the present time and would not, if established, be likely to pay within a reasonable length of time after making the outlay of money necessary to accomplish that object. Whatever goods Spain sends to the United States can now be more profitably carried thither by way of Marseilles, Liverpool, or Habana; and the goods that are sent from the United States can also be more profitably sent via the same ports or in "tramps" directly from American to Spanish ports.

Railways.—The railway facilities for the transfer and transit of goods in Spain are by no means unexceptionable, and the freight charges are very high. With good railways and cheap freights, the business and trade in Spain might be enormously increased. Farm products from the interior might be brought to the large towns on the coast, and the mineral resources of the country might be developed. The cost of living would be less, and the wealth of the country doubled, for Spain is naturally a very productive country, and has an inexhaustible supply of nearly all kinds of minerals. Until the railway facilities are improved and freight charges reduced, it is practically useless to attempt to introduce goods into the interior of Spain. The latest information I have received in regard to the increase of railways here was published in Consular Reports No. 190 of July, 1890, and the statement will there be found that during the year 1895, 400 miles of new roads were put into operation.

TRADE OUTLOOK.

Until the Cuban war is ended, the outlook for trade in general in Spain will be rather discouraging to manufacturers and merchants, and, in fact, to all sellers and buyers, for all are affected, more or less directly, by the prevailing strife. It was the trade with Cuba that built up most of the manufacturing industries of Spain, or that at least placed them on a paying and profitable basis. The war is felt by all classes in Spain, and tends to produce general financial and trade depression, which is likely to last, and perhaps to increase, until the end of the Cuban struggle.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

The usual rate of interest throughout Spain at present is 5 per cent in all dealings with banks, and the bank discount rate is also 5 per cent. Among commercial men themselves, there is but little respect paid to bank rates. They charge one another what seems best.

Foreigners coming to Spain generally pay for their purchases in cash so as not to be bothered with later exchanges. Some, however, buy at three and six months. Others pay a part at the time of purchase, and the remainder when they dispose of the goods. Spaniards sending goods to foreigners either demand payment at once or at three or six months. Spanish purchasers generally ask for three or six months' credit. Still, there is no marked uniformity of custom.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The people of Spain—except perhaps in Madrid—live unostentatiously and even frugally. As a rule, the Spanish people travel but little, and so are content to keep their own standards. In the south, there is not so much disposition to work as in the north, but nowhere in Spain, as a rule, have the sons of the wealthy and noble classes any occupation, except the small percentage of them who go into the learned professions or occupy their time with politics. The population of Spain is now about 18,000,000, of which number about 11,000,000 may be called illiterate, so the newspapers here state. Fifty-one per cent of the land is uncultivated, and the whole territory may be generally said to lack trees, and to be therefore subject to the ravages of floods or droughts or both. The working classes are, as a rule, sober, honest, and thrifty.

During the last few years, education has improved considerably, especially in the universities. As for the army, it is composed of officers from the higher classes and of soldiers from the lower classes. The payment of 2,000 pesetas (\$333 $\frac{1}{3}$) relieves all those who are drawn to serve from the duty of serving, and all those who can secure that amount of money purchase their release, as a rule, both in times of war and peace. There is always considerable emigration from Spain to the Spanish colonies—Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Canaries, and Fernando Po—and to the Spanish-speaking Republics, but at present, no young men between the ages of 19 and 32 who may be properly claimed to do military duty may leave the country without permission.

There is much wealth in Spain. The many factories of Catalonia and the general appearance of Barcelona and Madrid alone prove that fact. But as the Spaniards are naturally conservative, they do not rush into investments—even when they should. The result is that there is a great deal of foreign capital in Spain—principally English and French—and it is that foreign capital that controls many of the mines, railways, and electric and telephone systems. The influence of foreign example, however, is already felt in Catalonia, and the people of that principality are now convinced that it would have been better for them if they had taken the initiative more boldly in developing and controlling what nature made their own. The future of Spain depends very largely on the thrift, energy, wisdom, and wealth of Catalonia. Without Catalonia, Spain would be less progressive; with it, she may reasonably look forward to attaining increased strength and power, and to enjoying long centuries of prosperity.

HERBERT W. BOWEN,

Consul-General.

BARCELONA, *September 27, 1896.*

ALMERIA, 1895.¹

EXPORTS OF GRAPES.

Of all the products shipped from this port, and also to a large extent to the United States, grapes may be considered as a very important article. During the year 1893, the total quantity shipped amounted to 938,405 barrels, of which 275,029 barrels alone went to the United States—i. e., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—the remaining 663,376 barrels to Great Britain, with the exception of a small quantity sent to Russia, Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, etc. Unfortunately, since then the crop has diminished, the total quantity of 1894 being only 681,384 barrels and 7,691 half barrels, which were disposed of in the following manner:

To—	Whole barrels.	Half barrels.
Liverpool	302,614	3,121
London	178,329	520
Glasgow	56,088	254
Bristol	18,115	30
Newcastle	144	.....
Hull	14,830	141
New York	102,924	328
Russia and Germany	5,302	150
Marseilles, Barcelona, and Cadiz	3,038	3,337
Total	681,384	7,691

From the quantities shipped to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow have to be deducted, however, 14,459 barrels and 146 half barrels forwarded to these places for transshipment to the United States.

This makes a decrease of 254,753 barrels against the preceding year, which is of course a serious decrease.

During the year 1895, the grape exports were:

To—	Whole barrels.	Half barrels.
Liverpool	259,923	2,547
Glasgow	51,735	82
London	181,502	235
Manchester	4,985	.....
Hull	30,179	191
Bristol	12,499	36
Russia, Sweden, Norway, Germany	6,559	108
New York	143,284	505
Boston	16,721	177
Philadelphia	2,726	69
Total	690,113	3,950

Although the crop of 1895 was about the same as that of 1894, a larger quantity has been shipped to the United States, owing to the fact that, although the first prices obtained in Great Britain were satisfactory, they went down to such an extent that shippers decided to throw the fruit upon the American markets, where, it appears, the prices in general, if not altogether satisfactory, have at least been better than those realized in Great Britain. The grapes are, as a rule, shipped in barrels of 23 and 25 kilos, packed with cork dust, during the months of September and October. They are sold at public auction

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

not only in the United States but also in England, and often—some years ago, however—fabulous prices, such as \$10 or even \$12, have been obtained for a barrel of 23 to 25 kilos. It appears, however, that the grapes are now of less durability than in former years, and it is unfortunately true that only a small quantity arrives at destination in a thoroughly sound condition, in consequence of which a great part is often sold at ruinous prices. There is not the slightest doubt that the decrease in the production of this article is due to the phylloxera and other diseases, such as mildew, etc., by which the vines are attacked, and this also affects the general keeping of the fruit. New plantations are incessantly added and still the production continues decreasing, because these new plantations can not produce a quantity sufficiently large to cover that destroyed by the phylloxera. Reports are being spread about that this year the crop will again be shorter, and it is even expected that the decrease will continue for some years to come. Various remedies have already been employed to destroy the phylloxera, but unfortunately without any result whatever. The farmers are now substituting the diseased vines by American vines—*Riparia*—the result of which seems to have so far been satisfactory. The shipment of the grapes to the United States is made almost exclusively by English steamers directly to New York, or via Liverpool in transshipment to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Freights direct to New York are 50s. to 55s. and 10 per cent per ton of 25 barrels. The through freight via Liverpool to the above-mentioned ports varies from 40s. to 50s. and 10 per cent per ton of 25 barrels; it has happened, however, that the direct freight to New York has been reduced to 35s. and 10 per cent per ton of 25 barrels. The largest part of the trade here is done by English firms that make considerable advances to the different farmers in order to secure their consignments.

There are also small quantities of oranges and almonds produced here—about 10,000 to 15,000 tons per year—which are principally shipped to England.

MINES AND MINING.

Near the port of Almeria, at a distance of about 16 kilometers, the mines of Sierra Alhamilla are situated, and still farther back in the interior those of Alfaro. The latter are connected with the former by a cable of 5,376 meters, by which the ore is transported to the Sierra Alhamilla, and thence brought down to Almeria by a railway of 16 kilometers, specially built for this purpose. The total production during the year 1894 amounted to a little over 50,000 tons, viz, 38,000 tons from Sierra Alhamilla and 12,000 tons from Alfaro, which were shipped to Great Britain. Unfortunately, in the year 1895, the operation of these mines was paralyzed through the failure of the proprietors; but arrangements have now been made to commence the working of the mines again. The railway was repaired in June last and small quantities have already been shipped. Although it is somewhat difficult to estimate the probable output, which is expected not to be below 5,000 tons monthly, the quality of the ore is sufficiently known. It is red hematite ore, which contains, on an average, iron, 49 to 50 per cent; manganese, 3 per cent; silica, 5 to 6 per cent; phosphorus, 0.015 per cent, and sulphur, 0.085 per cent.

There is a railway being built from Almeria to Linares, which is to connect Almeria with the north of Spain, but the construction will only be finished in about two years. A part of this railway, from Almeria

to Guadix, 100 kilometers, was opened to the public last year, and with that a new mining company, called the *Compañía de Porman*, of Paris, has been floated. It is supposed to be depending on Messieurs de Rothschild frères, of Paris. Its object is to develop a large deposit of micaceous iron ore situated at the foot of the Baza Mountains. A cable of six kilometers of the Pohlrig system has been constructed to transport the ore to the nearest railway station, called Huéneja, whence it is brought down to Almeria, a distance of nearly 86 kilometers. The ore contains, on an average, 59 per cent of iron, 2 per cent of silica, and is free of phosphorus, sulphur, and all other prejudicial matter, but has, however, the great defect that it is in very fine dust, containing only 15 per cent lumps. It is reported that it is sold at 6s. 3d. f. o. b. Almeria, on the basis of 50 per cent iron, with 3d. per unity. Monthly production about 7,000 tons.

The same *Compañía de Porman* is about to construct a railway of a length of 12 kilometers from the station of Huéneja to Alquifes, situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, where the largest deposit of red hematite iron ore is supposed to exist, and calculated to amount to 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons, of a quality like that of Sierra Alhamilla, with less sulphur and silica. This railway ought to be of great importance, as it would allow the opening of the many copper and silver ore mines situated in the district called Marquesado del Zenete. The exploitation of some of them was attempted during the last years by a French company, Xeres Lanteira, on a large scale. Unfortunately the enterprise became a complete failure, on account of a rather too luxurious and incapable management. On an average this ore, carbonate of iron, of which it is said there are large quantities, contains 4 per cent copper, 500 grains silver, and 3 grains gold per 1,000 kilos, and, as I hear from some German engineers that their colleagues in the United States—Stetefeldt, Russel, &c.—have made a special treatment of copper and silver ore, this district may offer some interest, all the more as labor in the Sierra Nevada is exceedingly cheap—about 30 cents per day—and besides, there is plenty of water power.

There are also numerous small mines situated in the vicinity of the Almeria-Guadix Railway line being operated since the opening of said railway, but on account of the situation of these mines being rather unfavorable, the production will never be large, all the more as the composition of their minerals is of a great variety and very often contain much arsenic and copper, and sometimes phosphorus and sulphur. It is, therefore, rather dangerous to export this ore unless the shipping is done with great care and carefully watched. I am informed that Messrs. F. Dupré & Co., of London, have up to to-day shipped 4 cargoes of this ore to Cardiff and Barrow-on-Furness. It has been bought here at a price of 13 to 13.75 pesetas, which equals about 9s. per ton f. o. b. at Almeria, on the basis of 55 per cent iron and 2 to 3 per cent silica, without any guarantee, however, on the part of the sellers for arsenic, copper, and sulphur. As the said shippers, Messrs. F. Dupré & Co., of London, have put up a complete laboratory and offices under the management of Mr. William Bobrzyk, the result of the four shipments, which represented the mixture of many small mines, has been satisfactory, the average having been as follows: Iron, 58 per cent; manganese, 2 per cent; silica, 2 per cent; phosphorus, 0.020 per cent; sulphur, 0.06 per cent; copper, 0.08 per cent; arsenic, 0.10 per cent.

A trial shipment of 2,000 tons, made by the same firm to Cardiff, for the purpose of finding out whether the ore containing copper and arsenic to a greater extent could also be employed has not found

acceptance in spite of the ore being all lumps, as is generally the case in the above-mentioned districts; it contained 0.4 per cent copper and 0.36 per cent arsenic. It is calculated that the total output of all these small mines, which are mostly worked by the respective owners, who deliver the ore at the different railway stations of the Almeria Guadix line, against advances, amount to 6,000 to 7,000 tons per year.

Vessels can load in this port at any time and in all weather, as it is a safe port. During the whole year, excepting August, September, and October, the loading can be done at the wharf, but during the above-mentioned months they are compelled to load at anchorage, and though the loading costs the same, about 32 cents per ton, it is done less rapidly. The railway station of Almeria being at some distance from the port, the ore has to be transported to the vessels by carts, and therefore only 1,200 tons can be shipped per day. There is, however, every prospect of the railway being continued to the port or connected with same by a cable, in which case about 2,000 to 2,500 tons could be loaded per day.

Since the beginning of this year, the large iron-ore deposits of Lucainena de las Torres, also in the Sierra Alhamilla, at a distance of 37 kilometers from the beach of Aguas Amargas, have been opened by a Bilbao company. The ore is brought down to the shipping place, Aguas Amargas, by a railway specially built for this purpose. The export of the ore began in May last, and the production is expected to become an exceedingly large one, a minimum quantity of 200,000 tons being calculated. The ore, red hematite, all lumps—90 per cent—containing approximately: Iron, 51 to 52 per cent; manganese, 3 per cent; silica, 5 to 7 per cent; phosphorus, .02 per cent; sulphur, .04 per cent; and has been sold on this basis at a price of 8s. 6d. per ton f.o. b. at Aguas Amargas. In order to facilitate the shipping at Aguas Amargas, an iron bridge has been built into the sea of a length of 54 meters, but although the depth of water at this distance is sufficient—10 to 12 meters—the place of anchorage leaves much to be desired, because with the westerly winds steamers can not be put alongside of the bridge and the loading has to be stopped until the wind changes, which sometimes means a loss of several days, as the westerly winds are very frequent there. With favorable weather, however, from 2,000 to 2,500 tons can be shipped per day.

The iron-ore mines of the Sierra de Bedar, connected with the sea by a cable, Pohlig's system, 16½ kilometers, have now been operated by the Compagnie d'Aguilas, of Paris, under the careful management of Mr. F. Pütz, for more than eight years, and still export regularly from 10,000 to 12,000 tons monthly, of which somewhat like a tenth is shipped to the United States and the remainder almost exclusively to England. The bulk of the ore is very fine (dusty) and earthy, with only 15 to 20 per cent lumps, and besides contains 8 to 12 per cent moisture, on account of which the value of the ore is greatly reduced in spite of its being in other respects very pure, with 55 to 56 per cent iron, 1½ per cent manganese, 2 to 4 per cent silica, 0.02 per cent phosphorus, 0.03 per cent sulphur, and exempt from all other prejudicial matter. The same Compagnie d'Aguilas also own a large number of lead and silver mines (Mazarron), in fact the most important ones of this country.

In the immediate neighborhoods of the Compagnie d'Aguilas, in the same Sierra de Bedar, the firm Chavarri, of Bilbao, has taken possession of several groups of iron-ore mines, under the name of Chavarri, Lecocq, & Co. These mines are put into connection with the beach by a railway of 25 kilometers, and will be opened during the present month of September. The annual output is calculated to reach 250,000 tons.

The quality of the ore is like that of the *Compagnie d'Aguilas*, and prices vary from 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. f. o. b., according to the state of the market, on the basis of 50 per cent iron.

There are also in Garrucha several small mines which produce annually from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of very good lump ore, which is principally shipped to Cette, Garston dock (Liverpool), and Glasgow.

The drainage of the Herrerias mines, which produced the celebrated Palomares manganiferous iron ore, had to be stopped at the same time with the above-mentioned Sierra Alhamilla mines and for the same reasons, as it belonged to the same London firm. It is, however, expected that the necessary capital to continue the drainage will soon be raised, and should it be possible to stop the entrance of the water of the river Almanzora into the mines, which is almost beyond doubt if the necessary means are at hand, they will, it is said, produce at least 10,000 tons monthly of a quality containing iron, 52 to 53 per cent; manganese, 8 to 10 per cent; and silica, 1 to 3 per cent. These mines contain besides considerable quantities of rich and poor silver ore, which appears in pockets in the midst of the iron ore. The ore of the Herrerias mines is transported by a small narrow railway to Palomares, where the shipment takes place.

Near Herrerias, in the immediate neighborhood, a drainage is attempted by a well-known Hamburg firm—Messrs. A. Brandt & Brandan—with a view of again working the celebrated silver and lead mines of the Sierra Almagrera. The reputation of this firm should answer for the success of this difficult task, and it is expected that in about a year's time these mines will again produce a quantity the value of which is estimated at about \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 as a minimum per year. As the decisive works of the said firm, whereupon the future of the Sierra Almagrera is depending, will be concluded shortly, I shall refer to the matter again in one of my next reports.

There are only about 3,000 tons of calamine per year exported, and principally to Germany.

ESPARTO GRASS.

This grass, which grows wild in this province, is shipped to Great Britain for the exclusive use of paper manufacturers in hydraulically-pressed bales weighing about 150 to 170 kilos. The annual production amounts to 14,000 tons. Unfortunately, little care is taken when gathering the grass, and it often happens that the roots are pulled out, otherwise the production would certainly be much larger.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Of all other articles exported from this port the following are the most important:

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
White lead	72, 872	85, 600
Barley	52, 100	125, 100
Colocynth	6, 400	3, 920
Pease	58, 016	43, 606
Figs	8, 672	17, 712
Lemons	4, 160	8, 768
Potatoes	860, 800	840, 180
Tomatoes	223, 616	114, 432
Wool, uncleaned	69, 596	62, 926
Copper ore	78, 125	71, 050
Indian corn	89, 100	36, 000
Lead ore	1, 993, 480	1, 097, 730
Old cloth (rags)	66, 400	86, 480

IMPORTS.

Oak staves.—These are imported from the United States (New Orleans) in considerable quantities. In fact, they constitute about the only article imported here from the United States. During the last two years, the import has been as follows: 1894, 486,600; 1895, 292,195. They are used in the manufacture of grape barrels. The wooden hoops required for the grape barrels are imported from Italy and the north of Spain. The prices are of course subject to continual changes. On an average, the staves have been sold this year as follows (f. o. b. at Almeria) per 1,200 staves: Red dot, \$306.59; yellow dot, \$228.73.

Timber.—Statistics show the import of timber for the last two years as follows, in cubic meters (35.316 cubic feet): 1894, from Sweden, 874; from Finland, 7,069; from the United States (Brunswick), 628; total, 8,571; 1895, from Finland, 1,637; from Sweden, 1,291; total, 2,928.

Coal.—The import of coal during the last two years has been as follows: 1894, 6,621 tons from Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3,165 tons from Cardiff, and 1,200 tons from Glasgow; 1895, 4,242 tons from Newcastle-on-Tyne and 2,300 tons from Cardiff.

Flour.—Considerable quantities of this article are consumed here and imported from Marseilles (France) and Barcelona, amounting in 1894 to about 10,145 tons, and in 1895 to about 8,538 tons. I am informed that it is sold at present at from \$5.50 to \$6.50 f. o. b. Almeria, per bag of 100 kilos (220 pounds), according to quality.

Various importations.—Of other articles imported here, the following are the most important ones. The list below shows the import of the fiscal years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Alcohol	45,452	87,964
Barley	490,750	965,875
Bedsteads, iron	50,043	41,008
Beer	55,248	55,764
Bran	491,340	565,176
Brandy	12,868	12,604
Cement	1,088,032	1,816,952
Chemicals	24,536	69,150
Chocolates	77,434	76,802
Coffee	45,504	55,680
Codfish	568,416	469,880
Cotton	126,576	88,492
Caustic soda	72,272	70,744
Cork dust	2,305,360	1,055,680
Dynamite	82,694	12,920
Drugs	58,076	20,662
Electrical apparatus	530	300
Guano	43,920	31,408
Hemp	74,188	58,308
Iron:		
Of all kinds	1,201,312	716,656
Pig	74,000	50,000
Manufactured	9,076	318
Tubes	13,696	9,680
Ironmongery	95,672	61,384
Kitchen utensils	10,772	2,496
Lead, pipes	27,896	11,400
Machinery	83,672	76,148
Nails	92,464	61,908
Nitrate of potash soda	156,854	144,520
Oil:		
Olive	1,110,016	1,000,752
Palm	16,376	14,760
Linsced	6,552	12,520
Olives	29,929	43,054
Paper	78,668	74,896
Petroleum	582,208	440,040
Preserves	12,126	10,528
Rice	1,762,656	1,661,248

Various importations—Continued.

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Rope.....	14, 216	18, 156
Spirits.....	652, 152	299, 128
Sugar.....	602, 584	497, 744
Steel.....	32, 784	46, 792
Soap.....	1, 082, 240	1, 113, 264
Sewing machines.....	7, 548	8, 338
Sulphate of iron.....	47, 456	71, 181
Tobacco.....	550, 748	457, 984
Wheat.....	143, 776	177, 472
Wine.....	1, 827, 280	1, 911, 896
Woven goods, etc.....	798, 090	684, 708
Zinc.....	8, 480	7, 664

SHIPPING.

The articles exported from here are principally carried by British steamers, excepting a few German, Swedish, Norwegian, and Spanish boats. In former years, oak staves from the United States for the manufacture of grape barrels were shipped by American sailing ships, which method has, however, completely fallen off, these staves being now carried almost exclusively by steamers.

WAGES.

Wages are low here, and the following rates may be taken as a fair average:

Occupations.	Amount.
Laborers.....per day..	\$0. 25 to \$0. 35
Domestic servants.....per month..	2. 00 to 5. 00
Mechanics.....per day..	. 60 to 1. 00
Factory operatives.....do.....	. 35 to . 70
Clerks in stores.....per month..	a 15. 00 to 25. 00
Bookkeepers.....do.....	a 35. 00 to 40. 00
Railway employees.....per day..	. 80 to 1. 00

a Including food.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

The oak staves are the only articles imported here from the United States, and our port being of little importance I could not indicate any articles of American origin that might find sale here. This also applies to United States inventions, etc.

With regard to the commercial position in general, I regret to say that much is to be desired, and great care should be taken with regard to giving credits in general business transactions, because, though there are many good and trustworthy people in all trades, it happens, unfortunately, too frequently that credits are given by foreign firms, evidently with the desire to find a market for their goods, to people who certainly do not deserve it.

H. F. FISCHER, *Consular Agent.*

ALMERIA, September 7, 1896.

ALMERIA, 1896.

EXPORTS.

Grapes.—The exportation of grapes during 1896 compared with that of 1895 shows a decrease of 123,250 barrels, the total quantity shipped reaching only 570,813 barrels, which were forwarded as follows:

To—	Barrels.	Half barrels.
Liverpool.....	176,331	1,214
London.....	143,571	1,287
Glasgow.....	47,455	460
Hull.....	34,191	166
Bristol.....	7,182	16
Manchester.....	980	.....
New York.....	140,757	497
Russia, Sweden, and Norway.....	10,191	338
Habana.....	1,190	.....
France and Spain.....	1,723	3,258
	563,577	7,236

From the quantity shipped to Liverpool are, however, to be deducted 17,230 whole barrels and 178 half barrels shipped to that port in transshipment for Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

This deficit of 123,250 barrels is all the more noteworthy considering that year by year vast tracts of country are being planted with fresh vines. The deadly *Phylloxera* is of course the cause of this continual decrease, and the following figures showing the annual production will give an idea how destructive it has been for the last four years:

Year.	Product.
	<i>Barrels.</i>
1893.....	938,405
1894.....	689,075
1895.....	694,063
1896.....	570,813

If the exportation of grapes during 1893 be compared with that of the present year there will result the large deficit of 367,592 barrels. During the past year, the weather had been extremely favorable, and besides the mildew not having made its appearance it was generally expected that the grapes would be of excellent keeping. It appears, however, that the fruit in general is of less durability now, owing no doubt to the various diseases of the vines.

Oranges and almonds.—The cultivation of oranges and almonds is steadily increasing. This year there were exported to England 21,337 boxes of almonds and 12,981 boxes of oranges.

Esparto grass.—Of this, 20,403 tons were shipped during the past year, all to Great Britain, against 13,547 tons in 1895, showing therefore an increase of 6,856 tons.

Sugar industry.—The firm of Gomez, Sanchez & Co. has taken over the former sugar-boiling works, known here as Nuestra Señora de Montserrat. The sugar is obtained from beet root, of which many hectares are already planted. Great facilities are given to the farmers, the company furnishing them gratis with the beet seed and guano to induce them to the cultivation.

Iron ore.—Since the opening of the first section of the Linares-Almeria railway, from Almeria to Guadix, numerous mines situated in the surroundings of the said line are now being worked, and the total quantity shipped during 1896 from this port amounted to 58,772 tons, principally to Great Britain, against 5,850 tons in the previous year; there results consequently an increase of 52,922 tons. The lines continue to be carried on toward Linares, and quite recently a second section, from Guadix to Moreda, about 25 kilometers, was opened to the public. The total length now completed from Almeria to Moreda is 125 kilometers (78 miles). The part already opened has demonstrated sufficiently how necessary were these means of transport for our province, and a bright future is generally anticipated for the completed line.

IMPORTS.

Coals during the past year have been imported to the amount of 11,877 tons—all from England.

Oak staves.—There were introduced here from New Orleans, during 1896, 265,700 oak staves, for the manufacture of grape barrels. Stocks are at present almost completely exhausted and further supplies are expected in the coming year to meet the requirements of next season.

The imports of timber were:

Whence imported.	Cubic meters.
United States	427
Russia	2,054
Sweden	1,063
Total	3,534

Shipping entering the port of Almeria in 1895 and 1896.

Nationalities.	1895.		1896.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		
Austrian			1	994	994	
Belgian			1	717	717	
British	121	118,397	155	144,411	81,014	
Danish	2	531	2	773	242	
French	8	4,332	9	6,911	2,579	
German			2	928	928	
Italian	2	754	1	252		502
Norwegian	19	8,937	11	5,962		2,975
Russian	2	1,432	5	3,242	1,810	
Spanish	39	49,062	8	18,433		30,629
Swedish	2	1,134	2	844		290
Total	190	179,579	197	183,467	38,284	34,396

H. F. FISCHER, *Consular Agent.*

ALMERIA, December 31, 1896.

CARTHAGENA, 1896.¹

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Exports and imports have not experienced any notable change since June 30, 1895, as compared with previous years. I may say they are on the decrease, with the exception of the export of lead in pigs, which shows no change.

PRICES AND WAGES.

There are no marked changes in the prices of commodities.
The existing rates of wages are:

Occupations.	Amount.
Common laborers.....per day..	\$0.38
Domestic servants.....per month	\$1.93 to 4.80
Mechanics.....per day..	.58 to 1.15
Factory operatives.....do..	.48 to .88
Clerks in stores.....per month	14.50 to 29.00
Bookkeepers.....do..	29.00 to 58.00
Railway employees.....do..	19.30 to 49.00
Other salaried employees.....do..	14.50 to 58.00

TAXES.

There is no change in the municipal taxes, octroi duties, etc. The municipal octroi, or taxes, on bacon and hams are \$3 per 100 pounds.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS CONSUMED.

Foreign products consumed here are really of no importance whatever, as they stand too high to compete with native products and are considered a luxury when consumed by people who can afford to purchase them. The only notable American imports, in my district, although of small consideration, are hams and salted pork.

PRODUCTS OF THE DISTRICT.

This district is strictly dedicated to the work of its numerous mines and to the exportation of its rich lead and iron ores and a naval department.

IMPORTATION FACILITIES.

The means and facilities of transporting full cargoes of ore to the United States are good, steamers (trampers) being offered freely when wanted, the rate of freights being very moderate and acceptable.

The existing facilities with regard to parcel cargoes are nil. The want of a regular and direct line of steamers to the United States is very much felt.

PORT REGULATIONS.

There is a "new additional tax" on shipping, called "provisional navigation tax," which has lately become a law and will be enforced, I understand, some time this month. By said law, ships going or coming

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

with cargoes, except iron ore, to or from America, will pay 3 pesetas per 1,000 kilos of cargo, either loaded or discharged, over and above the actual taxes. Both taxes together will amount to 5 pesetas (96½ cents) per ton on cargo loaded and 6.75 pesetas (\$1.11) per ton on cargo landed. Iron ore will pay now 70 per cent of a peseta (13.51 cents) per ton instead of 50 per cent of a peseta (9.6 cents), as hitherto. It is very natural that all these taxes will at the end fall upon the merchandise, since ship-owners will of course demand more freight.

There are no other important changes in the port regulations.

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

Thirty, sixty, and ninety day credits are usually expected by purchasers of foreign goods. No success can reasonably be expected in introducing into Spain United States inventions, mechanical or other American products, so long as American exporters confine their efforts to circulars alone and disregard the necessity of establishing depots and commercial traveling agents with samples where buyers can inspect them. The conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States would be a very important point toward developing American trade.

The Germans, French, English, and Belgians, with their perseverance in the introduction of their goods, have stocked the market of late years. The Catalans, with their cleverly imitated foreign fabrics, find a ready and very ample sale for their goods, assisted besides by the almost prohibitive taxes on most foreign goods. After the Catalans, Germans are the next who command the markets. Their goods, as compared with those of other nations, are very inferior in quality and workmanship. Almost all buyers in Spain as a rule prefer cheapness to superiority. The high exchanges and the heavy duties on foreign goods would not permit them to purchase unless at low prices and advantageous conditions.

Germans, with the purpose of securing an order, give buyers all sorts of facilities in the sale, such as in many instances granting them six months' and upward credit, and making their prices very often in pesetas, and allowing purchasers to pay them at their leisure. They are always ready to pack, construct, or manufacture their articles to suit the buyer, notwithstanding their catalogues and conditions of sale, which they, in many instances, change to oblige their clients.

CIRILO MOLINA, *Consul*.

CARTHAGENA, *September 5, 1896.*

CARTHAGENA CONSULAR DISTRICT.

[1. Carthagená; 2. Aguilas; 3. Mazarrón; 4. San Pedro del Pinatar.]

1. CARTHAGENA.

SHIPPING.

No American vessels entered this port during the year 1895. I am glad to be able to say, however, that there has been a decided improvement, as compared with 1894, in the number of vessels entering this

port and district to load for the United States. The number of steamers cleared for the United States in 1895 was 17, of 26,121 tons, against 1 steamer of 6,167 tons in 1894.

The following is a return of vessels of all kinds which visited this port during the year 1895, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year.

Spanish.—Sailing vessels, 730, of 33,818 tons, of which 192 entered in ballast; steamers, 785, of 95,530 tons, of which 49 entered in ballast.

Foreign.—Sailing vessels, 45, of 13,644 tons, of which 16 entered in ballast; steamers, 290, of 410,073 tons, of which 104 entered in ballast. The total entries, sail and steam, by flag, were: Spanish, 1,515; French, 41; British, 212; Italian, 39; German, 2; Dutch, 2; Danish, 4; Belgian, 2; Russian and Scandinavian, 32.

EXPORTS.

Iron ore.—The iron ore and manganiferous iron ore shipped to the United States during the past year went from this port, none being shipped from the other ports in the districts. The quantity was much greater than that of the previous year.

The total quantities, both dry and manganiferous iron ore, shipped to the several markets during 1895 was 180,070 tons, a decrease of 32,420 tons as compared with the previous year.

The average prices ruling during the year were \$1.40 per ton for dry iron ore, to contain 50 per cent metallic iron in its natural state, and \$2.80 per ton for rich manganiferous ore containing 18 per cent manganese and 20 per cent of iron. The average rate of freight for the United States was \$2.07 per ton, which, after deducting £15 (\$73) per day for "dispatch money" and other advantages obtained by charterers through the charter party, may be reduced to about \$1.52 per ton.

As the demand seems to continue from all quarters, prices are likely to be upheld. Some ore producers assert that encouraging signs of improvement in the iron-ore and lead market are discernible.

The iron ore shipped during the ended year was sent to the following countries:

	Tons.
United States.....	42,503
United Kingdom.....	79,757
France.....	13,520
Holland.....	42,790
Belgium.....	1,500

Of the quantity shipped to the United States, 28,098 tons were manganiferous iron ore, and 14,405 tons of dry iron ore, both quantities representing an export value of \$99,840, f. o. b. at Carthagena.

MINING.

Many of the iron-ore mines which were closed in 1894 were again started in 1895, giving employment to several thousand men. Many new mine leases have been secured, from which larger quantities of rich manganiferous iron ore are expected to be extracted to meet the increased demand for this class of mineral, which comes chiefly from the United States.

There is no doubt that large quantities of good manganiferous and dry ore can still be extracted in the neighborhood of Carthagena and

Porman. The following assay shows the quality of some of the ores that are and can be exported from this district:

Metal	Rich man- giferous ore.	Carthagena ore.	Porman ore.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Metallic iron	25.39	52.64	52.48
Metallic manganese	22.68	.79	.25

The number of iron-ore mines on the register declared as working during 1895 was 28, being 12 more than in the previous year.

The district gave employment to about 10,000 miners, against 6,000 in 1894.

The serious decline of trade suffered by the metallurgical and mineral industry, especially in the production of iron ore, manganiferous ores, and lead in this district during 1894 was partly recouped in 1895 by a larger export of the latter metal, together with the high prices and high rates of exchanges which prevailed. Miners were also benefited during the past year by the Government having recognized at last the necessity of taking fair measures for the long-suffering miners by doing away with the heavy dues levied on the mineral industry, viz: The tax of one peseta (19.3 cents) per kilogram on all explosives used for mining purposes has been reduced to 0.33 peseta; the abolition of the export duty of 12.50 peseta (\$2.50) per ton on all lead ore shipped, and 10 peseta (\$2) per ton on pig lead.

Mining is giving, as heretofore, occupation to different foreign and native firms, the result of their labor depending on the frequent fluctuations of prices offered by foreign buyers, as well as of those regarding the rates of exchanges. This latter item is a strong basis of all mineral transaction here.

There is another very important point ruling the mineral export, especially that to the United States, viz, the rate of freight, since iron ore can not stand a high freight, if it has to compete with American ore. All signs seem, however, to favor at present the Carthagena exporters, as rates of exchange are keeping high and freights are likely to continue low. The tonnage afloat is enormously in excess of the world's requirements, and so long as this continues I can not see that there will be an increase in freight. There is not, unfortunately for shipowners, so far as I can see, any bright spot in the horizon. Every market is more or less depressed, and freights, in my belief, will be, to the benefit of these exporters, kept down by excessive tonnage, which prevents an advance in rates. The ensuing year will be a brisk one to this district, as every sign is favorable.

Lead.—The value of lead in London during the past year was as follows: Opening price, \$49.94 per ton; closing price, \$53.05; highest price, \$55.96; lowest price, \$41.23.

The average price being £10 5s. 9d. (\$50.05) per ton, as against £9 12s. 6d. (\$46.35) per ton for the year 1894, showing a profit of 13s. 3d. (\$3.22) per ton.

The price of silver in London in 1895 was as follows: Opening price, 50.3 cents per ounce; closing price, 50.4 cents; highest price, 50.5 cents; lowest price, 49.76 cents.

The average price for 1895 was 2s. 8d. (50.26 cents) per ounce, as against 2s. 5½d. (49.76 cents) per ounce for 1894.

The number of lead mines working was 169, being 48 more than in the previous year.

Lead in pigs was exported from this port as follows:

Places.	Silver lead in pigs.	Soft lead in pigs.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
To England.....	40,450	9,730
To France.....	19,960	4,975
To Belgium.....	7,850	
To Barcelona.....		1,960
Total.....	68,260	16,665

This makes a total of 84,925 tons, an increase, as compared with 1894, of 11,375 tons, and 15,569 tons more than in 1893.

Lead ore.—Of galena, or silver lead ore in its natural state, 1,200 tons were exported from here, as follows: To France, 650 tons; to England, 200 tons; to Belgium, 350 tons.

Zinc ore.—The quantity raised was about the same as in 1894, and it went as usual to Antwerp, with the exception of 3,000 tons to Bordeaux. The total export amounted to 9,670 tons.

MINERAL EXPORTS OF SPAIN.

The following return shows the total mineral exports for all Spain in 1894 as per statistical information recently published by the Madrid central customs bureau:

Description.	Value per 1,000 kilos.	Total value.	Quantity.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Galena (lead ore not argentiferous).....	2.50	176,637	706,547
Galena (silver lead ore).....	4.50	4,926,723	11,457,495
Blende (zinc ore).....	45.00	550,256	12,227,905
Calamine (zinc ore).....	52.00	1,138,349	21,891,344
Antimony ore.....	300.00	13,688	45,460
Copper ore.....	45.00	24,359,483	541,320,720
Copper matte.....	50.00	1,839,848	36,796,953
Iron ore.....	9.00	55,976,977	6,219,664,612
Iron pyrites.....	10.00	5,101,287	510,128,506
Manganese sand.....	47.00	394,075	7,320,740
Pewter ore.....	47.00	470	10,000
Pure silver in bars.....		423,520	26,470
Copper shell.....	61.00	19,384,086	31,797,191
Silver lead in pigs.....	30.00	27,353,193	91,510,643
Pig lead, not argentiferous.....	25.00	16,941,100	67,704,440
Quicksilver.....	560.00	4,870,583	809,747
Lead pipe.....	40.00	10,567	26,417
Manufactured lead.....	38.00	386,116	1,016,095

Comparing the foregoing exports with the previous year, it shows that there has been an increase in 1894 against 1893 of 374,842 kilograms of lead ore not argentiferous, while there was a decrease of 251,341 kilograms of silver lead ore during the same year as compared with the previous one. In the export of calamines, antimony, copper ore, and lead in pigs, not argentiferous, there was also a decrease in 1894, compared with 1893. There has been a decrease in 1894 of 123,549 kilograms of pure silver against 1893.

There was, on the other hand, an increase in 1894 against 1893 in the blende, copper matte, iron ore, pyrites of iron, and silver lead in pigs.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange and premiums during the year 1895 were favorable to shippers and home producers, but caused heavy losses to importers. The rate of exchange on London, which was, at the close of 1894, as low as 28 pesetas per pound sterling, increased toward the end of last year to 31 pesetas, the average premium on the year being about 19 per cent.

At the day of closing this report, the ruling exchange is 30.60 pesetas per pound sterling.

ESPARTO.

This once important item of export through this port is becoming almost a dead letter, as compared with what it used to be. The reason of the falling off in esparto shipments has been pointed out in my previous annual reports. The quantity shipped during last year was 8,500 tons, all to Scotland, and in British bottoms. The esparto crop in this province was, however, a fair one last year, and prices may be said to have reached, both here and at Aguilas, £4 10s. (\$21.90) per ton f. o. b.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

The crop during 1895, in the whole consular district, is roughly calculated at 405,300 cases or tierces of oranges and 29,283 cases of lemons. There was little inducement during the season for the consignment of lemons to the markets of the United States, as few, if any, ventures left a profit to exporters through some of the ports in the district of Valencia. Shipments of both oranges and lemons to England did much better, and, as a natural consequence, some heavy cargoes were sent thither, the last of which, however, fared badly, Italian supplies arriving at the same time.

Of late years, a good many trees have died out, apparently through the phylloxera, but at the same time, no small number of new trees have been planted.

The harvest of these fruits has been fairly good, in fact more abundant than in the two previous years. The prices obtained ranged from 1.50 to 2 pesetas per 100 oranges.

As stated in my previous annual report, prices admit of part of the Murcia (this consular district) fruit being imported by railway to Valencia, and shipped thence by sea as the Valencia product, the want of regular and direct fruit steamers at this port compelling the fruit producers of Murcia to submit to such practice. The cost of the railway carriage to this port is about from 75 to 125 per cent less, according to distance, as compared to Valencia.

All the fruit was sent as follows:

To—	By railway.		By steamer from Carthagen.	
	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
Paris	141,000	7,973	3,000	
England, via Valencia	17,600	1,860	10,000	5,000
United States, via Valencia		3,000		
Madrid	78,000	5,000		
Bilbao and Santander	36,500	2,850		
Other places in the north of Spain	69,200	3,600		
Total	382,300	24,283	13,000	5,000

I may remark that the oranges and lemons sent to the various places in Spain were forwarded in bulk, properly packed in straw.

WINE.

I am glad to report that there was during the latter part of 1895 a large demand for wine in this and the neighboring province, very profitable prices being offered.

The exportations of wine have been almost at a standstill since 1892, the stagnation in trade having ruined many wine producers in this province, chiefly in the district of Alicante.

The improved trade in 1895 was due to the short production of wine in France and Algeria, caused by the ravages of the phylloxera, etc.

The production of wine during that season in this consular district may be roughly estimated as 33,333,333 gallons. The average prices paid in the country by French commissioners were 8 to 10 cents per gallon, this being 2 to 4 cents per gallon more than was offered during the previous three years.

I may say that the whole of the wine product in this district finds its way to France by the neighboring port of Alicante, where an immense traffic, unexampled at that place for years, is now being carried on.

Only 300 pipes of wine were shipped from this port to Rouen. Alicante seems to offer more facilities for prompt steamer accommodation, the cost of the railway carriage to that port being very low.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculturally, the province of Murcia (this consular district) has not suffered during the past year, the grain harvest having been an excellent one, and the "red ground pimiento," in which an immense business is carried on, both for foreign and local consumption, has met with such great demand that it has not disappointed the expectations of the producers. The industry, having become quite important in the Huerta de Murcia, continues to give very satisfactory results, and the different "fabricas" which dot the plain are all actively at work.

The olives throughout the province are said, on the whole, to have been fairly good, but the vines have been attacked in many districts by the phylloxera, several landowners having been utterly ruined in consequence.

Some efforts have been made to stay the march of the destructive disease, and replanting with the ripario and other vines have been tried with little success. A Barcelona firm, through its agent, has sold, it is said, some 15,000 plants. Too often, there has been no other remedy in certain districts than the uprooting of the vines altogether, and the sowing of cereals in their stead where the nature of the ground would permit of it.

IMPORTS.

The following quantities of coal and coke were imported from Great Britain during 1895: Coke, 30,824 tons; coal, 59,968 tons; a total of 90,792 tons. These figures show a decrease of 12,003 tons of coal, but an increase of 2,763 tons of coke, as compared with the previous year.

Nearly all the coke and coal imported is consumed in connection with the mining industry, and is brought in British bottoms, and represents a value of \$547,292 f. o. b. Carthagena.

From the following comparative table, it will be seen that the import trade has experienced no improvement, as compared with the previous year. The house-building trade having been next to nil, and a great number of miners having left this district since the depression in the iron ore mining industry set in, may account for the decrease.

Imports (principal articles) in 1895 and 1894.

Articles.	1895.	1894.
Codfish:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Norway.....	1,403	1,415
St. John, Newfoundland.....	541	None.
Salted American ham and pork.....	47	52
Wood:		
Pitch pine from the United States.....	1,740	1,245
Spruce, Canadian deals.....	2,742	4,023
Red and white Baltic pine.....	1,500	9,378
Beech wood and oak from Austria.....	300	None.
Charcoal from Italy.....	1,350	1,200
Machinery, railway plants, and other iron.....	1,700	2,896
Wheat flour (about nine-tenths of it milled at Barcelona and Tarragona from foreign wheat and the remainder from Marseilles).....	17,000	11,280
Wheat, foreign.....		2,609
Total.....	28,713	34,098

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The general business in Carthagena, although somewhat better than in 1894, has been dull during the past twelve months, as compared with previous years. This prostration is due to several causes, among which are the want of a good commercial understanding with other countries, the ruinous rates of exchange, the want of regular and direct steamship lines between Spain and other countries, and the innumerable taxes and other dues with which all industrials, exporters, and importers are hampered. To these must be added the want of protection on the part of the central Government, in order to encourage capitalists to build railways, very much needed in this province and the country at large.

The United States has but small commercial interests in this consular district. The trade of the principal towns is important, but there seems to be little or no effort on the part of the American producers to enter into competition with English, French, or the more persevering Germans, whose cheap goods have flooded the markets in late years.

The Catalans are, however, also very enterprising, and their imitations of foreign fabrics find ready sale, assisted of course by the heavy customs dues levied on foreign goods.

RAILWAYS.

The Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, of London, with headquarters at Aguilas (within this consular district), have completed their line as far as Baza, within 90 miles of Granada, the projected terminus, and have opened traffic right along from Murcia, capital of this province. The work of construction is progressing, and it is expected that it will soon be completed.

The isolation of many of the rich centers of this province, which has so long been a drawback to its progress, is now a thing of the past. The railway from Almeria to Gadix has been inaugurated, and this, in

due course of time, will be continued to Linares, by which means the journey between Murcia and Granada will be shortened by about eight hours.

The influence of the Algeciras Bobadilla Railway is already very perceptible in the large number of travelers, particularly Englishmen and Germans from London and Hamburg, via Gibraltar, en route to Granada, Madrid, and the southern provinces and seaports.

With such improved means of communication, there is no reason why this most fertile province, the magnificent port of Carthagena in particular, should not be visited by Americans, especially by those wishing to find a health resort or the shortest route by steam (eight hours) across to the opposite Algerian coast.

STEAM TRAMWAY.

The great desideratum of this important mining district has at last been obtained, the extension of the Carthagena Steam Tramway to the principal ore deposits of the Sierra de Los Blancos being now in process of construction.

During the past year, the Belgian Company, *Chemin de fer de la Sierra de Carthagène*, of Brussels, concluded an agreement with the Carthagena and Herrerias Steam Tramway Company, Limited, of London, for the purpose of extending the latter line, now reaching up to a place called the Descargador, 9 miles from this port, to Los Blancos, near Cape Palos. The Belgian Company undertakes to construct the extension of the aforesaid line—say 7 kilometers—and to furnish all materials. This will result in the extension of the Carthagena Steam Tramway, the property of the English Company, running since 1873 from Carthagena to El Descargador at the foot of the Sierra Minera (mining district).

It is the opinion of practical men that, when the total extension of the line is finished, many new lodes of mineral, especially of rich maniferous iron ore, will be exploited, where great masses of ore exist unworked for want of facilities to bring them to this port for shipment.

The object of the association of the joint companies is to work the transport of minerals, pig leads, coke, coals, and passengers from Carthagena all along the line to its terminus, Los Blancos, and vice versa. The Belgian Company will receive a certain percentage on the profits. The works are proceeding with great rapidity, and it is probable that the new line will be opened for traffic by the latter part of 1896.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Little or nothing has been done here during the past year with regard to any notable improvement in the town. Housebuilding has been at a complete standstill. Both the electric light and the water works companies are doing remarkably well. It is said that the former has made during the last year 20 per cent profit on the capital invested, which they expect to increase during the present year to about 33 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The civil register for 1895 gives the following: Births, 3,408; deaths, 2,425; marriages, 733.

The number of deaths in a population of 82,000 persons is equal to a rate of mortality of 29.50 per 1,000.

DIPHTHERIA.

The mayor and corporation of Carthagera determined to send a physician from this place to Paris to study Dr. Roux's system of inoculation with antidiphtheric serum. Accordingly, Dr. Candido was selected, who, on his return here, gave a number of lectures on the new treatment, which seems to have secured quite a number of adepts in this neighborhood. The serum has been received from the Pasteur Institute, and also from Barcelona.

2. AGUILAS.

SHIPPING.

The number of foreign vessels entered and cleared at the port of Aguilas during 1895 was as follows:

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
British.....	82	72,532
German.....	1	710
Norwegian.....	4	2,860
French.....	2	1,720

Imports in 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	From—
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Coal.....	3,900	Wales.
Patent fuel.....	1,150	Do.
Sleepers.....	2,833	England.
Railway plants.....	940	Do.
Cement.....	95	Belgium.
Dredging machinery, hopper barge.....	190	France.
Mining machinery for pumping.....	60	England.
Wood.....	20	Germany.
Wheat flour.....	600	Russia.
Do.....	1,200	France.
Do.....	2,700	Barcelona.
Do.....	1,460	Various.

Exports in 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	From—
Iron ore..... tons..	30,250	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	7,200	France.
Esparto grass.....do.....	31,500	Great Britain.
Oranges, lemons, and grapes.....do.....	630	Do.
Copper ore.....do.....	150	Do.
Straw.....do.....	200	Gibraltar.

A steam hopper barge has been imported from Manchester by the Harbor Works Company and dredging is now being carried on.

The passengers carried by the Great Southern Railway Company, Limited, during the past year were 57,938.

CALAMINE.

This ore, previously calcined, will now become an important item in the export of Aguilas. Stores have been constructed on the quays for the reception of large quantities to be brought down by rail from Baza and Lorca for shipment.

3. MAZARRON.

The trade of Mazarron during the year 1895 shows an increase in exports as compared with that of 1894, due entirely to a larger output of silver lead by the *Compañia Metallurgico de Mazarron*. On the other hand, the iron-ore trade has come to a complete standstill. Imports of coal and coke have somewhat increased.

The total number of foreign-going steamers cleared at Puerto de Mazarron in 1895 was 56, with a total register of 49,610 tons, as compared with 38 steamers, with 31,495 tons, in 1894.

The principal imports were as follows, in tons: Coke, 10,730; coal, 23,000; slag, 2,900; machinery, 460; deals, 1,300.

The exports consisted of 31,200 tons of silver lead in pigs. The total output of the Mazarron mines in 1895 was, approximately, 895, 00 quintals of silver-lead ore. A great portion of this ore is shipped to Carthagena in its raw state and smelted in this neighborhood.

The digging of the canal for diverting part of the waters of the Segura, mentioned in my last report, is being continued, with occasional interruptions, and is expected to be concluded in about eighteen months. A high road from Mazarron to Carthagena, which has been so long and urgently required, is now in serious contemplation.

A concession having been obtained from the municipality of Mazarron by an English company, entitled the *Mazarron Electric Light Company, Limited*, for the public lighting of Mazarron by electricity, the company has established a station for this purpose, and also for private lighting, and is extending its cable to the mines in the neighborhood. The same company has secured similar concessions for the lighting of four more towns in this district, and work for the establishment of the needful stations has, I understand, already commenced at Aguilas and Totana.

A railway starting from the mines in the Morata Valley is being laid down by a Belgian company to the subport of Parazuelos, near Mazarron, and will, it is expected, be finished in 1896.

Thus, the exportation of iron ore from that district will soon be of some consideration and will certainly exceed the quantity shipped in the past, even in the most flourishing times of the iron-ore shipment in Mazarron. With such an improved means of transport, I can not see why Mazarron should not recover its former importance in the iron and manganiferous ore trade.

The railway will traverse a region capable of producing large quantities of rich iron ores. The place of shipment will be the subport of Parazuelos, an open roadstead between Mazarron and Aguilas. All custom-house business will be transacted in Mazarron.

4. SAN PEDRO DEL PINATAR.

This is a small outpost situated about 5 miles to the eastward of Cape Palos. The only business carried on at this place is in salt, which increases every year, new salt pans being laid out. The salt is very white, and it is much appreciated in South America. Last year's produce, it is said, was about one-third greater than that of the previous year. The total quantity exported during 1895 was 20,000 tons, which went to the following countries: To Brazil, 9,000 tons; to the Baltic, 3,000 tons; consumed in Spain, 8,000 tons. The price of this salt, free on board, is from 8 to 10 pesetas per ton, according to quality.

CIBILO MOLINA, *Consul.*

CARTHAGENA, *February 1, 1896.*

CORUNNA.

Imports at Corunna for the year ending December 31, 1895.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Coal	tons 6,655	\$32,383	.....	England.
Codfish, salt	do 730	62,002	.....	Norway and Sweden.
Cocoa	do 630	235,683	.....	Martinique, Colombia, Cuba, etc.
Coffee	do 220	113,987	.....	Puerto Rico.
Cotton, raw	do 396	84,771	\$1,625.00	United States (all not direct).
Drugs	do 23	5,070	.....	France, Germany.
Hides, raw	do 733	227,792	.....	River Plata, France, Germany.
Machinery	do 107	35,745	.....	France, England, Germany, United States.
Marble	do 405	4,282	.....	Italy.
Metals, hardware	do 832	92,773	.....	Germany, England, United States.
Paper	do 10	262	.....	France, Germany.
Petroleum	gallons 394,146	64,455	70,791.00	United States.
Porcelain, glass	tons 105	41,296	.....	France, Germany.
Spirits	gallons 220,688	59,647	.....	Cuba, France, Germany.
Sugar	tons 4,307	364,302	.....	Spanish colonies.
Timber	do 3,903	91,150	6.50	United States.
Textiles	do 20	41,613	.....	France, England.
Tobacco	do 5	16,963	.....	Cuba, United States.
Other articles	do 800	150,000	.....	
Total		1,724,195	72,412.50	

Exports from Corunna for the year ending December 31, 1895.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Whither exported.
Bacon and hams	tons 137	\$75,120	South America, Cuba.
Beans	do 1,127	65,839	Do.
Butter and lard	do 54	21,334	Do.
Chestnuts	do 132	1,008	Do.
Chocolate	do 288	111,158	Do.
Lobsters (live)	number 21,680	6,197	France.
Onions	tons 1,545	23,691	South America, Cuba.
Oxen	head 100	6,229	England.
Potatoes	tons 2,422	43,261	South America, Cuba.
Sardines	do 285	19,990	Do.
Vermicelli	do 690	100,752	Do.
Wine	gallons 103,447	34,150	South America.
Total		508,699	

JULIO HARMONY, *Consul.*

DENIA.

RAISINS.

It is not often that the growers, the packers, and the buyers of raisins are favored with as good a season as the one just closed. The first sales were made at the ordinary price of 75 cents per quintal; but very soon thereafter, growers complained that the crop was limited, though the quality was uncommonly fine. This fact stimulated the packers, and the growers were not slow in remarking the packers' eagerness for raisins, which encouraged the producers not to be too hasty in marketing the crop. Then the London market showed firmness, while the New York merchants remained cautious, believing that sooner or later they would be able to buy for less money.

The advantageous effects of strong competition soon became marked; buyers began to bid eagerly, and sellers demanded more money. Then New York merchants cabled good offers for large orders, for the California crop was not up to expectations. This further enhanced values to the point that, at the close of the season, prices had doubled the opening quotations.

Thus the producer received a fair price for his limited crop, the packer was benefited by buying on a continuously buoyant market, and the foreign buyer, while he paid good prices, received a choice raisin.

The following table shows the exports of raisins for the past two years, in boxes of 28 pounds each:

Countries.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>
England.....	1,108,816	1,060,000
Baltic ports.....	256,872	265,000
United States.....	128,724	204,792
Canada.....	112,100	132,528
France.....	38,400	43,556
Other points.....	145,200	62,400
Stock on hand January 1, 1896.....	20,000	.....
Stock on hand December 1, 1896.....	.....	80,000
Total.....	1,808,112	1,848,276

SPANISH ONIONS.

Second only to the production of raisins is that of the onion, and the United States is the main buyer. England and Canada import a few, but the quantity is nominal. The shipments this year amounted, approximately, to 60,000 crates, of which New York imported 53,000. This constitutes the entire trade of Denia. There are no imports.

AMERICAN VS. DENIA RAISINS.

It will be remarked that England is the main buyer of Denia raisins. If California will select and pack her raisins with care and attention, there is room in England to extend the trade in that line. It is not so much the quality of the Denia or Valencia raisin that makes it marketable as the manner of packing in attractive boxes, with highly colored chromos on the inside, etc. Raisins packed in fancy boxes of 5 pounds each command the best price and find a ready market in England. Lots of this character sold as high as \$28 per quintal in London this season.

ANDREW F. FAY, *Consul.*

DENIA, December 1, 1896.

GARRUCHA.

Imports during the eight months ended August 31, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Pine wood	1,994, 197	Russia.
Coals	5, 245, 351	England.
Coke	6, 246, 829	Do.
Machinery	51, 184	Belgium.
Total	13, 537, 561	

Exports during the eight months ended August 31, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither exported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Iron ore	24, 014, 000	France.
Do	118, 523, 777	England.
Do	2, 616, 000	Austria.
Do	6, 901, 000	United States.
Do	14, 796, 000	Holland.
Do	2, 500, 000	Belgium.
Argentiferous lead in pig	7, 527, 525	England.
Esparto grass	2, 254, 900	Do.
Total	179, 134, 202	

Shipping arrivals and clearances during the eight months ended August 31, 1896.

ARRIVALS.

Flag.	With cargo.			In ballast.	
	Number of ships.	Registered tonnage.	Quantities imported.	Number of ships.	Registered tonnage.
			<i>Kilos.</i>		
British	9	7, 487	8, 992, 665		
Italian				17	26, 630
French				10	10, 850
Algerian				7	8, 219
Total	9	7, 487	8, 992, 665	34	45, 899

CLEARANCES WITH CARGO.

Flag.	Number of ships.	Registered tonnage.	Quantities exported.	Whither exported.
			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Spanish	6	8, 886	15, 889, 000	England.
English	72	82, 225	131, 462, 162	Do.
Austrian	2	1, 808	3, 298, 000	France.
French	2	2, 815	6, 901, 000	United States.
Total	82	95, 804	157, 550, 162	

JOSE GARCIA SUESA,
Commercial Agent.

GARRUCHA, September 10, 1896.

GRAO.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The trade and commerce of this province were affected by unfavorable conditions during the year 1895. The war in Cuba had its detrimental influence on the financial situation of this country, and not only did the export trade from Spain to its colonies suffer, but small commerce was literally paralyzed, as trade usually is in time of war, when credits are withdrawn, the value of the money depreciated and frugality is forced upon the people.

In spite of all this, however, the balance of this port's commercial returns during the last year was favorable, amounting to about 116,000 tons more of exports than imports. Compared with the year 1894, the exports show an increase of 40 per cent but only 6 per cent in the importations. Although the statistics show this favorable tonnage side, profits did not keep pace therewith.

INDISCRIMINATE USE OF FERTILIZERS.

This was chiefly due to the indiscriminate use of artificial manure which the farmers of this province have employed of late years in their fields to obtain a larger quantity of fruit and other produce. The result has been that the quality of the oranges has been in many cases such that they could not stand the journey abroad, and arrived in a completely spoiled condition. The complaints from the rice millers are to the same effect, and the low prices of this grain this year on account of inferior quality prove this calamity. The desire of obtaining a larger crop was in many instances such that some farmers even went beyond employing an increased quantity of guano and used sulphates of ammonia and nitrates of soda alone as manure, without any further preparation or mixture with other chemicals. The effect on the soil must sooner or later prove disastrous—the result will be a complete failure of the crops, likely to last for several years. Not until he has lost everything will the producer appreciate the recklessness of his action. Our farmers ought to take a warning from this, and use artificial manures cautiously and judiciously.

FRUIT TRADE.

Oranges.—The total export of oranges from Valencia during 1895 was 2,300,000 cases, against 2,900,000 cases in 1894.

Raisins.—The raisin crop of last season was the shortest since 1885; neither was its quality satisfactory, owing to bad weather which prevailed during the drying time. Prices, which started with \$4 per quintal, were consequently affected and declined steadily until \$1 per hundredweight was reached.

The following statistics show the decrease in the raisin crop during the last ten years:

Year.	To England.	To Continent.	To United States and Canada.	Total crop.	First cost price per quintal gross weight.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	
1886.....	271, 315	108, 978	280, 318	660, 609	\$5.00 to \$3.00
1887.....	297, 296	123, 555	283, 770	704, 621	a 4.00
1888.....	218, 657	83, 128	277, 216	579, 001	4.00 to 2.00
1889.....	238, 653	34, 491	293, 391	566, 535	a 3.50
1890.....	347, 183	147, 072	373, 751	867, 008	4.00 to 3.00
1891.....	281, 734	187, 130	181, 726	650, 590	4.00 to 1.50
1892.....	299, 848	107, 149	192, 067	599, 064	a 2.75
1893.....	230, 639	113, 055	128, 566	472, 260	a 2.75
1894.....	285, 066	243, 364	133, 008	661, 438	3.50 to 1.00
1895.....	277, 204	115, 118	59, 896	452, 128	4.00 to 1.00

a Average.

Foreign wine makers took advantage of the exceedingly low prices of this article at the beginning of the season, contracting for large quantities to be shipped. The price of wine, particularly in France, went up somewhat, but while Spanish firms were shipping large quantities of raisins the foreign purchaser alone benefited by the advance in wine.

Saffron.—The saffron trade was rather sluggish or choppy during this year, not so much for want of demand as through the inopportune interference of speculators who wished to raise prices by exaggerated reports about the crop. So blindly did they push their aim that, upon several occasions, saffron was absolutely refused to purchasers in expectation of higher prices, leaving the market without any stored supply for ready sale. The result was that buyers withdrew for several months until prices declined to a normal state. Upon an increased demand, however, speculators tried again the same manipulations. Thus, the regular movements of the market were several times interrupted through these grasping designs, so very detrimental to commerce.

The sales for export were 14,500 kilos (31,967 pounds) against 16,800 kilos (36,497 pounds) during the year 1894, while the total sales might have been for the entire crop about 100,000 kilos (220,460 pounds). It is a great pity that this otherwise solid business has been so interfered with. The high value of the article is about \$15 per kilo (\$6.80 per pound) average, so that a rise or fall of about 25 per cent in a few days must be of much consequence to the trade.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States have fallen off considerably since the petroleum trade of Spain has passed into the control of the French refiners, with whom the Spaniards have an arrangement in view of the disastrous competition which disturbed this trade; but so long as the French buy American crude oil, there is no imminent danger to the United States, since it is immaterial who pays therefor, and petroleum will still be needed in Spain for a long time, electric light making but slow progress in this country. When the crude oil begins to be imported by France from Russia (and French interests are strong in the Caucasus), that means that Spain will also be lost to the United States, since it has to follow importing from the same source through a binding contract with French refiners.

Wheat and flour.—During the past year, the Spanish Government raised its import duties on wheat and flour to protect home agriculture and industry. This accounts for a falling off in the imports of these two articles from the United States.

Staves.—Staves for pipes still present a good chance for doing business here for the enormous wine-export trade. Very few firms in this city, however, are able to import this article directly and in sufficient quantity for a special cargo, most staves being brought with cotton cargoes to Barcelona and sold from the latter place to the traders here in small quantities.

Lumber.—Lumber from the Southern States (Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida) is in great demand and finds a ready market here.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the development of Spanish trade is the fluctuating rate of exchange. Influenced by political events, Spanish Government bonds suffer many variations, which correspond

with the premium on its depreciated currency for foreign values. Thus, the average rate of exchange on Paris was as follows during the year 1895: In January, 11.40 per cent; February, 10; March, 8.50; April, 12.30; May, 13.40; June, 14.80; July, 16.40; August, 18.25; September, 17; October, 17.30; November, 18.30, and in December, 20.10. The consequence of this makes the import trade difficult, and raises the cost of living, while the Spanish export merchant, who ought to benefit by such an arrangement, was hardly able to make use of it, owing to these daily fluctuations, which only lead to speculation.

Exports and imports at Grao for the year ending December 31, 1895.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity. <i>a</i>	Whither exported.
Alcohol kilos..	1,957,000	Spain.
Fruits (oranges, raisins, almonds, etc.), kilos.	130,515,000	Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Spanish colonies, Brazil, Argentine Republic.
Hides and skins kilos..	512,000	United States, France.
Oil do....	185,000	Spanish colonies.
Paper do....	1,274,000	Do.
Peanuts do....	1,836,000	Holland, Algiers, Italy, England.
Rice do....	4,977,000	Spanish colonies.
Silk do....	17,000	France.
Stoneware, glass, etc. do....	940,000	Spanish colonies.
Tartar, wine lees do....	1,342,000	Great Britain, France, Germany.
Vegetables (onions, tomatoes, garlic, potatoes, etc.), kilos.	41,856,000	Great Britain, France, United States, Spanish colonies, Brazil.
Wine hectoliters..	1,259,180	France, Brazil, United States, Argentine Republic, Uruguay.
Wool kilos..	233,000	Austria, Great Britain, France.
Miscellaneous do....	1,883,000	
Total tons..	312,945	

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity. <i>a</i>	Whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Cereals	83,806,000	Russia, Algiers.
Coals, mineral and vegetable	106,899,000	Great Britain, Italy.
Codfish	3,113,000	Norway, Newfoundland, France.
Beans	899,000	Austria.
Drugs	20,210,000	Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France.
Dry goods	139,000	Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium.
Guano	23,885,000	Great Britain, France, Germany, West Indies.
Guts	615,000	Germany, United States.
Iron, etc.	3,273,000	Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, Austria.
Jute, hemp, wool, and cotton, raw and yarns.	2,867,000	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy.
Lumber and staves	2,497,000	United States, Canada, Austria, Sweden, Russia.
Marble, earthenware, and glassware...	3,436,000	Italy, Great Britain, Germany.
Oil and fat	2,471,000	Great Britain, France, South America.
Petroleum	1,219,000	United States.
Paper	1,140,000	Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria.
Skins and hides	743,000	South America, Germany, India.
Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and spices	406,000	Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Ecuador, Great Britain and her colonies, France.
Tobacco	1,268,000	Philippine Islands.
Miscellaneous do....	1,747,000	
Total tons..	219,130	

a The value of the different articles is appraised by the general office of the customs at Madrid, and does not appear until later on.

Movements of shipping at the port of Grao for the year ending December 31, 1895.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamer.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamer.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	1,355	795,543	767	34,448	2,122	829,991	1,353	794,740	760	34,563	2,113	829,303
British.....	455	380,401	18	5,016	473	385,417	456	381,143	19	5,220	475	386,363
Swedish-Norwegian.....	110	90,562	5	1,815	115	92,377	109	90,103	5	1,815	114	91,918
French.....	108	88,489	4	918	112	89,407	108	88,101	4	918	112	89,019
Italian.....	19	13,405	63	17,808	82	31,213	17	13,092	62	17,711	79	30,803
Austrian.....	30	40,010	1	148	31	40,158	30	40,010	1	148	31	40,158
Danish.....	14	10,483	1	612	15	11,095	14	10,483	1	612	15	11,095
German.....	13	10,202	.....	.....	13	10,202	13	10,202	.....	.....	13	10,202
Belgian.....	11	9,405	.....	.....	11	9,405	11	9,405	.....	.....	11	9,405
Greek.....	6	6,101	.....	316	7	6,417	6	6,101	.....	316	7	6,417
Russian.....	16	11,490	9	4,902	25	16,401	16	11,490	9	4,902	25	16,401
Dutch.....	6	8,002	.....	.....	6	8,002	6	8,002	.....	.....	6	8,002
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	3	1,612	3	1,612	.....	.....	3	1,612	3	1,612
Total.....	2,143	1,464,102	872	67,595	3,015	1,531,697	2,139	1,462,881	365	67,817	3,004	1,530,698

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports at Grao from and to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1895.

Articles.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Crude petroleum.....gallons..	406,000	\$28,000	.....	.....
Staves.....number..	450,000	100,000	.....	.....
Lumber.....cubic meters	0,514	30,400	.....	.....
Hides.....kilos.....	.....	.....	31,700	\$25,082.27
Oranges.....do.....	.....	.....	2,900,000	61,632.67
Onions.....do.....	.....	.....	30,000	196.66
Saffron.....do.....	.....	.....	539	5,771.34
Wine.....gallons.....	.....	.....	17,197	5,332.89
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	3,649.30
Total.....	.....	158,400	.....	101,665.13

THEODOR MERTENS, *Consular Agent.*

GRAO, June 15, 1896.

MALAGA.

In reply to Department circular of July 8, 1896, relative to the trade and industries of this consular district, I have the honor to supply the following statistics:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Quantities imported into Malaga during the six months ended June 30, 1896.

Articles. a	Imported from—				Total.
	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	
Oils, paints, colors, etc.....kilos..	2,800	36,011	36,496	23,978	150,907
Alcohol.....liters.....	.....	104	517	30	125,765
Raw cotton.....kilos.....	997,368	1,425	576	.....	999,369
Cotton yarn.....do.....	.....	1,225	.....	1,097	2,969
Starch.....do.....	.....	2,250	57,850	2,645	148,683

a The quantities imported from countries not mentioned are included in the total.

Quantities imported into Malaga during the six months ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Imported from—				Total.
	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	
Tar, pitch, asphalt, etc	kilos.	17, 246	22	22, 874	42, 691
Sugar	do.		167		174, 853
Sulphur and chemical products ..	do.	301, 020	31, 070	121, 308	589, 178
Dried codfish	do.	861, 421			1, 866, 821
Paving stones, bricks, cement ..	do.	9, 743	18, 325	142, 915	184, 184
Cocoa	do.	204		6, 532	15, 893
Coffee	do.	142		319	414, 674
Coal	do.	11, 978, 109			12, 278, 169
Charcoal	do.			13	485, 013
Oats, corn, chick-peas	do.	196, 529		954, 896	1, 216, 965
Beer and sparkling wines	liters.	2, 399	17, 300	5, 208	32, 941
Leather, hides, etc	kilos.	1, 100	320	22, 813	38, 634
Staves	pieces.	426, 496			439, 214
Spices and preserves	kilos.	83, 208	409	3, 927	37, 777
Tin, copper, and zinc	do.	1, 681	3, 100	9, 200	15, 393
Grease	do.	7, 950	2, 784	927	20, 968
Guano	do.	417, 491	10, 552	316, 547	996, 989
Iron of all kinds	do.	583, 984	79, 574	185, 778	1, 206, 250
Iron wire	do.	11, 000	5, 840	1, 873	52, 401
Lard, etc.	do.	200	51, 731		53, 761
Butter	do.		418	3, 082	17, 277
Machinery	do.	4, 214	145, 076	38, 974	350, 272
Furniture and manufactured goods	do.		8, 920	3, 940	28, 908
Paper	do.		721	6, 774	32, 019
Petroleum	do.				
Cheese	do.		2, 324	4, 414	12, 342
Lumber	cubic meters.	3		1, 245	7, 510
Woven goods of all kinds	kilos.		11, 330	107	32, 946
Wheat	do.	24	11, 389		11, 413
Glass and porcelain	do.	145	7, 299	42, 118	62, 332
					119, 967

Exports for the six months ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Oil	kilos.	7, 151, 879
Olives	do.	12, 380
Aguardiente (brandy)	liters.	88, 578
Garlic	kilos.	51, 948
Almonds	do.	197, 953
Canary seed	do.	20, 944
Aniseed	do.	62, 856
Rice	do.	41, 058
Nuts, hazel	do.	
Saffron	do.	20
Cocoa shells	do.	7, 590
Orange peel	do.	187, 187
Chestnuts and others	do.	1, 542
Onions	do.	
Cumin seed	do.	7, 656
Preserves	do.	
Chocolate	do.	8, 834
Reparto grass	do.	487
Dried fruit	do.	9, 835
Green fruit	do.	
Chick-peas	do.	935, 509
Pomegranates	do.	
Figs	do.	4, 243
Soap	do.	18, 879
Lemons	do.	8, 853
Minerals	do.	40, 000
Oranges	do.	44, 425
Palm-leaf work	do.	173, 934
Raisins	do.	849, 094
Pimento	do.	25, 079
Lead	do.	9, 955, 331
Licorice root	do.	148, 035
Grapes	do.	200
Wine	liters.	4, 726, 224
Cotton goods	kilos.	46, 363
		45, 735, 50

NOTE.—With the exception of rice, cocoa shells, soap, and cotton goods, all the products of this district find sale in the United States.

Exports from Malaga to the United States during the six months ended June 30, 1896 and 1895.

Articles.	1896.		1895.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds.....boxes	14, 884	\$86, 852. 09	8, 346	\$40, 049. 61
Brandy.....cases	105	479. 56	65	218. 87
Chick-peas.....bags			10	121. 75
Canary seed.....do.			74	429. 80
Garlic.....mata			277	1, 391. 67
Iron ore.....tons	25, 935	68, 136. 00		
Models.....cases			2	250. 20
Olive oil.....barrels	2, 919	57, 729. 57		
Olives.....pipes	42	861. 74		
Orange peel.....bales	40	460. 94	15	329. 40
Paints.....do.			1	11. 53
Palm-leaf hats.....bales	725	57, 409. 19	684	52, 476. 99
Raisins.....boxes	3, 108	5, 224. 94	978	2, 944. 87
Red pepper.....cases	155	1, 055. 27	55	340. 54
Sulphur oil.....barrels	5	87. 58		
Sundries.....cases	8	1, 083. 54		
Soap.....boxes			17	35. 36
Wine.....do.		3, 285. 52		3, 681. 92

NOTE.—Raisins, grapes, lemons, pomegranates, and other fruit which find a ready sale in the United States are not ready for shipment until the latter part of August. Furniture, shoes, tobacco, sugar, chocolate, and cotton goods are not exported to the United States.

PRICES.

Owing to the large crop of this season and the falling off in the demand, lemons are 10 to 15 per cent and raisins 25 per cent lower in price than in 1895. Other products have not changed materially. The price of imported wheat remains the same.

WAGES.

Occupation.	Amount.
Assistants to apothecaries.....per month, found	\$12. 00 to \$15. 00
Railway artisans.....per week	1. 80 to 2. 10
Bakers.....do.	4. 20 to 4. 80
Bakers 35 cents per day and perquisites.....do.	3. 30 to 3. 95
Blacksmiths' helpers.....do.	4. 50 to 5. 50
Brickmakers.....do.	4. 80 to 6. 00
Brewers.....do.	2. 10 to 3. 00
Butchers' helpers.....per week, found	3. 60 to 4. 20
Bookkeepers.....per month	40. 00 to 70. 00
Chair makers.....per week	3. 60 to 6. 00
Cart drivers.....do.	3. 00 to 4. 00
Coachmen, private.....per month	16. 00 to 20. 00
Confectioners.....per month, found	20. 00 to 25. 00
Cooks:	
Private, first-class.....do.	20. 00 to 25. 00
Private, second-class.....do.	15. 00 to 20. 00
In hotels, first-class.....do.	25. 00 to 30. 00
Females.....do.	4. 00 to 5. 00
Coopers.....per week, found	4. 50 to 7. 50
Coppersmiths.....per week	2. 40 to 4. 20
Cabinetmakers.....do.	4. 80 to 6. 00
Carpenters.....do.	3. 60 to 4. 80
Boys.....do.	60 to 80
Carriage painters.....do.	4. 80 to 6. 00
Carriage builders.....do.	4. 20 to 5. 40
Calkers.....do.	5. 00 to 6. 00
Country divers.....per month, found	3. 50 to 4. 50
Clerks:	
In dry-goods stores.....do.	15. 00 to 20. 00
Mercantile.....do.	15. 00 to 20. 00
In grocers' stores.....do.	12. 00 to 15. 00
Cashiers.....per month	25. 00 to 30. 00
First-class.....do.	30. 00 to 50. 00
Cotton factories:	
Men weavers (piecework).....per week	5. 00 to 6. 00
By daily work.....do.	2. 10 to 4. 30

Wages—Continued.

Occupation.	Amount.
Cotton factories—Continued.	
Women (piecework)..... per week.....	\$1.50 to \$3.00
By daily work..... do.....	1.50 to 2.00
Girls..... do.....	.05 to .75
Boys..... do.....	.00 to 1.50
Dairymen..... per month, found.....	0.00 to 12.00
Druggists..... do.....	12.00 to 15.00
Dyers..... per week.....	2.40 to 3.60
Doctors..... per visit.....	.50 to 1.00
Electric works..... per week.....	4.50 to 6.00
Farriers..... do.....	2.40 to 3.60
Farms and orchards..... per week, found.....	2.40 to 3.60
Gaslighters..... per week.....	2.40 to 3.00
Gardeners..... per day.....	.80 to .95
First class..... per month.....	20.00 to 30.00
Gas fitters..... per week.....	2.40 to 4.80
Glaziers..... do.....	2.10 to 2.40
Grinders..... do.....	2.10 to 2.40
Gas works..... do.....	2.40 to 3.00
Harness makers..... do.....	3.16 to 4.80
House painters..... do.....	4.00 to 5.00
Hatters..... do.....	3.50 to 6.80
Iron molders..... do.....	3.00 to 4.00
Laundresses..... per piece.....	.05 to .10
Do..... per week.....	1.20 to 1.50
Laborers in stores, etc..... do.....	2.40 to 3.00
Laborers and bargemen..... do.....	3.00 to 3.50
In winter..... do.....	1.00 to 1.50
Lithographers..... per week.....	2.40 to 5.00
Machinists..... do.....	6.00 to 7.00
Mechanics..... per day.....	.80 to .90
Marble workers..... per week.....	3.00 to 4.80
Masons (general work)..... do.....	3.00 to 4.80
Millwrights..... do.....	2.40 to 3.00
Miners..... do.....	2.10 to 2.40
Nurses..... per month, found.....	4.00 to 6.00
Paper hangers..... per week.....	2.40 to 3.00
Printers..... do.....	3.00 to 6.00
Plumbers..... do.....	2.40 to 2.80
Plasterers..... do.....	4.80 to 6.00
Pokers..... do.....	2.40 to 5.00
Sawyers (piecework)..... do.....	6.00 to 8.00
Seamstresses and milliners..... do.....	1.20 to 1.50
Servants:	
Malee (general work)..... per month, found.....	4.00 to 4.50
Female (general work)..... do.....	2.50 to 3.00
Boys..... do.....	2.00 to 2.50
Girls..... do.....	3.00 to 4.00
Shepherds..... per week.....	5.00 to 6.00
Shipwrights..... do.....	2.40 to 2.50
Soap makers..... do.....	4.80 to 7.20
Stonocutters..... do.....	3.61 to 4.80
Sailmakers..... do.....	3.00 to 4.80
Shoemakers (piecework)..... do.....	1.50 to 2.00
Girls..... do.....	4.80 to 6.00
Silvermiths..... do.....	2.10 to 2.40
Track layers..... do.....	3.00 to 5.40
Turners..... do.....	3.00 to 4.00
Tin makers..... do.....	3.00 to 3.50
Tramway drivers..... do.....	4.80 to 7.20
Upholsterers..... do.....	2.40 to 4.50
Vineyard men..... per week, found.....	1.20 to 1.80
In winter..... do.....	2.40 to 2.70
Harvesters..... per week.....	3.00 to 3.60
Wagon and watch makers..... do.....	3.00 to 4.20
Whitewashers..... do.....	
Waiters:	
At hotel..... per day and perquisites.....	.25 to .30
At table..... per month.....	6.00 to 8.00
Workers in tanneries..... per week.....	3.80 to 6.00
Woodchoppers..... per week, found.....	2.40 to 3.00

PRICES IN MALAGA.

Vegetables and fruits.

Articles.	In summer.	In winter.
VEGETABLES.		
Asparagus (wild).....bunch.....		\$0.01 to \$0.04
Artichokes.....dozen.....	\$0.38 to \$0.57	
Celery.....bunch.....		.01 to .01½
Carrots.....do.....		.01 to .01½
Cucumbers.....dozen.....	.04 to .05	
Capiscum.....do.....	.01 to .03	
Cabbages and cauliflowers.....each.....		.04 to .18
Caper bush.....pint.....		.08 to .10
Garlic.....string.....	.05 to .10	.05 to .10
Lettuce.....dozen.....	.03 to .05	.04 to .06
Mint.....3 bunches.....	.01	.03
Onions.....two.....	.01 to .02	.02 to .03
Potatoes.....pound.....	.01	.03
Parsley.....3 bunches.....	.01	.02
Pumpkin.....dozen.....	.01	.01
Radish.....dozen.....	.01	.04
Small onions.....5 bunches.....		.01 to .02
Sweet potatoes.....dozen.....	.01	.02
Tomatoes.....25 pounds.....	.04	.10 to .19½
Turnips.....2 bunches.....		.01 to .02
FRUITS.		
Acid apples.....pound.....	.02 to .03	.08 to .10
Acorns.....pint.....		.05 to .08
Apples.....pound.....	.02 to .03	.08 to .10
Bananas.....dozen.....	.08 to .10	.12 to .19½
Cherries.....pound.....	.01 to .08	
Cheritrolia.....dozen.....		.40 to .80
Chestnuts.....pint.....		.05 to .08
Figs.....pound.....	.0½ to .01	
Grapes:		
Muscatel.....do.....	.01 to .02	
Other varieties.....do.....	.01 to .02	
Greengages.....do.....	.01 to .04	
Lemons.....three.....	.01 to .08	
Mandarin oranges.....dozen.....		.08 to .10
Melons.....each.....	.04 to .19½	
Nuts, filberts.....pound.....	.03 to .04	.03 to .04
Oranges.....dozen.....	.09 to .19½	
Peaches.....pound.....	.02 to .04	
Prickly pears.....dozen.....	.01 to .02	
Pears.....pound.....		.06 to .09
Pomegranates.....dozen.....		.11 to .12
Quinces.....do.....		.11 to .15
Strawberries.....pound.....	.14 to .18	.14 to .18
Walnuts.....per 100.....		.10 to .15
Watermelons.....pound.....	.01 to .02	
DRIED FRUITS.		
Almonds.....pounds.....	.20 to .24	.25 to .30
Currants.....do.....	.38 to .41	.38 to .41
Dates.....do.....	.09 to .19½	.09 to .19½
Figs (white).....do.....		.04 to .05
Plums.....do.....		.10 to .15
Raisins.....do.....	.03 to .12	.03 to .12
Chestnuts.....do.....		.08 to .10
Pine (Spanish).....each.....		.01 to .02

Groceries, dry goods, and hardware.

Articles.	Prices.
GROCERIES.	
Pickles.....bottle.....	\$0.19½ to \$0.25
Olives.....do.....	.28 to .48
Anchovy.....tin.....	.45 to .50
Tongue.....do.....	.58 to 1.38
Chicago beef.....do.....	.58
Partridges.....do.....	.38
Hares.....do.....	.40

Groceries, dry goods, and hardware—Continued.

Articles.		Prices.
GROCERIES—continued.		
Kidney.....	bottle.....	\$0.76
Sauces.....	do.....	19 ³ / ₈ to \$0.58
French vegetables.....	do.....	19 ³ / ₈ to .47
Beef tea.....	do.....	.48
Soups of all kind.....	do.....	.48
Biscuits.....	do.....	.48 to 1.40
Mustard.....	do.....	19 ³ / ₈
Milk.....	do.....	.21
Cacao.....	do.....	19 ³ / ₈ to .38
Sago.....	do.....	.22
Tapioca.....	do.....	.27
Corn flour.....	do.....	19 ³ / ₈
Cheese.....	pound.....	.60 to 1.50
Salmon.....	tin.....	.30 to .40
Sardines.....	do.....	.10 to .24
Fruits of all kind.....	do.....	19 ³ / ₈ to .58
Arrowroot.....	do.....	.48
Rice.....	pound.....	.03 to .04
Chick-peas.....	do.....	.03 to .05
Macaroni.....	do.....	.02 to .09
Dried white beans.....	do.....	.02
Lentils.....	do.....	.02
Coffee.....	do.....	.50 to 1.40
Tea.....	do.....	1.00 to 2.50
Chocolate.....	do.....	19 ³ / ₈ to 1.00
Soap.....	do.....	.08 to .10
Butter.....	do.....	19 ³ / ₈ to .54
Codfish.....	do.....	.50 to .63
Sugar.....	do.....	.10 to .14
Salt.....	do.....	.01 to .02
Pepper.....	do.....	.15 to .40
Cinnamon and mother cloves.....	do.....	.80
Cloves.....	do.....	.80
Aniseed.....	do.....	.40
Red pepper.....	ounce.....	.01
Saffron.....	pound.....	12.00
Nutmeg.....	dozen.....	.25
Ginger.....	ounce.....	.04
Mace.....	do.....	.05
Flour.....	pound.....	.47
Oil.....	do.....	.07 to .10
Petroleum.....	do.....	.13
Vinegar.....	plnt.....	.01
Sausages, dried.....	pound.....	.60 to 1.00
DRY GOODS.		
Velvet.....	yard.....	.48 to 4.86
Silk.....	do.....	.48 to 5.10
Woolen stuffs, ladies'.....	do.....	.08 to 3.00
Prints.....	do.....	.03 to .24
White calico.....	do.....	.04 to .51
Brown calico.....	do.....	.04 to .10
Linen.....	do.....	.14 to 3.00
Stays.....	do.....	.38 to 8.00
Under linen, ready-made.....	piece.....	.24 to 2.00
Flannels.....	yard.....	19 ³ / ₈ to 1.48
Blankets.....	piece.....	1.00 to 10.00
Bed covers.....	do.....	1.00 to 10.00
Sheets.....	do.....	.80 to 4.00
Mattresses.....	yard.....	.10 to 1.48
Shirts.....	piece.....	.50 to 5.48
Collars.....	dozen.....	1.00 to 1.60
Cuffs.....	do.....	2.00 to 2.50
Cravats.....	piece.....	19 ³ / ₈ to 2.00
Socks.....	pair.....	.14 to 2.00
Handkerchiefs.....	dozen.....	.60 to 10.00
Silk handkerchiefs.....	do.....	.40 to 12.00
Woolen stuffs (suits).....	piece.....	1.00 to 6.00
Shoes, ladies'.....	pair.....	.10 to 6.00
Shoes, gentlemen's.....	do.....	1.00 to 10.00
Laces.....	yard.....	.04 to 20.00
Fans.....	each.....	.01 to 50.00
Umbrellas.....	do.....	1.00 to 10.00
Walking sticks.....	do.....	.20 to 5.00
Hats.....	do.....	.60 to 5.20
Overcoats.....	do.....	10.00 to 25.00
Waterproofs.....	do.....	3.00 to 25.00
Vests.....	do.....	.30 to 4.00
Drawers.....	do.....	.50 to 4.00
Shawls.....	do.....	.50 to 500.00

Groceries, dry goods, and hardware—Continued.

Articles.	Prices.
HARDWARE.	
Nails pound..	\$0.04 to \$0.12 ¹ / ₂
Hooks gross..	.14 to 1.50
Shovels each..	.60
Carpenters' tools in general do..	.10 to 4.00
Jack planes do..	.50 to 2.00
Files do..	.15 to .60
Saws do..	.10 to .70
Hammers do..	.19 ¹ / ₂ to .80
Nail driver do..	.10 to .60
Pinchers do..	.15 to .20
Chisels do..	.10 to .45
Agricultural implements in general from..	.15 to 2.00
Gardeners' hoes each..	.19 ¹ / ₂ to .38

HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

Without going into any lengthy argument as to how we can increase our trade with Spain, I desire to state that before we can do so, a commercial treaty is required. Goods now coming from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and some other favored nations, with which Spain has such an arrangement, are entered here at a lower rate of duty than those from the United States. I quote the differential rates of duty on a few articles, the higher rate being on the product or manufacture of the United States:

Articles.	United States.	Treaty nations.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Hardware per 100 kilos..	25.20 to 30.00	21.00 to 25.00
Canned goods per kilo..	1.95	1.50
Canned milk do..	1.95	.50
Chemical products do..	.10 to .85	.08 to .75
Paints per 100 kilos..	3.00 to 30.70	2.50 to 25.00
Agricultural implements do..	66.00	55.00
Breadstuffs do..	34.00	28.00

Merchants inform me they would like to purchase American goods, especially canned goods, such as hams, tongues, Chicago canned beef, condensed milk, and hardware, but that they can not afford to import these articles owing to the excessive duty now imposed; that they would like direct banking facilities, and not as now through London and Paris. A direct line of steamers would also facilitate trade, and when these difficulties have been removed, let American merchants send out commercial agents who speak the Spanish language with samples of their wares, and we shall soon see more of our products in Spanish markets.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Coast lines.—There are five steam coast line companies leaving Malaga for the following points, the charges for all being alike, as given in the schedule:

To—	Freight rates per ton.	Passenger rates.		
		First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Almeria	\$1.27 to \$4.92	\$3.23	\$2.46	\$1.23
Cartagena	1.35 to 4.92	4.51	3.21	1.64
Alicante	1.35 to 4.92	5.74	4.10	2.05
Valencia	1.43 to 4.92	8.20	5.74	3.28
Tarragona	2.66 to 4.92	12.30	8.20	4.10
Barcelona	1.89 to 4.92	12.30	8.20	4.10
Cette	1.64 to 4.92	16.40	12.30	6.56
Marseilles	1.64 to 4.92	16.40	12.30	6.56
Bayona	2.05			
Huelva	4.92	4.10	3.28	2.05
Cadiz	1.64 to 4.92	3.28	2.46	1.64
Seville	1.64 to 4.92	4.10	3.28	2.05
Vigo	2.05 to 4.10	9.84		4.10
Carril	2.05 to 4.10	10.66		4.92
Corunna	2.05 to 4.10	11.48		5.74
Ferrol	2.05 to 4.92			
Rivadeo	2.97 to 4.92			
Gijon	2.46 to 4.92			
Santander	2.46 to 4.92	13.12		6.56
Bilbao	2.46 to 4.92	13.94		6.56
San Sebastian	2.87 to 5.74			
Pasajes	2.87 to 5.74			
Bordeaux	7.72			

Ocean transportation.

Lines.	To—	Freight per ton.	Passenger rates.		
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Stomar	Hamburg	\$8.40	\$36.00		
Haynes	Gibraltar	2.62	4.10	\$3.28	\$1.97
	Tangier	4.10	4.51	3.28	1.97
	Mezalla	1.97	2.46	1.64	1.23
	Oran	3.28	8.20	6.56	2.57
City	Liverpool	4.86	38.92		
	Dublin	9.73	38.92		
	Glasgow	7.29	38.92		
Tintora and McAndrews	Liverpool	4.86	38.92		
Anchor and Prince	New York	\$6.07 to 0.73	77.86		
Princillos, Isquierdos & Co.	Port Said	10.00 to 20.00	250.00	200.00	75.00
	Singapore	10.00 to 20.00	250.00	200.00	75.00
	Manila	10.00 to 20.00	250.00	200.00	75.00
	Saigon	11.50 to 23.00	250.00	200.00	75.00
	Hongkong	11.50 to 23.00	300.00	250.00	100.00
	Iloilo	11.50 to 23.00	300.00	250.00	100.00
	Cebu	11.50 to 23.00	300.00	250.00	100.00
	Puerto Rico	8.00	125.00	85.00	30.00
	Habana	8.00	130.00	90.00	35.00
	Vera Cruz	6.00	150.00	110.00	50.00
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	Port de France	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	Trinidad	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	Carupano	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	La Grayra	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	Puerto Cabello	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	Curacao	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	Cartagena	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	Colon	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	.....	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
	.....	3.86 to 5.80	145.00	77.50	44.00
Det Fireneda Dampskibs Selskab & Co.	Copenhagen	7.29	34.02	24.30	
	Riga-Rival-Libau	a 9.73	38.92	24.30	
	St. Petersburg	12.15	38.92	24.30	
	Stettin, Königsberg and Daney.	a 9.73	38.92	24.30	
John Hall, Jr., & Co.	Lisbon	7.78	19.48	9.65	
	London	a 4.86	43.78	24.30	

a And 10 per cent.

There are also several lines of steamers touching here irregularly, especially during the months of September to December—the *Compañía Metalurgica*, *Société de Transports Maritime à Vapeur*, *Gordyeas & Co.*, *Línea de Vapores à Gibraltar*, etc.

There is little variation in rates of freight compared with previous years. Owing to this being the last loading port in the Mediterranean and the impossibility of making freight contracts for fruit, steamers are unwilling to risk leaving cargo elsewhere to call at Malaga, except in the hope of getting a better rate. Contrary to the usual custom, it is the Malaga ton that varies, the rate of freight being generally the same for all kinds of merchandise. Minerals and lead, however, pay specially low rates.

The following table is approximately correct:

Articles.	Malaga ton.	Weight.	To New York.		To London and Liverpool.
			Direct.	Via Liverpool.	
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Shillings.</i>	<i>Shillings.</i>	<i>Shillings.</i>
Raisins.....boxes..	90	1,080	30	44	22
Almonds.....do.....	80	1,040	30	44	22
Wines.....pipes.....	2	1,200	30	44	22
Lemons.....halves.....	10	800	30	40	20
Do.....quarters.....	20				
Oranges.....boxes.....	13	900	30	40	20
Pomegranates.....do.....	13	900	30	40	20
Figs.....tapnets.....	100	1,200	30	44	20
Olive oil.....kilos.....	1,056	1,056	30	40	20
Lead.....		1,015			5 to 7

Mineral is shipped from Marbella for Philadelphia at 11s. to 12s. Cargo for Baltimore and Boston is shipped via Liverpool at same rates as for New York. Cargo for Philadelphia shipped via Liverpool at 5s. higher than for New York. Cargo for New Orleans shipped via Liverpool 20s. higher than for New York. These rates are not excessive, considering the geographical position of the port.

Freight is brought to this port over the *Compañía Andaluces Railway* from the north and west, and by the *Compañía Madrid Zaragoza y Alicante Railway* from the east and north. Four freight and two passenger trains daily to and from Bobadilla.

There is no navigating by rivers or canals within this district.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

The usual period of credits, as given to merchants here, for foreign goods is as follows: From the United States, which are purchased through agents in England, France, or Germany, cash. The agent, however, allows three to six months for payment. From England, France, or Germany, three to six months, with a discount for cash. Goods from the exterior must be accompanied by certificate of origin. In consequence, we are taxed the high rate of duty, coupled with the agent's commission and a circuitous route with an increased rate of freight.

INDUSTRIES.

The several industries in this city proper are: Cotton mills, employing 6,500 hands; sugar refineries, employing 500 hands and producing 45,000 kilos during the season (about five months); sawmills, employing 55 hands and making 2,000,000 boxes per year for raisins, almonds, etc.; distilleries, employing 150 men and making 3,200 gallons of spirits

daily; paper-box factory, employing 220 men and women and producing 25,000 boxes per day; iron works, employing 600 men and producing 15,000 kilos per day.

There are also factories for refining petroleum, which stopped some seven months ago owing to the high tariff on American crude petroleum (it is now purchased from Germany refined); also an essence, barrel, and nail factory, two electric-light plants, several soap works, and an ice factory.

The port of Malaga offers every facility for loading and unloading vessels which come alongside the docks. Merchandise is easily handled and labor is cheap.

R. M. BARTLEMAN, *Consul*.

MALAGA, *September 26, 1896.*

MALAGA: ANNUAL REPORT, 1896.

Province.—The province of Malaga lies between the Guadalquivir and the shores of the Mediterranean. It is bounded on the north by the province of Granada, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by the provinces of Cadiz and Sevilla.

Its superficial area is 731,290 hectares (1,807,018 acres), and ranks eighth in the forty-nine provinces of Spain in density of population, which amounts to 519,377 inhabitants, or 71 per square kilometer.

The province comprises 22 towns, 5 cities, 80 villages, and 2 hamlets, and is divided into fifteen judicial districts, as follows: Alaro, Archidona, Coin, Campillo, Colmenar, Estepona, Gaucin, Marbella, Torrox, Ronda, Antequera, Velez-Malaga, and three in Malaga, the capital of the province.

The mineralogical area is 106 hectares, comprising the following, the principal mines: 12 of iron, at Ojen; 10 of lead and iron, at Marbella, and 4 of copper, at Velez-Malaga. Natural springs of mineral water are to be found at Carratracas, Talox, Alhaurin, and Ardales.

Owing to the topographical location of the province, it has a mild climate, fertile soil, and its agricultural products make it one of the richest in Spain. The Vega or plain is watered by the rivers Guadiana, Genil, and Guadalhorce, and yields all the fruits of the temperate and semitropical regions.

The day that the Spanish Government allows the free cultivation of tobacco the agricultural wealth of this province will be incalculable, and if at the same time, cotton and opium are cultivated, Malaga would soon recover from the loss it has suffered through the destruction of the vines by the phylloxera, the principal insect enemy of the grape.

The city of Malaga.—The city of Malaga was founded at an unknown period, and has been occupied successively by Phœnicians, Romans, Moors, and Christians. Since the Christian conquest, it has continued to flourish as one of the most important ports on the coast of the Mediterranean, owing to its proximity to the Straits of Gibraltar. It contains the remains of the Moorish castle of Gibralfaro, the Alcazaba, the Gates of Atarazana, and some of the walls of the ancient city.

Industries.—The province possesses many industries besides the cultivation of the vine, olive, lemon, and orange, to wit: Cotton mills, iron foundries, lead works, sugar refineries, for both cane and beet, sawmills, soap works, tanneries, box, nail, and shoe factories and distilleries, all of which are on a large scale.

Improvements.—During the past twenty years, the city has undergone

many improvements. Sanitary arrangements have been improved, the old convents demolished and their places taken by handsome buildings, and by the magnificent street of the Marquis de Larios, the fine Alameda or Paseo, and the Caleta.

The water supply comes from a spring at Torre-Molinos, some 8 miles from the city, and is of great purity. The climate is the mildest in Europe, varying from 75° F. in summer to 55° F. in winter.

The valley of Malaga is protected from the cold wind of the north by the mountains of Sierra Tejada, mountains of the Serrania of Ronda, and the mountains of Malaga, which leave it open on the south to the Mediterranean Sea.

The new harbor having been completed, the electric-light plant nearly so, a project for the erection of a tobacco factory and the building of a new park on the shore, will in due course make the capital a pleasant place for invalids and others wishing to enjoy the benefits of a mild climate during the winter months.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I regret to state the United States does not participate to a great extent in the importations at Malaga, raw cotton, staves, and a small quantity of porcelain, lard, and machinery being the only articles imported direct during the past year. This is due entirely to the want of a commercial arrangement between the two countries, and until we are placed on the same favored footing as nations which possess such special treaties, no change for the better can be expected. Direct lines of steamers and direct banking facilities are likewise required.

American groceries and provisions, such as canned goods, hams, tongues, Chicago beef, and patent medicines are recognized here as being unexcelled and are much wanted, but it is impossible to open a channel for a larger trade unless the difficulty which now obstructs it is removed.

Declared exports.—The declared exports of almonds, olive oil, palm-leaf hats, and raisins were considerably increased during the past year, and a corresponding decrease occurred in lemons. The reasons will be found under their separate headings.

ALMONDS.

The yield for the year ending 1896, is estimated at about 50,000 arrobes (1,268,000 pounds) for Malaga only, but, if we take into consideration the quantities received from Granada and Almeria, exported from Malaga, the total production must be over 200,000 arrobes (5,072,000 pounds) for the Jordan and Valenica almonds, the so-called qualities in this market.

The present stock in the market consists of about 15,000 to 20,000 arrobes (507,209 pounds) for the province of Almeria, and 30,000 arrobes (760,800 pounds) from the coast. The quality is good. This year's crop has been abundant, being about twice as large as that of the previous year, 1895. Nothing definite as yet can be said with regard to the coming crop, 1897.

GRAPES.

The crop of grapes this year amounted to 42,000 barrels of 25 pounds each. Prices per barrel, ranged from \$1 to \$1.20, f. o. b. The exportation from Malaga is never large, as the quality is different from that of Almeria.

LEMONS.

The crop of lemons amounted to about 30,000 cases, nearly all of which, with the exception of 32,081 quarter boxes exported to the United States, were sold in England. The quality of the fruit has been fair, but small, owing to lack of rain. Business with the United States was satisfactory, notwithstanding few orders. A large quantity of small lemons went to the English markets, where there was little or no demand.

OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL.

Olives.—The olive crop has been exceedingly short and of very bad quality, owing to the destruction of the fruit by a worm, on which I will report later.

Olive oil.—The average yield is estimated at 22,000,000 arrobas of 25 pounds each. Home consumption amounted to 18,000,000 arrobas, leaving 4,000,000 for exportation, as against 6,000,000 from Italy, where this product is superior, owing to improved methods of extracting the oil from the fruit. The stock of oil on hand here (last year's crop) is 60,000 arrobas of good oil and over 10,000 arrobas of bad. Prices at present for best, $11\frac{1}{2}$ pesetas; inferior, 8 pesetas, per arroba. The price of good oil will surely advance, as little or none of the new crop will be good enough for edible purposes.

The production of oil in the principal oil-producing provinces is as follows:

Province.	Hectoliters.	Arrobas.
Seville.....	400,000	2,200,000
Cordova.....	300,000	2,400,000
Jaen.....	200,000	1,600,000
Lerida.....	200,000	1,600,000
Malaga.....	150,000	1,200,000

OTHER FRUIT.

The crop of sweet oranges amounted to about 29,000 cases. Quality, fair. Prices (average): One third cases, $8\frac{1}{2}$ pesetas; one-fourth cases, 5 pesetas, f. o. b. There were only 353 $\frac{1}{2}$ cases shipped to the United States.

The crop of bitter oranges amounted to about 5,000 cases. Quality very good. Prices (average): One-fourth cases, 10 pesetas, f. o. b. None shipped to the United States.

The crop of pomegranates amounted to about 30,000 cases. Quality fair. Prices (average), 8 pesetas. One thousand three hundred and ninety-eight cases went to the United States.

RAISINS.

The total number of boxes this year has reached about 700,000, the quality being good, but not what had been expected, on account of the drought during the whole spring, which caused the grapes to be small in size, consequently reducing the crop to a certain extent. Out of the 700,000 boxes 300,000 were layers of the high grades, 200,000 layers of

the inferior, and the balance of loose. Prices ranged high, due probably to the fact that the crops in California and Smyrna were small. The demand from all quarters of the globe has been very active, and prices, which were very low in October, have since advanced considerably.

Regarding the outlook for 1897, seeing the aspect of the country and the mild temperature, it is expected to be very good. All depends, however, on the weather and the amount of rain during the spring.

WINES.

The exportation of wines to the United States has been very limited, although prices this year were rather low and the quality excellent. A large supply is always on hand.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange remained high during the entire year, exceeding 31½ pesetas per pound sterling¹ on December 31. This high rate naturally cripples importation.

SHIPPING.

No merchant vessel carrying the United States colors has touched at this port for several years, the principal carrying trade being by Spanish, English, German, French, and Norwegian vessels.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health during 1896 has been unusually good, and no epidemics have occurred.

PRICE LISTS.

Letters of inquiry, catalogues, and price lists, etc., are received by me in great numbers, and are always promptly acknowledged. The catalogues and price lists, however, are seldom productive of results, as they are printed in the English language, and are useless from a business point of view.

EMIGRATION.

A large number of Spanish subjects have emigrated during the past year to the United States, Brazil, and Argentine Republic. The exact number is difficult to ascertain, but during the past ten years, as many as 30,000 or more have left this city.

R. M. BARTLEMAN, *Consul.*

MALAGA, *January 1, 1897.*

¹ This would make the peseta worth 15½ cents. The United States Treasury values it at 19.3 cents.

Principal articles of import at Malaga for the year 1896, with country of origin.

Articles.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Belgium.	Total for 1895-96.
Oils, paints, colors, etc. kilograms..	6,050	148,856	63,778	78,696	72,222	370,102
Alcohol.....liters		104	105	1,937	2	136,510
Raw cotton.....kilograms..	1,475,677	3,555	375	576	120	1,480,336
Spun cotton.....do.		6,645	3,477	240	467	10,829
Starch.....do.		7,120	3,605	146,770	180,250	337,835
Tar, pitch, asphalt, etc.....do.		58,566	60,088	1,862	5,407	128,585
Sugar.....do.			72	167		239,019
Sulphur and chemical products, kilograms.....		774,544	405,608	90,300	369,962	1,653,241
Dried codfish.....kilograms..		1,830,061				4,894,361
Paving stones, brick, cement, kilograms.....		14,743	2,432,381	47,705	24,608	2,547,556
Cocoa.....kilograms..		1,524	13,732			31,643
Coffee.....do.		180	319			643,619
Coal.....do.		28,850,569			300,000	29,150,569
Charcoal.....do.			23	176		485,199
Oats, corn, chick-peas.....do.		749,210	1,698,415			5,242,565
Beer and sparkling wine.....liters		7,219	7,022	48,100		82,632
Leather, hides, etc.....kilograms..		4,900	34,724	874	1,088	73,187
Staves.....pieces	1,000,808	42,588				1,042,396
Spices and preserves.....kilograms..		60,408	8,441	1,709		71,101
Tin, copper, and zinc.....do.		2,661	19,690	5,836	2,082	31,280
Grease.....do.		17,250	1,121	4,014	2,625	87,585
Guano.....do.		1,013,771	905,677	34,552	587,079	2,564,299
Iron of all kinds.....do.		1,264,057	284,102	201,614	642,315	2,417,289
Iron wire.....do.		18,240	1,953	15,662	51,528	118,290
Lard, etc.....do.	4,418	89,740		272		96,910
Butter.....do.		1,848	2,231	10,282		49,161
Machinery.....do.	11,514	382,166	104,137	93,274	127,948	762,207
Furniture and manufactured goods.....kilograms..		25,160	21,141	5,264	1,814	57,806
Paper.....do.		3,995	27,745	14,596	15,620	66,571
Cheese.....do.		6,639	890	14,234	3,626	37,468
Lumber.....cubic meters		73	2,721		891	17,983
Woven goods, all kinds. kilograms..		24,325	31,196	1,247	11,019	72,455
Wheat.....do.	24	11,389				11,437
Glass and porcelain.....do.....	1,471	16,553	85,232	94,538	7,500	209,066

Principal articles of export from Malaga for the year 1896.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Oil.....kilos.	9,335,354	\$1,583,278.02
Olives.....do.	17,173	2,080.76
Aguardiente.....sistros.	112,361	10,796.75
Garlic.....kilos.	129,621	10,369.68
Almonds.....do.	1,430,914	490,224.42
Canary seed.....do.	124,050	5,371.12
Aniseed.....do.	102,232	16,857.12
Rice.....do.	75,806	4,851.58
Nuts, hazel.....do.	579	36.48
Saffron.....do.	32	165.92
Cocoa shells.....do.	26,005	832.16
Orange peel.....do.	184,742	4,138.14
Chestnuts and others.....do.	3,021	115.13
Onions.....do.	360	4.99
Cumming seed.....do.	17,042	2,721.92
Chocolate.....do.	12,205	5,858.40
Esparto grass.....do.	487	8.72
Dried fruits.....do.	38,143	2,441.15
Green fruits.....do.	59,639	1,908.44
Chick-peas.....do.	2,394,454	229,867.58
Pomegranates.....do.	349,110	9,495.80
Figs.....do.	572,781	25,660.58
Soap.....do.	35,904	2,997.20
Lemons.....do.	4,356,929	125,480.00
Minerals.....do.	50,000	1,936.00
Oranges.....do.	1,091,998	43,315.20
Palm-leaf work.....do.	163,984	22,263.55
Raisins.....do.	7,755,111	744,490.65
Pimento.....do.	48,562	6,216.00
Lead.....do.	26,093,725	1,043,749.00
Licorice root.....do.	149,885	6,237.30
Grapes.....do.	254,036	20,322.88
Wine.....sistros.	9,638,625	246,742.40
Cotton goods.....kilos.	129,247	114,694.60

Exports declared at Malaga for the United States for the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles.	Quan- tity, 1895.	Value, 1895.	Quan- tity, 1896.	Value, 1896.	Increase.		Decrease.	
					Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
Almonds.....bags	270		324		54			
Do.....boxes	29,763	\$156,171.38	58,729	\$270,293.96	28,966	\$114,122.60		
Brandy.....cases	125	591.31	130	592.42	5	1.18		
Canary seed.....bags	150	843.73					150	\$843.73
Chick-pease.....do	16	121.75					10	121.75
Garlic.....mats	840	5,159.37					840	5,159.37
Grapes.....barrels			955		955			
Do.....half barrels			50	2,265.78	50	2,265.78		
Lead.....pigs	1,633	5,449.82	1,627	4,225.38			6	1,224.44
Lemons, quarter boxes	67,874	165,823.60	32,081	46,223.86			35,793	119,599.74
Models.....cases	3	846.80					3	346.80
Olives.....barrels	150	591.73	642	861.74	648	270.01		
Olive oil.....do	720	15,594.02	3,129	61,113.28	2,409	45,519.26		
Oranges.....cases	1,000	2,745.68	353	368.66			647	2,377.02
Orange peel.....bales	48	452.15	40	460.94		8.79	3	
Paintings.....boxes	1	11.53					1	11.53
Palm-leaf hats.....bales	1,273	103,347.06	1,501	119,628.70	228	16,281.70		
Pepper, red.....cases	180	1,316.34	280	1,949.09	100	632.75		
Pomegranates.....do	1,932	2,085.31	1,898	1,592.91			534	492.40
Raisins.....whole boxes	29,728		66,078		32,350			
Do.....half boxes	521		461					
Do.....quarter boxes	6,630	83,846.85	10,022	113,270.06	3,392	29,423.21	60	
Do.....eighth boxes			660		660			
Do.....frails			800		800			
Soap.....cases	60	155.36					60	155.36
Sulphur oil.....barrels			5	87.58	5	87.58		
Sundries.....cases	1	23.35	9	1,083.54	7	1,060.19		
Terra-cotta figures, cases	7	148.90					7	148.90
Wine.....hogsheds			5		5			
Do.....quarter casks	222	6,816.57	174	5,339.36	61		48	1,477.21
Do.....cases	45		106		41			
Do.....barrels	111½		116		4½			
Total		551,647.55		629,357.35		209,673.05		131,963.25
Increase in 1896						77,709.80		

a Pipes.

b Average.

Movements of shipping at the port of Malaga—vessels proceeding from foreign countries.

Flag.	Vessels entered.				Vessels cleared.			
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.	
	Num- ber.	Tons.	Num- ber.	Tons.	Num- ber.	Tons.	Num- ber.	Tons.
Spain.....	500	376,591	113	6,424	498	375,518	112	6,402
England.....	123	123,587	11	443	123	123,587	11	443
France.....	62	80,914	2	524	61	80,624	2	524
Germany.....	37	32,874	1	149	37	32,874	1	149
Norway.....	25	12,912	2	324	25	12,912	2	324
Sweden.....	14	8,999	1	338	14	8,999	1	338
Holland.....	13	9,206			13	9,206		
Russia.....	9	8,396	1	737	9	8,396	1	737
Denmark.....	11	8,727			11	8,727		
Italy.....	7	9,764	16	3,054	7	9,764	16	3,054
Austria.....	1	780			1	780		
Portugal.....			4	434			4	434
Turkey.....	3	3,270			3	3,270		
Total	805	676,020	151	12,427	802	674,657	150	12,405

NOTE—Vessels in ballast not included in above table.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PORT OF MALAGA.

The work of enlarging and improving this port was carried on with a great deal of activity during the past year. It is expected the entire

work will be completed by the close of the present year, so that all the docks will be ready for use. The wharves called Heredia and Sanidad in the first darsena (basin) of the west side are already in a condition suitable for receiving cargo, both for loading and discharging. At these wharves, vessels of the greatest draft can lie alongside. Powerful cranes are placed at proper distances in order to facilitate the work of loading and discharging the vessels. The railroad to the interior passes close to the quay. A storehouse of iron for storing merchandise has been constructed near the Sanidad Wharf. It is now proposed to arrange for lighting the wharves and for extending the water pipes thereto also. The entire length of the wharves of Heredia and Sanidad is 850 meters (2,705 feet), and fronting the two is a water surface of about 30 hectares (74.13 acres). The sounding or least depth of the water comprised under the 30 hectares is 7 meters (22.79 feet). The walls are 2 meters (6.56 feet) above low water along the line of all the wharves.

The works of the port are divided into two principal moles or docks—the east and the west—and two transverse moles, also called the east and the west, which divide the port into two parts, forming, first, the anteport, and second, that part constituting the darsenas (basins) rounded by the atracable moles or quays. The east dock extends in a right line $343\frac{1}{2}$ meters (1,123.8 feet), inclining to southeast $17^{\circ} 45'$, and the other a curved line extending $438\frac{1}{2}$ meters (1,428.7 feet), with a radius of 300 meters (984.26 feet). The west dike forms three lines. The first, being a prolongation of the street called Alameda de Colon, is nearly parallel to the first line of the east dock and is 480 meters (1,574.8 feet) in length; the second, which forms with the first an angle of $137^{\circ} 42'$, has a length of 130 meters (426.5 feet), and the third, making with the former an angle of $133^{\circ} 23'$, has a length of 287 meters (941.6 feet). The width of the entrance of the port from wall to wall of the principal docks is 300 meters (984.26 feet). The opening is to the southwest.

The transverse docks extend in a straight line, forming a right angle with the principal west dock, has a length of 528.60 meters up to the wall which bounds it. The length of the other, or east transverse dock, is 144 meters (472.44 feet) up to the wall. These docks leave a clear space of 114 meters (448.8 feet), forming the opening of the entrance to the interior darsenas (basins). The width of the port, measured from the transverse docks and counting from center to center of the principal docks, is nearly 800 meters (2,625 feet). The anteport has an area of 30 hectares (74.13 acres), and the darsenas (basins) 37 hectares (91.53 acres).

The light-house of the port is third class. The light is fixed, with red flash, and is visible 15 miles. It is situated, with respect to observatory of San Fernando, in latitude $36^{\circ} 42' 39''$, longitude $1^{\circ} 47' 42''$. It is 38 meters (124.7 feet) in height above level of the sea, and 32 meters (106.65) above the land.

The light-house is on the land inside the dock of the last wall, on a mound extending 782 meters (3,078.7 feet) to the southeast. The average draft of the port will be 8.50 meters (27.89 feet).

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The lines of steamers calling at this port during the past year are as follows:

La Trasatlántica Española (Spanish) for West Indies, Vera Cruz, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Ceuta, Morocco, and Mogadore.

Pinillo Sacrez y Compañía (Spanish), for Canary Islands, Puerto Rico (Ponce and Mayagüez), and Cuba (Habana, Cienfuego, and Santiago de Cuba).

Compañía Trasatlántica de F. Prats y Ca. (Spanish), for Puerto Rico (Mayagüez), Cuba (Habana, Matanzas, and Cienfuego), Canary Islands, and the United States.

Compañía Ibarra and Espalin y Compañía (both Spanish), Compañía Ibarra, Espalin Compañía, Compañía Valenciana de Navegacion, Compañía Sevillana de Navegacion, and Thomas Haynes (all Spanish), for Cadiz, Huelva, Vigo, Oorunna, Bilbao, Almeria, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, and Gibraltar.

Transports Maritimes (French), for Brazil and Rio de la Plata. Special service of the Government, *Puerto Mahon* and *Sevilla*, for Melilla, Chafarinas y el Peñon de la Gomera.

Compagnie Transatlantique (French), for Venezuela, Colombia, taking cargo for the Pacific via Panama, and for Oran, Tangiers, and Marseilles.

Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire (French), for Oadiz, Dunkirk, and Havre.

Rob. M. Sloman, jr. (German steamers), for Hamburg.

Knots Prince Line (English), for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Central America.

Mac Andrew & Co. (English), for Liverpool, London, Dunkirk, and Antwerp.

John Hall, jr., & Co. (English), for Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Vigo, and London.

United Steamship Company (Danish), for France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Russia.

Clark & Co. (English), for Liverpool, Glasgow, and New York.

Cunard and City Line and Anchor Line (English), for Liverpool, Glasgow, and New York.

Meyer's Line (Swedish), for Gothenburg and ports of the Baltic.

Norsk Spanish Linie (Norwegian), for Norway and ports of the North.

DAVID N. BURKE, *Consul*.

MALAGA, SPAIN, *April 10, 1896.*

MARBELLA.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE.

Vessels entered and cleared, laden and in ballast, at the port of Marbella during the years 1894 and 1895.

Description.	1894.						1895.					
	Entered.			Cleared.			Entered.			Cleared.		
	No.	Tons.	Value of cargo.	No.	Tons.	Value of cargo.	No.	Tons.	Value of cargo.	No.	Tons.	Value of cargo.
Laden	4	2,448	\$18,298	16	14,374	\$77,463	3	2,262	\$15,940	17	20,103	\$92,855
In ballast.....	15	12,925		4	2,448		17	20,103		3	2,262	
Total	19	15,373	18,298	20	16,822	77,463	20	22,365	15,940	20	22,365	92,855

The export trade, consisting principally of iron ore, was, as usual, carried in English steamers to the following countries in the following proportion:

To—	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Iron ore.	Oranges.	Value.
			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	
United States	7	9,898	20,045		\$48,702
Great Britain	6	5,824	7,050	4,006	22,871
France	3	3,188	6,458		15,693
Holland	1	1,193	2,300		5,589
Total	17	20,103	35,853	4,006	92,855

The imports consisted of coal and timber in British vessels proceeding from Great Britain, as follows:

Whence.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Coal.	Timber.	Value.
			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
England	2	1,191	3,602		\$11,829
Do	1	271		4,572	4,111
Total	3	2,262	3,602	4,572	15,940

Various causes have operated against the iron trade in this district during the past two years, viz: The inferior quality of the mineral, the general stagnation experienced in trade, and, finally, the great depression of prices in the leading industrial countries, which checked demand. Fortunately the quality of the mineral is at present better, and prices have lately risen, resulting in the increase actually shown.

The crop of grapes has been small, owing to too much rain during the spring, and the raisins are of an inferior quality. This and the competition in foreign markets have lowered the prices and reduced the demand, obliging producers to keep the raisins in store. The number of boxes collected is estimated at 30,000.

During the year 1895, the following merchandise has been shipped for Spanish and foreign ports:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Cork	2,327	\$9,190
Raisins	912	4,834
Maize	329	486
Oranges	5,827	6,619
Lemons	23	107
Dried figs	59	53
Total	9,477	21,289

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The colony of San Pedro Alcantara produces beet root only, and the yield of sugar during the last quinquennial period was as follows:

	<i>Kilos.</i>
1891	267,469
1892	124,325
1893	1,248,000
1894	970,000
1895	468,668
Total	3,078,462

As appears from the foregoing figures, the average annual production is about 616,000 kilos of sugar. A tendency to further decrease is indicated, but this result is owing to the plague of caterpillars of 1894 and the heavy rains falling during the winter and part of the spring in 1895, which ruined the plantations.

At the colony of El Angel, the sugar production is from sugar cane solely, and the yield during the last five years has been as follows:

	Kilos.
1891	228,453
1892	110,153
1893	222,380
1894	220,300
1895	219,688
Total	1,000,974

The average production is about 220,000 kilograms, which shows very little difference between each crop, as the smaller output in 1892 was accounted for by injury from the freezing weather of that winter.

FLOUR.

In the flour mill owned by this company on the same premises, 700,000 kilos of wheat, produced in Spain and foreign countries, was ground into flour in 1895.

LIVE STOCK.

The stock in this district is of no importance, as it will not exceed 2,000 sheep and goats, 1,500 swine, and 100 oxen, the latter being used only for agricultural purposes. There is no breeding of horses, mules, or donkeys.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The section of the high road leading from Fuengirola to Malaga is almost finished and will be soon open for public traffic.

MALAGA-CAMPAMENTO RAILWAY.

This important enterprise, on which the welfare and prosperity of the towns and villages between Malaga and Gibraltar greatly depend, is, I am sorry to say, becoming a failure. Since the renewal of the concession in April, 1894, up to this date, nothing in the way of advancing its construction has been done.

HEALTH OFFICE.

The suppression of the health office at Marbella is still maintained in spite of the petitions addressed to the home minister, soliciting its reestablishment. The Government is, notwithstanding, ready to grant it on condition that the sanitary officer's salary and ordinary expenses shall be paid by the petitioners, under the responsibility of the town corporation.

MICHAEL CALZADO, *Consular Agent.*

MARBELLA, *January, 1896.*

Declared exports from Spain to the United States during the year 1895.

Articles.	Alicante.	Barcelona.	Cadiz.	Denla.	Malaga.	Madrid.	Total.
Almonds	\$78,916.44	\$103,918.90		\$6,527.00	\$156,250.78		\$345,613.12
Antiquities		328.80	\$1,082.00				1,410.80
Books			261.00				261.00
Brandy					591.31		591.31
Brasler						\$43.89	43.89
Canary seed					848.73		848.73
Canned goods		1,679.27					1,679.27
Capers	156.00	1,016.30					1,172.30
Chick-peas					121.75		121.75
Colocynth apples							
Confectionery		443.55					443.55
Cork		305,884.90	208,015.00				513,899.90
Esparto mats	1,075.07						1,075.07
Fans				163.00		217.76	380.76
Figs	36.62						36.62
Fishing hair		1,390.68					1,390.68
Furniture						492.06	492.06
Garlic					5,150.37		5,150.37
Glycerin		143,350.67					143,350.67
Grapes				137.00	426,916.01		427,053.01
Iron ore		44,530.28			50,630.00		95,160.28
Lead			12,549.00		5,449.72		17,998.72
Lemons					165,823.60		165,823.60
Licorice root	36,277.60	96,965.55	12,880.00			1,528.61	147,651.76
Licorice paste			8,757.00				8,757.00
Liquors		222.72					222.72
Mineral water		14,456.09				183.98	14,640.07
Models					346.80		346.80
Olive oil	905.60				15,594.02		16,499.62
Olives			248,087.00		591.73		248,678.73
Onions		196.66		29,126.00			29,322.66
Oranges		61,632.67			2,745.68		64,378.35
Ores			422,799.00				422,799.00
Paintings			1,903.00			1,128.10	3,031.10
Palm leaf hats				4,386.00	103,347.00		107,733.00
Paper		1,283.00					1,283.00
Pepper (red)		3,490.36			1,316.34		4,806.70
Pickles		55.40					55.40
Pomegranates					2,085.31		2,085.31
Pottery			975.00				975.00
Preserves							
Raisins	323.20			85,370.00	83,846.85		169,540.05
Returned bags		28,139.27					28,139.27
Saffron		6,035.72					6,035.72
Salt			1,378.00				1,378.00
Silk worm gut	915.94						915.94
Skins		76,274.34				29,618.02	105,892.36
Soap			500.00		156.36	2,345.49	3,001.85
Tartar		124,637.13					124,637.13
Terra-cotta figures					148.90		148.90
Wine	245.05	53,310.23	546,819.00		6,816.57		607,190.85
Wool		7,921.39	17.00			2,112.40	10,050.79
Sundries		9,584.41	1,760.00		487.01		11,781.42
Total	118,941.52	1,086,707.29	1,467,672.00	125,709.00	1,029,272.94	37,670.31	3,965,816.46

a Iron trade of Carthagena (\$99,843.40) included in total.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Spain during the year ending June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CADIZ.					
Antiquities			\$19. 30		\$19. 30
Corks				\$12, 703. 68	12, 708. 68
Hams			171. 38		171. 38
Malaga wines		\$818. 17			\$818. 17
Paintings		96. 50			96. 50
Preserves			21. 36		21. 36
Sherry wines	\$4, 597. 84	5, 766. 32	9, 940. 15	8, 858. 18	29, 162. 49
Total					42, 492. 88

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Spain during the year ending June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CARTHAGENA.					
Dry iron ore.....	\$4,817.50	\$22,420.81	\$17,573.52	\$21,827.29	
Manganiferous iron ore.....	24,424.28	24,338.75	27,705.00	11,117.90	
Oranges.....			1,063.11		
Total.....	29,241.78	56,759.56	46,341.63	32,945.19	\$165,288.16
CORUNNA.					
No exports declared during the year.					
DENIA.					
Almonds.....	1,989.63	4,575.45			6,565.08
Fans.....	163.08				163.08
Grapes.....	136.64				136.64
Hats.....	2,035.67	894.51		379.25	3,299.43
Onions.....	28,929.00				28,929.00
Raisins.....	36,543.84	44,734.89	5,866.00		87,144.73
Total.....	69,797.66	50,194.85	5,866.00	379.25	126,237.96
GRACIA OF VALENCIA.					
Hides.....	14,082.41	7,496.20		2,612.17	24,190.78
Onions.....	146.66	50.00			196.66
Oranges.....		47,207.48	28,479.81		75,687.29
Saffron.....	2,292.98	8,296.66	1,337.20	2,397.08	8,324.52
Wine.....	1,749.15	854.07	215.91	242.80	3,061.93
Miscellaneous.....	2,806.37	638.08	534.78		3,979.23
Total.....					115,440.41
HUELVA.					
Cupreous sulphur ore.....	89,778.78	65,169.43	47,581.83	76,355.63	278,885.67
Essences.....			809.73	571.18	1,380.91
Iron pyrites.....	44,902.30	45,017.16	26,733.25	23,424.57	140,077.28
Total.....	134,681.08	110,186.59	75,124.81	100,351.38	420,343.86
JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA					
Sherry wine.....	64,507.53	97,601.02	89,630.41	78,142.71	329,881.71
Spanish brandy.....				402.59	402.59
Spanish earth.....				321.85	321.85
Total.....					330,606.15
MALAGA.					
Almonds.....	44,208.98	71,913.39	62,470.60	24,381.40	202,974.46
Brandy.....		272.48	364.46	115.10	752.04
Canary seed.....	418.93				418.93
Garlic.....	3,767.70				3,767.70
Lemons.....	132,047.40	33,776.20			165,823.60
Lead.....	5,449.82				5,449.82
Models.....	96.60				96.60
Orange peel.....	212.75		882.18	78.76	673.69
Olives.....	201.80	590.43	961.74		1,453.47
Olive oil.....		15,594.02	48,466.73	9,262.84	73,323.59
Oranges.....		2,745.68			2,745.68
Pomegranates.....	218.56	1,866.75			2,085.31
Palm-leaf hats.....	23,092.43	27,778.58	27,759.06	29,650.13	108,280.20
Red pepper.....	157.08	818.72	789.66	265.61	2,031.07
Raisins.....	26,199.37	54,702.61	3,940.54	1,294.40	86,126.92
Sulphur oil.....			87.58		87.58
Sundries.....		23.35		1,083.64	1,106.99
Soap.....	120.00				120.00
Terra-cotta figures.....		148.90			148.90
Wine.....	1,723.24	1,411.41	1,621.91	1,663.61	6,420.17
Almeria agency:					
Almonds.....		79.40			79.40
Grapes.....	28,718.54	395,565.47		76.84	431,960.01
Marbella agency:					
Iron ore.....	13,374.90	37,255.10	12,496.94		63,126.94
Total.....					1,159,061.97

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Spain during the year ending June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
PORT ST. MARY.					
Wines.....	\$21,608.52	\$45,989.71	\$29,913.71	\$44,173.75	\$141,686.69
SAN FELIPE DE GUIZOLA.					
Corks.....	99,183.29	67,306.98	75,029.16	84,808.00	316,917.43
SEVILLE.					
Antiquities.....			1,106.00	218.00	1,324.00
Books.....		261.00			261.00
Corks.....	10,771.00	6,223.00	7,423.00	17,060.00	41,577.00
Cork wood.....	19,998.00	20,675.00	9,823.00	61,320.00	111,816.00
Ironware.....				86.00	86.00
Licorice root.....	1,682.00	201.00	3,701.00	8,990.00	14,584.00
Licorice paste.....	3,908.00	1,596.00		14,118.00	19,620.00
Lead.....	8,013.00				8,013.00
Olive oil.....			6,810.00	1,814.00	8,124.00
Oil paintings.....				843.00	843.00
Olives.....	32,502.00	2,186.00	126,228.00	118,791.00	279,707.00
Pottery (earthenware).....			297.00	252.00	549.00
Oranges.....			616.00		616.00
Sundries.....	99.00				99.00
Wine.....	947.00	1,874.00	1,030.00	2,436.00	6,287.00
Total.....	77,930.00	33,116.00	157,034.00	225,426.00	493,506.00

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

SWEDEN.¹

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The trade between Sweden and the United States has for many years been of respectable proportions, but it is a difficult matter to obtain any definite information of its volume or value from Swedish statistics. There is no direct export to the United States, and the Swedish statistics credit to each country only those goods that are exported directly to that country. Thus, if a steamer sails from Sweden for England, all goods on board are accounted for in the statistics as exports to England, when perhaps the ultimate destination of a large part of the cargo may be the United States, or some other country. The same is true of imports. The Swedish statistics of American trade, therefore, embrace only those goods passing between the two countries in ships sailing directly from one to the other.

The following are the principal articles of import to this country: Wheat, maize, wheat flour, leather, cotton, petroleum, machinery, pork, and sirup and molasses.

Owing to the fact that statistical statements of all kinds in this country are two years behind, it is impossible to state accurately how much of an increase has taken place in the importation of American goods. It seems, however, to be the general tendency to increase the importation of goods from the United States, and, as far as I can learn, the increase up to August 1, 1896, exceeds that of last year for the same period about 10 per cent.

American cotton is an article which will continue to increase in demand, partly on account of its superiority and partly on account of

¹ In response to circular of July 8, 1896.

the constantly increasing number of spinning mills in this country. It is, however, a general complaint among importers of cotton that the bales are poorly packed or secured, and that the wrapping is too weak, which causes much waste.

Petroleum is also a very important article, and the United States has only one competitor here, namely, Russia. The American product seems, however, to be the most favored, and the tendency is rather in favor of increasing than decreasing the import.

My opinion is that a direct steamship line between the United States and Sweden would have a strong beneficial influence on the trade between the two countries, as the lines between England-Sweden and Germany-Sweden are inclined to charge excessive freight rates from here to seaports in those countries; and as there is no other way to send goods or to receive them, the merchant is obliged to pay what these lines demand. The Wilson Line has done a great deal to prevent the success of a permanent direct line between this country and the United States, and has thus far always succeeded in keeping itself in a position where it can ask almost any rate it sees fit between Gothenburg and England.

CURRENCY.

The amount of currency in circulation on the 31st of July last has been estimated as follows: Government bank notes, 55,000,000 kroner; private bank notes, 61,000,000 kroner; gold coins (approximate estimate), 1,000,000 kroner; silver, 16,000,000 kroner; total Swedish, 133,000,000 kroner (\$35,640,000).

PRICES AND WAGES.

There are no marked changes in prices of commodities.

Laborers and employees are paid about the following rates:

Occupation.	Amount.
Laborers.....per month..	\$24. 50
Domestic servants.....do.....	4. 50
Mechanics.....do.....	30. 00
Factory operatives.....do.....	25. 00
Clerks in stores:	
Male.....do.....	30. 00
Female.....do.....	15. 00
Bookkeepers:	
Male.....do.....	45. 00
Female.....do.....	30. 00

Cashiers and experienced office hands who also correspond in different languages get considerably higher wages, running up to \$1,500 a year. Railroad office employees receive from \$40 to \$50 a month.

CUSTOMS.

The only marked changes in the custom duties are: Pork, smoked, formerly 25 öre (6.7 cents), now 30 öre (8.4 cents) per kilo; pork, other kinds, formerly 10 öre (2.68 cents), now 20 öre (5.36 cents) per kilo.

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

The value of foreign products consumed in 1894 was as follows:

Articles.	Value.	
	<i>Kroner.</i>	
Food supplies.....	111,000,000	\$29,748,000
Apparel.....	46,000,000	12,330,000
Household goods.....	40,000,000	10,720,000
Raw materials.....	127,000,000	34,040,000
Machinery.....	25,000,000	6,700,000

The value of exports in 1894 was:

Articles.	Value.	
	<i>Kroner.</i>	
Products of agriculture.....	77,000,000	\$20,640,000
Products of forestry.....	139,000,000	37,250,000
Products of textile industry.....	7,000,000	1,876,000
Products of paper industry.....	9,000,000	2,412,000
Minerals and metals.....	58,000,000	15,540,000
Miscellaneous.....	9,000,000	2,412,000

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

There would be no difficulty in introducing American goods more generally if samples were exhibited and prices made to compete with other countries. The same might be said of exporting Swedish products to the United States.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Sweden is provided with excellent means of communication by land and water. The highways altogether are 37,000 miles in length and the railroads close upon 5,500 miles.

The most important railroads projected are the ones which will connect Gellivara, in the north of Sweden, with the Norwegian coast, and the one which will connect Gothenburg and Svinesund, on the Norwegian frontier. Preliminary examinations of the ground have been made, but, as far as I know, nothing is yet settled as to the time when the work will be begun.

Stockholm is connected with Gothenburg not only by rail but also by the famous Göta Canal, on which comfortable boats are running almost daily. The boats carry both passengers and freight. The canal is navigable for eight months of the year, closing about December 15 and opening in the spring, about April 15.

The communication coastwise is very good. Comfortable boats are running daily to all the principal points, carrying freight as well as passengers.

The Swedish merchant service at the close of 1891 numbered 2,979 sailing vessels of 377,667 tons and 1,181 steamers of 152,493 tons.

FREIGHT RATES TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Gothenburg to New York via Hamburg, per ton: Iron and steel bars, \$2.43 to \$2.68; iron and steel coils, \$2.92; iron horseshoe nails, \$3.65; iron and steel billets, \$2.68 to \$3.16; wood pulp, dry, \$4.01. Via London: Iron and steel, \$2.92; iron and steel coils, \$3.41.

There is no question but that freights to the United States would be considerably lower if a direct line were permitted to run undisturbed, but every effort made in this direction has proved unsuccessful.

CRIPPLING DIRECT COMMUNICATION.

The last direct line between Gothenburg and the United States was the Scandia Line, which was owned by the Hamburg-American Packet Company, but the English lines made it very difficult for it to succeed, as they compelled the Scandia Line to enter into an agreement not to take freight from that port but passengers only, thus leaving the Wilson Line and the lines plying between there and Germany to carry all freight. The Thingvalla Line, so far as Gothenburg is concerned, was crippled in the same way by English and German companies. Every time a new company has started a direct line between the Scandinavian countries and the United States, the Wilson Line has immediately put a freight line in motion, and kept it running just long enough to prevent any other enterprise from developing. Their last line started for this purpose ceased running a few months ago, and had then succeeded in killing all other attempts on the part of the Swedes to maintain a direct line.

As long as this condition of affairs exists, freights to the United States will not come down, and the profit will be pocketed principally by the English. I know it to be a fact that a line started by American capital, strong enough to compete with England and Germany, would be gladly received here, and would get most of the passengers and freight from the Scandinavian countries to the United States.

Mail and passenger communication with the United States is via Liverpool, Southampton, and Hamburg; average time, twelve days; one month for freight.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

For much of the above information, I am indebted to Consul Otto H. Boyesen, at Gothenburg, who spared no pains and went to some expense in obtaining it.

THOS. B. O'NEIL, *Consul.*

STOCKHOLM, *September 21, 1896.*

CROPS OF SWEDEN, 1896.

According to estimates made by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the crops in Sweden this year may, as a whole, be regarded as fully medium.

Estimated quantities.

Articles.	Hectoliters.	Bushels.
Wheat:		
Winter	1,558,200	4,421,704
Spring	88,800	250,560
Rye:		
Winter	8,857,900	23,717,211
Spring	198,700	508,458
Barley	5,070,800	14,389,400
Oats	19,765,900	53,089,694
Peano	588,300	1,527,534
Maize	8,130,000	8,907,540
Beans	69,500	197,230
Vetch	298,000	678,878
Potatoes	22,412,000	69,600,298

The crops of winter wheat and winter rye alone were, respectively, 21 and 13 per cent above medium. The crop of potatoes, as a whole, good. Other root crops above medium. Fiber plants have yielded 3.2 for one in seed, and in fiber fully medium. Crop of hay above medium. Crop of straw good, but partly damaged by rain. General supply of fodder sufficient or plentiful, except in the provinces of Bohuslan, Dalsland, and Vermland.

The supply of wheat and rye larger than usual, but the crop of oats will hardly exceed the home consumption.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports and exports of agricultural products during the year ended September 30, 1896.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
Butter pounds..	1,649,600	54,663,000		53,014,000
Cheese do.	522,500	310,000	212,500	
Grain:				
Wheat do.	279,554,300	102,300	279,452,000	
Rye do.	263,290,800	90,200	263,200,600	
Barley do.	1,761,500	229,278	1,532,222	
Oats do.		172,671,000		172,671,000
Wheat flour..... do.	20,798,200	1,168,400	19,629,800	
Rye flour do.	20,293,300	190,700	20,102,600	
Live stock:				
Neat cattle number..	2,900	27,110		24,310
Sheep do.	140	13,110		12,970
Hogs do.	530	18,940		13,410
Margarin pounds.	2,830,700	66,900	2,764,800	
Meat do.	2,162,700	1,146,400	1,016,300	
Pork do.	14,477,600	17,658,800		3,181,200

Calculating according to average prices—duty included for imported articles—the following (approximate) figures are reached:

Excess of imports.

Cheese	\$73,400
Grain:	
Barley.....	21,400
Rye.....	3,759,500
Wheat.....	4,671,000
Flour:	
Wheat.....	453,500
Rye.....	411,000
Margarin	336,100
Meat	63,000

Excess of exports.

Butter.....	\$11,853,400
Live stock:	
Hogs.....	168,800
Neat cattle	1,309,400
Sheep	41,800
Oats.....	1,574,200
Pork.....	134,500

The total exports of agricultural products exceeded the imports by about \$5,300,000, while the excess of exports during the previous year amounted to about \$2,573,000.

PORK.

The import of pork has increased by about 308,600 pounds, as compared with the import of the previous year, but the value has decreased by about \$294,800. The export, on the other hand, has decreased in

quantity as well as in value, being about 3,306,900 pounds less in quantity and about \$402,000 less in value.

LIVE STOCK.

The export of live stock continues to show a rising tendency. The neat cattle exported this year numbered 24,310, worth about \$1,309,400; corresponding figures for previous year were 18,360 head of cattle, worth about \$884,400, an increase for this year of nearly 6,000 head, with an increase in value of more than \$425,000. The export of sheep this year shows an increase of 10,600 in number and \$33,800 in value. Export of hogs increased during the year by about 9,100 in number and about \$129,400 in value.

BUTTER.

The export of butter is steadily advancing every year. This year shows an increase in the export of this article of about 3,306,900 pounds, and \$1,340,000 in value over last year.

The following table shows the approximate figures for the export of butter from Sweden during the last ten years:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1895-96.....	54,663,100	\$12,086,800
1894-95.....	49,746,800	10,478,800
1893-94.....	45,101,700	10,264,400
1892-93.....	40,434,600	9,996,400
1891-92.....	34,570,300	8,710,000
1890-91.....	32,476,000	8,227,600
1889-90.....	27,061,500	6,700,000
1888-89.....	26,111,200	6,646,400
1887-88.....	26,682,300	6,432,000
1886-87.....	20,496,200	5,092,000

Going further back, the difference is still more noticeable. The export of butter from Sweden in 1870-71 was only 1,677,700 pounds, and the value of same only \$348,400.

GRAIN.

The import of wheat shows a small increase, but the other kinds of grain a considerable decrease. The import of wheat indicates an increase of about 16,534,500 pounds, of the value of about \$193,200, over the import last year. The import of rye this year falls below the import of the previous year by about 50,705,800 pounds, and \$830,800. The import of barley shows, comparatively, the largest decrease, 13,900,000 pounds and \$203,100.

The export of oats this year as well as the previous year shows a decrease, which for this year amounted to about 57,319,600 pounds, and \$536,000 in value. This decrease may have several causes. It may in part be due to the fact that the farmers now pay more attention to butter making, or to the raising of beets for the manufacture of sugar, than was the case formerly, when they had more land available for the growing of oats.

FLOUR.

The import of wheat flour this year is about 25,352,900 pounds in quantity, and \$482,400 in value less than during the previous year.

The import of rye flour shows also a considerable decrease—about 16,534,500 pounds, and \$268,000, as compared with the import during 1894–95.

OTTO H. BOYESEN, *Consul.*

GOTHENBERG, *December 16 and 17, 1896.*

NORWAY.

According to official returns, the total estimated value of the foreign trade of Norway in 1895 was 359,600,000 kroner—222,300,000 imports and 137,300,000 exports. Of the latter, 9,000,000 kroner were foreign products.

The following table shows the value of merchandise imported into and exported from Norway during the last ten years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	<i>Kroner.</i>	<i>Kroner.</i>	<i>Kroner.</i>
1886	135,200,000	102,800,000	238,000,000
1887	133,700,000	106,600,000	240,300,000
1888	158,400,000	122,400,000	280,800,000
1889	191,000,000	132,700,000	324,800,000
1890	208,700,000	131,100,000	339,800,000
1891	223,000,000	130,400,000	353,400,000
1892	200,000,000	126,500,000	326,500,000
1893	204,600,000	136,100,000	340,700,000
1894	206,000,000	132,000,000	338,000,000
1895	222,300,000	137,300,000	359,600,000

The amount of cereals imported in 1895 was 4,954,000 hectoliters (14,060,052 bushels), and of products of cereals, 744,000 kilos, of a total estimated value of 32,194,700 kroner (\$8,628,180).

The amount of articles of colonial produce was 47,760,000 kilos, of a value of 26,047,200 kroner (\$6,980,550). The following table shows the principal articles of colonial goods imported for the last five years:

Articles.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Coffee	8,011,000	8,104,000	8,022,000	8,502,000	9,504,000
Sugar	16,054,000	16,811,000	18,449,000	20,506,000	21,132,000
Sirup	10,337,000	8,202,000	9,607,000	10,747,000	10,989,000
Tobacco leaves	1,893,000	1,908,000	2,545,000	1,343,700	1,703,000

Of meat and pork, 15,268,000 kilos were imported, of a value of 7,261,900 kroner (\$1,946,189).

The imports of butter amounted to 1,255,000 kilos, of which 121,000 kilos were oleomargarine. Since 1878, large quantities of Norwegian oleomargarine, besides some Norwegian dairy butter, have been exported. The total exports of these articles were, in 1894, 2,513,510 kilos, valued at 3,131,600 kroner; in 1895, 2,603,740 kilos, valued at 3,011,200 kroner. Of these amounts 773,000 and 786,000 kilos, respectively, were dairy butter.

The importation of spirits and brandy had for a great number of years been decreasing, with the exception, however, of 1888. It had risen again for some years, but fell in 1895 as to quantity and to strength of the spirits imported. The exports of this article, which had increased

in 1894, showed again in 1895 a decline. In 1895, the imports amounted to 940,000 liters, or as calculated at 100 per cent strength, 526,000 liters. The exports were 294,000 liters, or 283,000 liters of 100 per cent strength, showing a decrease of 243,000 liters of the imports.

The exports of wood have for the last five years been:

Year.	Planed wood.	Sawn wood.	Hewn wood.	Beams.	Split wood, fuel, etc.	Staves.	Total.
	<i>Cubic meters. a</i>	<i>Cubic meters. a.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>
1891	578,797	502,067	88,750	582,150	87,486	92,311	1,931,561
1892	489,872	479,203	102,876	642,745	102,788	77,024	1,894,506
1893	504,140	454,487	83,114	484,206	74,655	85,901	1,696,505
1894	500,875	454,405	92,514	497,948	91,287	79,302	1,716,311
1895	508,670	467,154	76,826	428,233	101,631	92,660	1,674,574

a One cubic meter equals 35.316 cubic feet.

The wood pulp and cellulose exported, which in 1875 amounted to only 8,540 tons, of an estimated value of 683,000 kroner, had in 1885 risen to 90,781 tons, of an estimated value of 5,664,000 kroner. It was for the last five years as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Kroner.
1891	208,593	10,831,000
1892	200,455	11,568,000
1893	219,007	14,574,000
1894	238,860	14,177,000
1895	246,225	13,448,000

Swedish pulp and cellulose are not included in these figures, though exported over Norwegian ports. The Swedish products amounted to 29,822 tons. The customs reports show that 54,024 tons of Norwegian and 5,026 tons of Swedish cellulose were exported in 1895.

EXPORTS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.

The following statement shows the exports of fish and fish products in 1895:

Description.	Quantities.	Value.
		<i>Kroner.</i>
Cured cod	kilos.. 56,851,000	18,153,000
Dried cod	do..... 17,462,000	6,556,000
Cod roe	hectoliters.. 54,685,000	1,093,700
Fish oil	do..... 141,000	6,062,000
Pickled herring	do..... 789,000	8,726,000
Fresh salmon .....	.....	743,000
Fresh mackerel .....	.....	61,000
Fresh herring .....	.....	846,000
Other fresh fish .....	.....	430,000
Salted fish, in barrels or in vessel's hold .....	.....	1,711,000
Smoked herring .....	.....	200,000
Anchovies .....	.....	498,000
Lobsters .....	.....	481,000
Fish guano .....	.....	912,000
Total .....	.....	46,512,700
Equal to .....	.....	\$12,465,036

GERH. GADE, *Consul.*

CHRISTIANIA, September 19, 1896.

DECLARED EXPORTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Sweden and Norway during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
BERGEN.					
Anchovies	\$5,628.54	\$15,887.22	\$2,159.79	\$244.91	\$23,920.46
Berries		356.07			356.07
Books, printed, Norwegian	422.10	1,826.76	531.45	1,402.45	4,182.76
Cheese	2,423.70	3,407.46	286.40	967.41	7,084.97
Cod-liver oil	60,802.41	52,351.11	8,687.75	29,072.64	150,113.91
Fish:					
Dried	45,691.54	15,090.31	2,982.55		63,764.40
Salted	434.16	1,198.90	221.65	309.82	2,164.53
Herrings:					
Salted and pickled	38,659.12	60,622.19	17,373.91	11,242.44	127,897.65
Smoked			1,905.93		1,905.93
Mackerel, salted and pickled	54,297.78	7,276.85		6,141.22	67,715.85
Nautical instruments (fog horns)	699.03			1,017.38	1,696.41
Silver goods	168.30	1,319.50			1,487.80
Skins, dried			4,171.40		4,171.40
Sprat, salted	1,876.68	1,481.79	1,231.47	350.27	4,940.21
Sprat and sardines, in oil	7,763.00	7,508.42	863.76	3,939.39	20,074.57
Preserves of fish and meat	4,528.63	6,354.52	3,186.91	7,504.87	20,574.93
Wine and spirits	475.70	988.79	785.09	250.83	2,180.41
Wood pulp, chemical	11,523.33	8,984.59	17,201.34	7,344.54	45,053.86
Sundries	318.11	967.94	103.23		1,379.28
Total	235,682.13	185,292.41	61,692.63	69,788.17	552,455.34
Total for preceding year	228,853.33	155,089.11	63,276.47	99,172.98	556,391.89
Increase		30,203.30			
Decrease	3,171.20		1,583.84	29,384.81	3,936.55
CHRISTIANIA.					
Acid oxalics	4,632.64	4,143.66			8,775.30
Beer	200.00	247.14	188.40	1,044.39	1,679.93
Books and papers	3,648.65	3,862.88	1,116.94	3,653.62	12,282.09
Butter				612.66	612.66
Brandy and cordials		301.92		298.21	600.13
Cheese		891.25			891.25
Dye colors			179.14		179.14
Fish (mackerel, anchovies)	14,896.09	26,500.56	1,494.98	281.23	43,172.81
Feldspar		280.99	549.78	368.37	1,199.14
Hides, cured	3,517.10				3,517.10
Iron, cast			163.34		163.34
Marble, in blocks	1,116.55	767.63	1,361.47	2,103.51	5,349.16
Matches	5,597.29	7,064.62	6,516.84	2,731.73	21,910.58
Mica				164.54	164.54
Milk, condensed				207.33	207.33
Oil, cod liver	17,825.22	11,496.21	5,969.35	1,562.31	36,848.09
Personal effects	2,006.88	174.20	214.40		2,395.48
Printing block, brass			148.23		148.23
Rope, old	2,274.80	1,956.57	2,234.88	1,816.82	8,283.07
Silverware	223.13		89.37	636.49	948.99
Skins, unmanufactured			7,244.97	1,903.44	9,148.41
Wood pulp	29,038.94	39,402.11	32,540.97	39,326.92	140,306.94
Wool cards			275.09		275.09
Sundries	1,375.42	799.07			2,174.49
Total					301,210.89
CHRISTIANSDAND.					
No exports declared during the year.					
GOTHENBURG.					
Anvils, blacksmiths'	2,223.81	792.42			3,016.23
Berries		1,593.49			1,593.49
Books	778.74	4,450.10	4,178.34	4,237.02	13,639.10
Cutlery	521.21	2,770.66	1,086.42	1,899.07	6,277.36
Fish (anchovies, sprats, etc.)	572.93	6,982.45	3,604.33	698.50	11,858.21
Glassware	475.50	615.08	444.07	489.80	2,025.00
Gloves	1,606.12	518.04	2,370.73		4,494.89
Hides and skins	7,498.13			9,912.86	17,401.99

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Sweden and Norway during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
GOTHENBURG—continued.					
Iron:					
Bars	\$14,806.31	\$110,193.82	\$19,706.02	\$30,748.36	\$175,254.01
Nail rods	41,807.06	54,470.16	27,705.47	20,003.79	144,886.48
Pig	19,721.52	9,657.99	3,063.30	2,731.59	35,204.49
Scrap	3,590.51	10,443.08	324.53	4,717.57	19,075.64
Wire rods	16,479.52	43,748.05	15,830.53	5,890.95	81,955.05
Miscellaneous	2,361.76	31,643.27	8,341.99	37,361.68	79,608.70
Liquors	810.24	1,808.68	883.37	298.15	3,795.34
Matches	33,618.17	18,615.04	20,885.03	31,303.93	104,423.07
Paintings	34,893.53				34,893.53
Paper, wall	994.24				994.24
Steel:					
Bars	370.04				370.04
Blooms, tubes, etc.	9,199.06	8,959.86	20,340.47	46,293.40	84,792.79
Wire rods	195.75	382.25	3,933.22	1,890.83	6,402.15
Miscellaneous	984.06	1,858.04	3,426.49	26,990.94	32,759.53
Sundries	3,006.03	1,087.45	331.20	712.75	5,137.43
Telephones and microphones ..	852.75	51.26			904.11
Tools (pliers, etc.)		271.30	187.06	1,196.17	1,654.53
Wood pulp (chemical).....	14,557.65	49,828.83	43,269.06	34,891.57	142,547.11
Total.....	211,509.64	359,636.72	179,442.22	262,875.93	1,013,464.51
HELSINGBORG.					
Earthenware	714.31				714.31
MALMO.					
Matches	245.76	766.47	1,841.66	1,573.34	4,427.23
Wood pulp.....	851.64	851.63	1,642.44		3,345.71
Machinery	7,276.45	2,657.05		932.25	10,865.75
Gloves		19.11			19.11
Total.....	8,373.85	4,294.26	3,484.10	2,505.59	18,657.80
STOCKHOLM.					
Iron					124,555.58
Steel					208,116.52
Iron-wire rods					53,001.45
Steel-wire rods					10,424.55
Nail rods					17,421.34
Machinery					22,256.50
Chlorate					7,096.36
Cement					10,079.02
Miscellaneous					6,212.26
Total.....					459,193.58

SWITZERLAND.

GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

In accordance with Department's circular of July 8, 1896, I have the honor to submit herewith an extended report on the commerce of Switzerland with other countries. No pains have been spared to make the report as complete as possible. All of the tables of statistics (with the exception of that showing the imports and exports by countries for 1893, 1894, and 1895) had to be built up from a multitude of separate items—a process requiring not only diligence, but extreme care.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.¹

The Swiss federal customs report for 1894 says: "Switzerland imports each year one-half of that upon which its population subsists.

¹ These statistics are compiled from quarterly statements issued by the federal bureau of commercial statistics at Berne.

On the other hand, it exports about one-third of what it produces. No other nation finds itself in a like situation."

General commerce of Switzerland for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895.¹

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
1893	\$254, 897, 046	\$219, 390, 500	\$35, 506, 546
1894	249, 541, 609	210, 169, 697	29, 371, 912
1895	268, 313, 220	219, 038, 523	49, 274, 697

Special commerce for 1893, 1894, and 1895.²

IMPORTS.

Whence imported.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Increase + or decrease — 1895-1894.
EUROPE.				
Germany	\$45, 891, 534	\$46, 870, 961	\$52, 860, 975	+ \$5, 990, 014
Austria-Hungary	14, 713, 076	15, 489, 346	13, 083, 498	— 2, 400, 848
France	21, 530, 799	21, 278, 630	26, 722, 644	+ 5, 444, 014
Italy	28, 364, 365	27, 757, 970	30, 408, 207	+ 2, 651, 237
Belgium	4, 118, 966	4, 445, 771	4, 625, 317	+ 179, 540
Holland	666, 129	583, 880	699, 218	+ 115, 358
England	8, 572, 967	8, 325, 960	9, 142, 783	+ 816, 823
Russia	10, 673, 877	10, 756, 776	11, 924, 308	+ 1, 167, 532
Scandinavia	189, 514	202, 307	256, 943	+ 54, 636
Denmark	32, 621	36, 089	80, 509	+ 47, 888
Portugal	24, 920	18, 943	20, 759	+ 1, 816
Spain	1, 724, 528	2, 168, 496	2, 984, 538	+ 816, 042
Greece	84, 086	171, 611	194, 974	+ 23, 363
Danubian Principalities	1, 374, 334	720, 539	720, 584	+ 45
Turkey (Europe)	178, 256	167, 726	202, 349	+ 34, 623
Total	138, 150, 542	138, 995, 045	153, 882, 636	+ 14, 887, 591
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.				
United States	7, 364, 363	6, 771, 265	7, 493, 285	+ 722, 020
Canada	28, 461	36, 177	42, 350	+ 6, 173
Central America	840, 879	941, 188	924, 385	+ 82, 207
Chile, Peru	70, 630	87, 790	74, 204	+ 13, 526
Brazil	2, 471, 807	2, 435, 571	2, 568, 450	+ 132, 909
La Plata countries	360, 796	533, 889	633, 997	+ 100, 108
Other South American countries	292, 606	412, 510	328, 667	+ 16, 157
Total	11, 429, 542	11, 218, 390	12, 064, 528	+ 846, 138
Asia	6, 825, 026	6, 028, 025	6, 870, 182	+ 842, 157
Africa	2, 337, 699	2, 370, 166	2, 984, 429	+ 614, 263
Australia	968, 190	783, 840	958, 082	+ 174, 242
Total all countries	159, 710, 999	159, 395, 475	176, 759, 857	+ 17, 364, 382
Precious metals coined (mostly from France)	8, 661, 608	10, 607, 707	12, 403, 001	+ 1, 795, 294

¹ General commerce comprises the transit trade as well as other trade.

² Special commerce comprises the imports entered for consumption and the exports of Swiss manufacture and production.

Special commerce for 1893, 1894, and 1895—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Whither exported.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Increase + or decrease — 1895-1894.
EUROPE.				
Germany.....	\$32,398,572	\$30,322,169	\$31,731,871	+\$1,409,202
Austria-Hungary.....	7,702,064	7,593,291	7,570,469	— 22,822
France.....	14,330,732	14,079,416	14,383,219	+ 303,803
Italy.....	8,277,488	7,321,088	7,567,443	+ 246,345
Belgium.....	1,919,808	2,225,494	2,114,966	— 110,528
Holland.....	815,869	799,535	771,888	— 27,647
England.....	22,786,193	22,692,899	25,093,112	+ 2,400,213
Russia.....	3,547,749	4,326,338	4,220,116	— 106,222
Scandinavia.....	636,570	682,912	808,628	+ 125,716
Denmark.....	357,084	353,613	468,196	+ 114,523
Portugal.....	351,277	277,121	260,016	— 17,105
Spain.....	1,768,932	2,258,447	2,280,792	+ 22,345
Greece.....	144,372	150,317	183,396	+ 16,921
Danubian Principalities.....	1,504,216	1,374,839	1,159,889	— 214,950
Turkey (Europe).....	1,042,827	1,028,264	970,388	— 58,866
Total.....	97,583,743	95,482,243	99,523,829	+ 4,041,086
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.				
United States.....	15,461,032	13,865,183	17,558,142	+ 3,692,959
Canada.....	348,799	231,420	431,554	+ 200,134
Central America.....	1,007,193	800,708	920,737	+ 120,029
Chile, Peru.....	391,434	271,918	565,106	+ 293,187
Brazil.....	1,116,711	1,101,315	1,122,767	+ 21,452
La Platta countries.....	1,510,819	978,522	1,009,086	+ 30,564
Other South American countries.....	306,350	220,178	275,991	+ 49,513
Total.....	20,142,338	17,475,244	21,888,082	+ 4,407,838
Asia.....	5,326,631	5,081,760	4,596,223	— 485,537
Africa.....	964,479	1,063,656	1,006,968	— 56,688
Australia.....	340,422	306,124	366,652	+ 58,528
Total all countries.....	124,857,613	119,411,027	127,376,254	+ 7,965,227
Precious metals coined (mostly to France) ..	9,398,258	9,998,415	7,926,107	— 2,072,308

The most significant fact shown by the foregoing table is that 29 per cent of the import trade (nearly one-third) and 25 per cent of the export trade of Switzerland are with Germany. The countries next in commercial importance are, as regards imports, Italy and France, and, as regards exports, Great Britain, the United States, and France. In other words, while the United States ranks third as a market buying from Switzerland, it ranks only seventh as a market selling to Switzerland. Moreover, comparing the years 1893 and 1895,¹ it appears that Germany has gained in the value of exports to Switzerland and Switzerland has lost in the value of exports to Germany; also, that the United States has gained practically nothing in exports to Switzerland, while Switzerland has gained over \$2,000,000 in the value of exports to the United States. Two things, therefore, become plain: (1) That American merchants, in seeking to extend trade with Switzerland, must meet and overcome German competition; and (2) that as yet, very little in this way is being done. The exact conditions are made more evident by the following tables.

¹The year 1894 was one of great commercial disturbance, and therefore does not furnish a proper basis for comparison.

SPECIAL COMMERCE IN 1895.

By articles and countries for the year 1895.

SWISS IMPORTS.

Articles.	Total.
Fertilizing materials	\$1,235,615
Chemicals	1,457,247
Colors	428,481
Glass (window glass, etc.)	435,431
Wood (firewood, furniture lumber, etc.)	3,340,132
Agricultural products (grass, hay, and straw)	375,350
Leather (leather and fine shoes)	3,567,651
Books and objects of science and art (books, electrical apparatus, etc.)	2,251,317
Clocks and watches	247,788
Machines (agricultural implements, sewing machines, tool-making machines, and cycles)	4,330,495
Aluminium (pure)	2,856
Lead (bars and rolled)	201,090
Iron (raw iron, steel rails, etc.)	7,906,549
Copper (hammered, rolled, cables)	1,603,429
Nickel (rolled)	98,165
Zinc (rolled)	284,592
Pewter (bars)	324,556
Precious metals (raw and coined)	18,921,409
Mineral substances (coal, petroleum, stone, gravel, sand)	10,672,821
Food products and tobacco (wheat, oats, flour, coffee, tobacco, sugar, wine)	43,662,593
Paper (wall paper)	664,823
Cotton (raw and manufactures)	11,959,516
Flax, hemp, and linen	1,900,012
Silk (raw)	26,433,512
Wool (manufactures)	9,460,975
India rubber	151,871
Straw	437,277
Clothing, ready-made	3,823,057
Animals and animal products (beef cattle, hogs)	13,589,163
Pottery	790,454
Miscellaneous	1,546,542

NOTE.—Footings of above column of totals is not given, for the reason that certain items are still lacking which make part of the total imports for 1895.

The foregoing table is unfortunately incomplete from lack of returns as to imports by countries. An attempt is made to supply this lack in part by the following table, based upon returns for 1894 and previous years, which shows the relative standing of various countries selling to Switzerland. The letters “r” and “m” were used denote whether the bulk of the importation be raw material or manufactured product, while $\frac{1}{2}$ denotes that the importation is about equally divided between raw material and manufactured products.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Articles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silk	Italy r	France r	Ger. m	Eng. m	Aust. m	Bel. m	U. S. r.
Cotton	Eng. m	U. S. r	Ger. m	France m	Italy m	Bel. m	Aust. $\frac{1}{2}$
Wool	Ger. m	Eng. m	France m	Bel. m	Aust. $\frac{1}{2}$	Italy m	U. S. m
Linen	Ger. m	Bel. m	Eng. m	Italy r	France m	Aust. $\frac{1}{2}$	U. S. r.
India rubber	Ger. m	Eng. m	U. S. m	France m	Aust. m	Bel. m	Italy m.
Coal	Ger.	France	Bel.	Aust.	Eng.	Italy	U. S.
Iron	Ger. m	Eng. r	France m	Bel. m	Italy m	Aust. m	U. S. m.
Clocks and watches	Ger.	France	U. S.	Eng.	Aust.	Italy	Bel.
Building materials	Ger.	France	Italy	Bel.	Aust.	Eng.	U. S.
Wood	Ger. $\frac{1}{2}$	Aust. m.	France $\frac{1}{2}$	Italy m	U. S. m	Eng. m	Bel. m.
Pottery and glassware	Ger.	France	Bel.	Eng.	Italy	Aust.	U. S.
Chemicals	Ger. m	U. S. m.	France m	Aust. m	Eng. m	Bel. m	Italy m.
Tobacco	U. S. r	Ger. m	Aust. r	France m	Eng. m	Bel. m	Italy m.
Leather	Ger. m	U. S. m.	France m	Eng. m	Bel. m	Aust. $\frac{1}{2}$	Italy m.
Paper	Ger. m	France m	Aust. m	Eng. m	Bel. m	Italy m	U. S. m.
Animals for farm uses	Ger.	France	Italy	Aust.	Eng.	Bel.	U. S.
Products of the soil	Aust.	Italy	Ger.	France	U. S.	Eng.	Bel.
Food for animals	Italy	Aust.	France	Ger.	U. S.	Bel.	Eng.
Colonial wares	Aust.	France	Ger.	Italy	Bel.	Eng.	U. S.

It becomes apparent from the above (1) that the United States sells to Switzerland comparatively little (either raw or manufactured) of silk, wool, linen, iron, wood, paper, animals for farm uses, products of the soil, food for animals, or colonial wares; (2) that, relatively considered, the United States sells to Switzerland considerable amounts of raw cotton, chemical preparations, manufactures of leather, india rubber, and raw tobacco. As already pointed out, it is Germany that chiefly supplies the Swiss markets, and in the case of the commodities last named (which the United States largely supplies), it is Germany in nearly every instance that is our foremost rival.

SWISS EXPORTS.

By articles and principal countries for 1895.

Articles.	Total.	Germany.	Austria.	France.
Fertilizing materials	\$319, 373	\$217, 175	\$24, 237	\$56, 183
Chemicals for industrial uses	211, 152	53, 869	7, 798	24, 265
Colors	2, 895, 000	321, 764	208, 863	222, 806
Glass (glassware, etc.)	24, 185	2, 775	2, 125	4, 729
Wood (carvings, furniture, etc.)	583, 256	124, 621	23, 871	270, 037
Agricultural products (grass, hay, and straw)	29, 482	15, 254	36, 567	1, 800
Leather (fine shoes, etc.)	1, 334, 086	158, 950	36, 567	99, 852
Books, pictures, and objects of science and art	1, 204, 825	436, 240	91, 641	174, 859
Clocks and watches	17, 336, 750	4, 029, 203	1, 944, 644	535, 684
Machines (dynamo, electric, milling, spinning, etc.)	4, 880, 112	1, 095, 447	543, 101	619, 905
Aluminium (pure)	858, 418	231, 522	23, 583	.....
Lead (bars)	11, 685	7, 022	.....	5, 668
Iron (manufactures)	848, 382	280, 149	53, 537	151, 011
Copper (bars)	160, 798	57, 247	7, 431	82, 075
Nickel (rolled)	888	709	7	10, 148
Zinc (bars)	12, 233	1, 401	.....	10, 187
Pewter (bars)	1, 727	1, 190	.....	405
Precious metals (raw and coined)	9, 792, 907	1, 813, 813	222, 219	5, 887, 314
Mineral substances (stone, gravel, asphalt)	417, 757	218, 871	25, 077	67, 423
Food products and tobacco (cheese and condensed milk)	14, 427, 856	1, 905, 835	604, 277	3, 512, 393
Oil and grease	21, 147	5, 934	2, 825	5, 257
Paper (fiber)	332, 329	19, 484	3, 411	178, 965
Cotton (machine-made embroideries, etc.)	25, 072, 766	3, 601, 331	1, 608, 756	1, 080, 521
Flax, hemp, and linen	945, 452	52, 017	10, 430	108, 914
Silk goods	39, 863, 582	11, 058, 145	1, 848, 816	3, 309, 601
Woolen goods	2, 783, 235	1, 264, 729	222, 681	151, 253
India rubber	450, 840	38, 714	38, 925	4, 241
Straw goods	1, 768, 133	148, 800	58, 875	488, 097
Clothing, ready-made	1, 872, 135	54, 731	10, 244	341, 075
Animals and animal products	4, 294, 346	2, 332, 783	862, 206	1, 113, 011
Pottery	76, 187	31, 663	4, 728	11, 316
Miscellaneous	169, 107	54, 499	15, 222	41, 655

Articles.	Italy.	Belgium.	England.	United States.
Fertilizing materials	\$10, 617	\$3, 718	\$4, 045	\$25
Chemicals for industrial uses	26, 556	6, 979	22, 306	5, 474
Colors	189, 720	86, 058	230, 822	254, 515
Glass (glassware, etc.)	5, 142	182	2, 965	.....
Wood (carvings, furniture, etc.)	145, 085	1, 931	18, 496	13, 676
Agricultural products (grass, hay, and straw)	9, 207	.....	.....	.....
Leather (fine shoes, etc.)	31, 037	2, 704	690, 998	41, 978
Books, pictures, and objects of science and art	79, 660	22, 168	116, 389	58, 202
Clocks and watches	941, 445	417, 135	3, 238, 084	1, 098, 746
Machines (dynamo, electric, milling, spinning, etc.)	928, 008	43, 818	177, 209	47, 372
Aluminium (pure)	17, 298	5, 577	46, 429	5, 821
Lead (bars)	88	.....	.....	.....
Iron (manufactures)	116, 490	12, 844	42, 523	47, 550
Copper (bars)	5, 182	418	1, 211	250
Nickel (rolled) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc (bars) .....	.....	57	.....	.....
Pewter (bars) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precious metals (raw and coined)	995, 522	180, 745	217, 681	2, 952
Mineral substances (stone, gravel, asphalt)	8, 163	5, 190	36, 064	48, 250
Food products and tobacco (cheese and condensed milk)	382, 601	335, 059	3, 187, 901	957, 325
Oil and grease	1, 889	.....	15	.....
Paper (fiber)	31, 608	40, 724	9, 244	.....
Cotton (machine-made embroideries, etc.)	906, 427	238, 842	3, 802, 207	7, 566, 394

By articles and principal countries for 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Italy.	Belgium.	England.	United States.
Flax, hemp, and linen	\$8,280	\$731	\$30,031	\$67,010
Silk goods	645,467	369,287	11,842,364	5,443,920
Woolen goods	186,006	21,424	274,394	188,116
India rubber	4,553	7,177	10,723	6,484
Straw goods	67,906	40,230	247,942	633,343
Clothing, ready-made	31,311	19,367	302,663	602,426
Animals and animal products	323,431	74,756	70,506	88,436
Pottery	19,880	457	4,000	1,033
Miscellaneous	7,691	1,033	13,457	12,354

NOTE.—Footings of above columns are not given, for the reason that certain items are still lacking which make part of the total exports for 1895.

I have said that while Germany is the country taking the highest per cent of Swiss exports, the United States stands next but one to Germany in this regard. The articles which constitute the bulk of Swiss exports are manufactures of silk and cotton, food products (cheese and condensed milk), and clocks and watches. These articles are the leading ones in the case of exports to the United States as well as in that of exports to Germany. As compared with 1893, the year 1895 shows an increase of some \$2,000,000 in the value of the silk export. The same year also shows a slight increase in the value of the export of cheese, condensed milk, and watches, but in the case of cotton manufactures, there is a slight decrease.

SPECIAL COMMERCE IN 1896.

Special commerce of Switzerland, by articles, for the first half of the year 1896.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Totals.	Increase + or decrease — as compared with 1895.
Fertilizing materials	\$836,348	+ \$200,816
Chemicals	774,981	+ 106,332
Colors	217,739	+ 31,319
Glass (window glass)	221,295	+ 31,987
Wood (firewood, furniture, lumber, etc.)	1,953,384	+ 536,639
Agricultural products (grass, hay, and straw)	291,726	+ 74,748
Leather (leather and fine shoes)	1,612,084	+ 292,384
Books and objects of science and art (books, electrical apparatus, etc.) ..	1,257,987	+ 250,977
Clocks and watches	107,191	+ 81,372
Machines (agricultural implements, sewing machines, tool-making machines, and cycles)	2,432,006	+ 482,050
Aluminium (pure)	1,571	+ 428
Lead (bars and rolled)	123,001	+ 11,683
Iron (raw iron, steel rails, etc.)	3,364,958	+ 1,100,950
Copper (hammered and rolled, cables)	983,584	+ 329,178
Nickel (rolled)	58,450	+ 12,853
Zinc (rolled)	154,516	+ 17,338
Pewter (bars)	131,965	+ 19,653
Precious metals (raw and coined)	9,453,692	+ 1,905,389
Mineral substances (coal, petroleum, stone, gravel, sand)	5,452,365	+ 658,651
Food products and tobacco (wheat, oats, flour, coffee, tobacco, sugar, wine)	21,820,049	+ 1,415,781
Oil and grease	908,444	+ 44,443
Paper (wall paper)	371,747	+ 78,909
Cotton (raw and manufactures)	6,358,278	+ 263,048
Flax, hemp, and linen	1,025,344	+ 114,361
Silk (raw)	11,612,909	+ 374,392
Wool (manufactures)	4,883,774	+ 464,717
India rubber	87,448	+ 11,946
Straw	212,886	+ 10,428
Clothing, ready-made	227,178	+ 208,413
Animals and animal products (beef, cattle, hogs)	6,068,796	+ 855,549
Pottery	444,112	+ 103,851
Miscellaneous	748,314	+ 93,650
Total	84,357,942	+ 7,098,142

Imports from the United States during the first half of the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles.		1895.	1896.
Fertilizing material.....	pounds		762,800
Paraffine, vaseline, etc.....	do	108,460	44,680
Raw lime.....	do		7,700
Extract of coloring matters.....	do	51,920	66,440
Lumber, laths, and shingles.....	do	691,460	82,500
Furniture.....	do	5,280	3,300
Oak, already worked.....	do		65,780
Grass seed.....	do	64,240	24,420
Sole leather.....	do	682,660	819,000
Other leather.....	do	759,000	293,040
Books.....	do	660	3,300
Pianos, etc.....	do	17,160	4,400
Electrical apparatus.....	do	1,980	2,860
Finished works for watches.....	do	207,460	233,200
Nickel watch cases.....	do	795,300	3,926,780
Sewing machines.....	do	35,640	37,620
Agricultural and domestic machines.....	do	91,960	682,000
Cycles.....	do		2,610
Miscellaneous machines.....	do	110,660	73,920
Iron utensils.....	do	132,540	200,680
Wrought-iron goods (coarse).....	do		143,880
Other wrought-iron goods (coarse).....	do	145,860	21,340
Copper and brass in bars.....	do	46,200	366,200
Articles in copper.....	do	2,860	4,840
Real jewelry.....	do	3,740	6,380
Petroleum.....	do	35,253,120	44,123,200
Mineral oils.....	do	1,336,080	1,747,460
Wheat.....	do	3,823,160	9,482,000
Oats.....	do	33,000	388,960
Corn.....	do	1,514,240	4,016,100
Lard.....	do	2,629,440	3,056,900
Butter, salted or artificial.....	do	49,500	75,680
Preserved fish.....	do	7,700	7,920
Preserved meats.....	do	1,992,980	2,909,340
Sausages.....	do		8,140
Dried fruits.....	do	60,720	462,880
Graham flour, etc.....	do		80,960
Raw tobacco.....	do	3,293,400	3,877,940
Cigars and cigarettes.....	do	6,160	5,940
Molasses and sirups.....	do	103,640	691,240
Natural wine (in barrels).....	gallons	20,744	11,050
Eau de vie (in barrels).....	do	1,431	981
Comestible oils.....	pounds	172,280	21,781
Industrial oils.....	do	639,980	434,580
Tallow.....	do	31,900	14,300
Raw cotton.....	do	21,701,680	16,758,720
Silk (deechets).....	do	4,180	2,200
Wool (carpets).....	do	3,300	1,760
India rubber (threads).....	do	11,440	14,060
Horses.....	do		10,780
Raw hides.....	do	16,500	15,840
Bladders, intestines, etc.....	do	185,020	221,320
Total pounds.....		76,926,220	96,170,080
Total gallons.....		23,175	12,032

EXPORTS FOR 1896.

Articles.	Total.	Increase + or decrease— as compared with 1895.	Germany.	Austria.
Fertilizing materials.....	\$175,989	+ \$17,986	\$108,080	\$14,676
Chemicals for industrial uses.....	115,476	+ 20,755	41,170	5,954
Colors.....	1,371,794	— 17,270	259,940	112,122
Glass (glassware).....	9,767	+ 3,224	1,368	582
Wood (carvings and furniture, etc.).....	320,729	+ 28,671	70,324	87,175
Agricultural products (grass, hay, and straw).....	19,321	+ 5,203	12,381	485
Leather (fine shoes, etc.).....	788,152	+ 99,622	74,756	13,496
Books, pictures, and objects of science and art.....	597,020	+ 53,481	267,186	49,039
Clocks and watches.....	8,805,687	+ 1,075,598	2,018,445	846,428
Machines (dynamo, electric, milling, spinning, etc.).....	2,492,219	+ 136,641	569,421	332,610
Aluminium (pure).....	217,287	+ 58,266	40,082	9,625
Lead (bars).....	3,235	— 3,907	1,930	.....
Iron (manufactures).....	391,426	— 10,020	110,608	24,962
Copper (bars).....	95,343	+ 32,343	23,739	1,801
Nickel (rolled).....	122	— 392	7	86

Imports from the United States during the first half of the years 1896 and 1896—Cont'd.

EXPORTS FOR 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Total.	Increase + or decrease — as compared with 1895.	Germany.	Austria.
Zinc (bars).....	\$9,487	+ \$3,278	\$153	.....
Powder (bars).....	910	+ 27	873	.....
Precious metals (raw and coined).....	6,199,652	+ 1,160,736	1,066,906	\$163,925
Mineral substances (stone, gravel, asphalt).....	229,843	+ 39,513	116,358	17,501
Food products and tobacco (cheese and condensed milk).....	6,719,430	+ 113,043	812,951	248,119
Oil and grease.....	12,718	+ 3,015	3,311	1,174
Paper (fiber).....	164,372	+ 553	25,410	17,039
Cotton (machine-made embroideries, etc.).....	13,020,117	+ 566,148	1,972,131	627,384
Flax, hemp, and linen.....	384,388	+ 182,828	42,064	7,404
Silk goods.....	20,415,575	+ 1,165,027	5,967,697	759,848
Woolen goods.....	1,605,842	+ 337,274	722,877	132,777
India rubber.....	240,317	+ 24,453	21,725	12,291
Straw goods.....	1,314,106	+ 302,797	116,874	50,877
Clothing, ready-made.....	918,378	+ 14,256	35,336	5,082
Animal and animal products.....	1,712,292	+ 124,986	980,976	99,133
Pottery.....	35,215	+ 5,893	18,719	1,737
Miscellaneous.....	75,031	+ 5,126	23,849	7,890
Total.....	68,461,238	+5,311,806	15,527,147	3,650,472

Articles.	France.	Italy.	Belgium.	England.	United States.
Fertilizing materials.....	\$31,737	\$11,348	\$3,802	\$5,568	.....
Chemicals for industrial uses.....	12,416	19,121	4,066	13,899	\$1,718
Colors.....	103,209	82,570	34,188	237,400	209,887
Glass (glassware).....	1,976	1,933	78	1,093	.....
Wood (carvings and furniture, etc.).....	140,430	70,255	.....	7,108	8,559
Agricultural products (grass, hay, and straw).....	531	5,392	.....	.....	.....
Leather (fine shoes, etc.).....	56,392	14,404	660	481,870	7,053
Books, pictures, and objects of science and art.....	75,318	30,134	5,286	67,356	25,677
Clocks and watches.....	292,373	238,785	176,932	1,758,866	434,848
Machines (dynamo, electric, milling, spinning, etc.).....	352,789	351,351	23,633	102,865	53,053
Aluminium (pure).....	.....	5,556	68	11,403	.....
Lead (bars).....	1,113	6	.....	.....	.....
Iron (manufactures).....	75,224	54,857	6,139	17,042	25,916
Copper (bars).....	57,843	2,798	2,591	577	387
Nickel (rolled).....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc (bars).....	948	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powder (bars).....	410	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precious metals (raw and coined).....	4,469,164	270,174	50,048	87,128	2,079
Mineral substances (stone, gravel, asphalt).....	48,962	2,634	1,390	20,201	4,765
Food products and tobacco (cheese and condensed milk).....	1,312,264	795,625	152,210	1,358,497	451,635
Oil and grease.....	6,188	646	.....	68	.....
Paper (fiber).....	78,942	19,921	9,614	6,223	.....
Cotton (machine-made embroideries, etc.).....	671,431	414,269	201,221	2,751,492	2,801,635
Flax, hemp, and linen.....	87,863	21,250	1,801	94,439	73,564
Silk goods.....	2,034,959	390,686	316,575	7,345,223	1,670,700
Woolen goods.....	87,965	62,060	7,420	174,383	35,804
India rubber.....	2,851	999	2,466	8,767	812
Straw goods.....	376,692	55,867	34,194	281,654	332,075
Clothing, ready-made.....	182,031	12,613	7,611	292,994	236,244
Animal and animal products.....	233,737	70,363	63,397	38,503	18,240
Pottery.....	4,030	8,966	47	810	.....
Miscellaneous.....	15,720	1,853	533	11,418	2,562
Total.....	10,795,529	3,016,445	1,105,979	15,176,853	6,397,143

The Swiss import and export figures for the first six months of 1896 are in some respects more favorable for the United States than are the figures for the corresponding period in 1895. Thus, during the first half of 1896, the quantity of articles (measured by weight) imported by Switzerland from the United States exceeds by over 20,000,000 pounds the quantity imported during the first half of 1895. Among the articles showing the greatest increase in demand are nickel watch cases, agricultural and domestic machines, cycles, copper and brass in bars, petroleum, oats, corn, lard, preserved meats, dried fruits, molasses and sirups,

and horses. On the other hand, the demand for some articles imported during the first half of 1895 has declined during the first half of 1896. Among these articles, may be mentioned lumber, leather, and raw cotton. It furthermore is a noticeable fact that while the total exports of Switzerland during the first half of 1896 have increased by some \$5,000,000, those to the United States are less by at least one-third than what they might reasonably have been expected to be, taking as a basis the exports for the whole of 1895.

GERMAN TRADE METHODS IN SWITZERLAND.

But in 1896, as in 1895, it is Germany that is the chief factor in Swiss commerce. The trade methods by which Germany has gained such a firm foothold in Switzerland are (1) the practice of sending out commercial agents speaking German and French, and equipped with samples of the goods which they are commissioned to sell; (2) a willingness on the part of German exporters to learn and carefully conform to the most minute peculiarities of Swiss trade methods; and (3), the practice—particularly in the case of machinery and hardware—of imitating, in inferior quality, the machines and hardware produced in the United States.

Germany, adjoining Switzerland as it does, has necessarily a marked advantage over the United States in prosecuting Swiss trade, but when the time comes that American merchants are willing to study Swiss trade conditions and to conform to them as have German merchants, then, by reason of superior quality of merchandise, the United States can secure a considerable share in the Swiss import market. The vital point in the whole matter is to establish direct trade connections between the United States and Switzerland. At present, nearly everything purchased from the United States reaches Switzerland by way of German or other importing firms, and is so enhanced in price through commissions as to be beyond the reach of all but the wealthy classes. Nor does it fill the bill to consign American goods to Swiss firms for sale; what is required is the establishing here of agencies supplied with American goods and managed by Americans themselves.

FREIGHT RATES FROM ANTWERP.

Freight rates per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) from Antwerp to the principal distributing points in Switzerland are shown by the following table:

Description.	To Basle.	To Zurich.	To Geneva.
Express rates	\$2.80	\$3.42	\$4.40
Common rates:			
First	1.16	1.50	1.97
Second	1.16	1.44	1.81
Carload rates for each 220.46 pounds:			
Shipments not less than 11,022 pounds	.79	1.03	1.43
Shipments not less than 22,046 pounds	.72	.94	1.31

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The last general revision of the Swiss customs tariff was made in 1891. In 1894, the discriminations against France were abolished.

Free list.—Fertilizing materials, garden vegetables, grass, hay, straw, lead ore, iron ore, ore in general, stone, sand, gravel, raw mineral substances in general, ice, fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, fresh milk.

Dutiable list.—The following table comprises the leading articles, with their rates of duty. The rates are per quintal—that is, per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds):

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Wood:		Clocks and watches:	
Firewood	\$0.04	Raw works	\$3.08
Furniture	1.93 to 5.00	Finished works	19.30
Lumber	.14	Watches	19.30
Leather:		Tobaccoes:	
Sole leather	3.08	Raw	.05
Other leather	1.54	Smoking tobacco	.15
Coarse shoes	7.72	Cigars and cigarettes	28.95
Fine shoes	11.58	Cotton:	
Leather gloves	28.95	Raw	.06
Machines:		Bed and table cloths	2.86
Sewing machines	.77	Shawls	9.65
Agricultural implements	1.10	Ribbons	8.08
Cycles	13.51	Embroideries	19.30
Machines in general	.77	Laces	19.30
Aluminum:		Linen:	
Raw	.96	Raw (flax, hemp, and jute)	.06
Manufactures	7.72	Tulle	11.58
Iron:		Ribbons	9.65
Raw	1.93	Laces	28.95
Steel rails	.33	Mats and carpets	2.31 to 9.65
Cutlery	7.72	Silk:	
Weapons	9.65	Cocoons	.06
Copper:		Raw	.19 to .38
Copper and brass in bars	.19	Déshets	.06
Copper articles	5.79	Shawls	28.95
Mineral substances:		Ribbons	19.30
Petroleum	.24	Laces	34.74
Mineral oils	.24	Wool:	
Food products:		Raw	.06 to .12
Wheat	.06	Coverings	4.82 to 11.58
Rye		Carpets	4.82 to 9.65
Oats		Shawls	14.47
Corn		Ribbons	12.55
Barley		Laces	19.30
Flour	.28	India rubber:	
Honey	2.90	Raw and out	.19
Hops	.77	Animals and animal products:	
Lard	.96	Horses	.57
Dried fruits	.48	Mules	.57
Preserved fish	.19	Colts	.19
Preserved meats	1.16	Oxen	2.90
Butter, salted or artificial	1.93	Cows	3.47
Molasses and sirups	.58	Hogs	.77 to .96
Wine (natural) in barrels	.68	Sheep	.12
Objects of science and art:		Goats	.39
Pianos, etc.	5.79	Hides and skins	.12
Electric apparatus	1.16		

SWISS EXPORT DUTY.

Switzerland imposes an export duty ranging from 1 cent to 29 cents on animals; on old iron, 4 cents; fresh meat, 19 cents; skins and hides, 19 cents; and bones, 2 cents per 100 kilograms.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Switzerland is thoroughly supplied with railways, the remotest districts being accessible. The leading lines are the Jura Simplon, the United Swiss, the Swiss Central, the Northeast, and the Gothard.

Swiss railway freight rates per metric ton of 1,000 kilos (2,204.69 pounds) per kilometer (0.62137 mile).

Description.	Swiss Central, Jura Simplon, and United Swiss railways.	Northeast Railway.	Gothard Railway.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Express freight.....per 1,000 kilos.....	7	7	7
Common freight—			
Piece goods:			
Class 1.....do.....	3½	3½	3½
Class 2.....do.....	3½	2½	2½
Carloads:			
Class A.....per 5,000 kilos.....	2½	2½	2½
Class B.....per 10,000 kilos.....	2½	2½	2
Special rates:			
Class I.....per 5,000 kilos.....	2½	1½	1½
Do.....per 10,000 kilos.....	1½	1½	1½
Class II.....per 5,000 kilos.....	1½	1½	1½
Do.....per 10,000 kilos.....	1½	1½	1½
Class III.....per 5,000 kilos.....	1½	2½	1½
Do.....per 10,000 kilos.....	1	2½	1½

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

Status of foreigners.—Foreigners in Switzerland are treated in all essential respects the same as citizens of the country. Until May 1, 1894, citizens of the United States domiciled in Switzerland were (under a certain construction of the American-Swiss treaty of 1850) compelled to pay a military exemption tax, although citizens of other countries were free from this exaction. Through representations made by the American minister at Berne, based upon reports of United States consular officers in Switzerland, relief from this discrimination was obtained for American citizens.

Commercial licenses.—A Federal tax of \$29 annually, or \$19.30 semi-annually, is collected from both foreign and native commercial travelers in Switzerland taking orders by samples at private houses. No tax is collected from commercial travelers who take orders only from business houses. All commercial travelers, however, must have a permit.

Currency.—The unit of exchange is the franc, worth in money of the United States 19.3 cents. I am informed by the Swiss Federal department of finance that it is impossible to state either the amount of money of Swiss issue in circulation in Switzerland or the total amount of money in circulation here. Switzerland is a member of the monetary union, comprising, besides Switzerland, the States of France, Italy, Belgium, and Greece. The unit of value in each of these countries is the franc, and the money of each circulates in the others, except that in the case of Italy, Italian coins of less than 5 francs circulate only in Italy.

IRVING B. RICHMAN,
Consul-General.

ST. GALL, September 28, 1896.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.**CIRCULATING MEDIUM IN SWITZERLAND.**

Since sending to the Department my report on the commerce of Switzerland with other nations, I have received from Mr. Cramer-Frey, of Zürich, member of the Swiss national council, a careful estimate of the total amount of circulating medium in Switzerland, which estimate I herewith transmit.

Mr. Frey informs me that there is no official record from which the amount of circulating medium in Switzerland can be ascertained. The figures which he furnishes are therefore only his personal estimate. He also states that, for a long period, the amount of gold coin on hand and in circulation in Switzerland has been increasing, while the amount of silver coin on hand and in circulation has been diminishing.

IRVING B. RICHMAN,
Consul-General.

ST. GALL, October 10, 1896.

[Inclosure.]

Estimate as to total amount of circulating medium in Switzerland.

Description of currency.	Francs.	Dollars.
Bank notes:		
Average amount in circulation	175,000,000	33,775,000
Coin:		
Gold on hand and in circulation	117,000,000	23,581,000
Silver on hand and in circulation	54,000,000	10,422,000
Nickel and copper on hand and in circulation	5,000,000	985,000
Total	351,000,000	67,743,000

For a long period, the amount of gold coin on hand and in circulation in Switzerland has been increasing, while the amount of silver coin on hand and in circulation has been diminishing.

The population of Switzerland, according to the last census, is almost exactly 3,000,000. The amount of circulating medium per capita is, therefore, according to the above estimate of the total circulating medium, about \$22.60.

PRICES, WAGES, ETC., IN SWITZERLAND.¹**BASLE.****PRICES.**

There has been a marked change of price in the principal articles manufactured in Basle since last season. Silk ribbons have declined in price from 20 to 25 per cent, while the raw silk from which they are manufactured has declined only about 10 per cent.

¹ Reports in response to circular of July 8, 1896.

WAGES.

Description.	Amount.	
Laborers, unskilled.....per day..	\$0.70 to	\$0.80
Domestic servants:		
Housemaids.....per month..	3.00 to	6.00
Cooks.....do.....	5.00 to	10.00
Mechanics, carpenters.....per day..	.90 to	1.10
Ribbon factories:		
Weavers—		
Men.....do.....		.88
Women.....do.....		.80
Warpers, women.....do.....		.60
Winders, women.....do.....		.45
Blockers:		
Men.....do.....		.60
Women.....do.....		.57
Charwomen.....do.....		.45
Various laborers employed in factories, as carpenters, joiners, packers, lockamiths, watchmen, firemen, errand boys.....per day..		.74
Clerks in stores, women.....per month..	10.00 to	20.00
Bookkeepers.....per year..	200.00 to	1,500.00
Railway employees:		
Conductors—		
Chief.....do.....	408.00 to	600.00
Assistant.....do.....	250.00 to	540.00
Brakemen.....do.....	216.00 to	302.00
Locomotive engineers.....do.....	360.00 to	612.00
Firemen.....do.....	280.00 to	380.00
Switchmen, signalmen, watchmen at crossings, 3 classes.....do.....	240.00 to	390.00
Station masters, except at 6 principal stations of Swiss Central Railroad, 3 classes.....per year..	300.00 to	500.00
Road masters, 2 classes.....do.....	420.00 to	680.00
Linemen, 2 classes.....do.....	240.00 to	480.00
Telegraphers, 3 classes.....do.....	240.00 to	360.00

a Pay increased at the end of every two years' service. Station masters have free rent in addition.

MUNICIPAL TAXES—OCTROI DUTIES.

There are no octroi duties and no municipal taxes especially bearing on American trade.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The prospect of introducing American manufactures is much impaired by German competition. American manufacturers and exporters, in order to extend the market for their wares, will be obliged to adopt the German method, and study the situation on the spot either personally or by competent representatives. The problem is to be able to pay the freight from the United States on genuine articles and then sell them cheaper than the "imitations" which are manufactured in the country or close to the frontier.

For American agricultural products and meats, there is no appearance of anything more than the regular demand at present.

The introduction of American horses, on the contrary, is something new, and may prove an extensive and profitable business.

FREIGHT RATES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Freight from Basle to New York is shipped almost exclusively by way of Antwerp and Havre. The time is from ten to thirteen days, according to the speed of steamer. Freight rates are not considered excessive.

SPECIAL TAXES ON FOREIGNERS.

There have been no recent changes in the rates of commercial licenses. Foreigners are now permitted to solicit business on the same terms as the Swiss themselves. Licenses are granted free on application to persons visiting business houses only.

CREDITS AND TRADE METHODS.

In the absence of special agreement, the Basle purchaser of foreign goods expects to pay in thirty days, with 2 per cent discount, or in three months net.

The "Basle terms" for ribbons, the principal article of export from this district, are so much per line for 14.4 meters, with 20 per cent and 2 per cent discount, free on board at European seaport. These terms, resting on a number of obsolete usages and measures, are now all the more artificial, since the American buyer requires that the goods be actually cut in 10-yard (9 meter) pieces.

GEORGE GIFFORD, *Consul*.

BASLE, *September 19, 1896*.

BERNE.

PRICES.

No changes in the prices of commodities have taken place recently.

TAXES AND OCTROI.

Municipal taxes are paid on income and property, namely, 3 per cent to the town and 3 per cent to the State. Octroi duties are abolished, except on alcohol, which pays \$16 per quintal (220.46 pounds) since the creation of the federal alcohol monopoly.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

No doubt, the importation of American goods could be considerably increased if American firms would send skillful agents to the country, who are acquainted with the language and could offer their goods personally to the dealers here, showing them samples. Storerooms for the exhibition of American goods would be of great advantage.

TAXES ON FOREIGNERS.

No taxes are levied upon foreign agents, except upon such as go from house to house. All agents must obtain a permit.

CREDITS AND TRADE METHODS.

The usual credit granted in Switzerland is ninety days to wholesale dealers; first-class firms settle within thirty days in order to enjoy extra discounts, which amount to about one-half per cent per month. Discounts vary; some firms sell at ninety days with 2 to 5 and even 10 per cent discount; some give thirty days and no discount. As far as can be learned, American firms generally have representatives in Germany who come to Switzerland and sell their goods from that country;

therefore, many American machines may be introduced into Switzerland and appear in statistics as German imports. Some American houses have agents in different parts of Switzerland.

JOHN E. HINNEN, *Consul*.

BERNE, *September 18, 1896.*

GENEVA.

PRICES.

There have been no marked changes in prices of commodities during the past year except in South American coffees, which have declined about 30 per cent. Incidentally, it might be observed that in French Switzerland, as in France, the necessities of life—meaning all food stuffs, including meat, fish, fowls, coffee, sugar, tea, and groceries of every description—are more expensive, and in some instances, considerably more expensive, than in the United States. Indeed, in the Southern and Western States of the United States, all the food necessities of life are considerably cheaper than anywhere in Europe.

WAGES.

The existing rates of wages for laborers are the following: For ordinary day laborers, from 40 to 60 cents a day with food; without food, from 60 to 80 cents per day; for domestic servants, housemaids, from \$3 to \$4 per month and board; cooks, from \$6 to \$12 a month; mechanics, from \$40 to \$60 per month; factory operatives (not including women), 70 cents per day; clerks in stores, from \$10 to \$50 per month; book-keepers, \$30 to \$70 per month; railway employees, from \$16 to \$32 per month.

TAXES AND OCTROI.

There are no octroi duties, but municipal taxes are varied and complicated.¹

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

Within the past year, the American bicycle has been introduced, and has been received with favor, but American products in general are not in demand. American fine groceries, canned goods, potted meats, hog's lard, patent medicines, sausage grinders, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco are sold here in small quantities, but the prospect for increasing the trade in these commodities is not bright. American furniture of the cheaper variety could, perhaps, be profitably introduced here, but to accomplish this, it would be necessary to send intelligent salesmen who can speak the French language.

FREIGHT RATES TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Geneva is in the heart of Europe and is well equipped with railway facilities. Shipments are generally made from here to the United States as follows: By rail direct to Havre, thence either by ship of the French Line or the American Line to New York; or by rail, via Basle, to Bremen,

¹A full list of the various municipal taxes was furnished to the consul-general by the consul at Geneva, but it was not transmitted to the Department.

and thence by water to the United States. Freight rates are not considered excessive. Goods for shipment are divided into three classes—fine, half-fine, and ordinary. The rates from here to New York, via rail to Havre, and thence by the American Line of steamers to the United States are the following per ton: Ordinary goods, \$2.90; half-fine, \$3.86; fine, \$4.82. Rates via Basle and Bremen are about the same.

TAXES UPON FOREIGNERS.

In the Canton of Geneva, there is no special tax upon foreigners if they are of a country that has a treaty with Switzerland. All traveling salesmen, whether they be the representatives of Swiss or foreign enterprises, who sell goods by sample to private houses, are required to pay a tax of 150 francs (\$29) a year or 100 francs (\$19) for six months. There are no special commercial taxes upon foreigners doing business in Geneva.

CREDITS AND TRADE METHODS.

The merchants of Geneva expect credits of from thirty days to six months and are willing to give the same to foreigners buying goods from them. The average period of give-and-take credit is ninety days. There are no remarkable trade peculiarities, unless it be that retail merchants are extremely slow in demanding pay of clients whom they know to be responsible. The typewriting machine is about the only American invention of general use in this consular district, although some of the manufacturers of the cheaper grades of watches are using American machinery and implements in their manufacture. Of this, it might be remarked incidentally that the watches thus made, although cheaper in price than the handmade article, are by no means generally inferior to the latter as timepieces.

BENJ. H. RIDGELY, *Consul.*

GENEVA, *September 16, 1896.*

HORGEN.

PRICES.

There are no marked changes in prices of commodities, except changes in value of crops caused by the weather. The wine crop this year is expected to be below the average in quality, and therefore to be of less value than usual. There is a gradual increase in the price of commodities in Lucerne with the growth of the city.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The prospect for introducing American goods is fair, as there is no prejudice against them, except, perhaps in the case of flour, as stated in the report of this office published in Consular Reports No. 162, page 571.

FREIGHTS TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Goods are shipped via Havre, Genoa, and Antwerp, and take about thirty days, generally, to reach their destination. Freight rates are not considered excessive. Light and bulky goods, also pictures and works of art, are charged almost double ordinary rates.

TAXES ON FOREIGNERS.

There are no changes in commercial licenses, and there are no special taxes upon foreigners.

CREDITS AND TRADE METHODS.

Credit generally allowed is for three months; discount from 2 to 6 per cent is allowed for cash (thirty days). The Federal debt-collecting and bankruptcy law of 1890 establishing a special officer for the collection of debts in each township is a great relief to creditors, as compared with the former varied and vexatious collection laws of the several cantons. United States inventions should be patented in Switzerland for protection (see Consular Reports, vol. 27, p. 200; vol. 23, p. 445), and are best introduced through established agencies. Swiss merchants are not disposed to purchase goods directly from American dealers, subject to their usual terms, viz, prepayment of cash, and do not wish to take the risk of buying goods before they receive and can examine them.

ETHELBERT WATTS, *Consul.*

HORGEN, *September 15, 1896.*

ST. GALL.

WAGES.

Wages at St. Gall, in the ordinary lines of employment, do not differ materially from those paid at Basle and Zurich. St. Gall, however, is the seat of a special industry, that of the manufacture of embroideries, and in this, the rates of wages are the following:

Occupation.	Amount.
Stitchers for regular white goods.....per week..	\$3.00 to \$4.80
Stitchers for fancy goods.....do.....	7.00 to 8.00
Girls attending machines.....do.....	2.00 to 2.80
Foremen.....do.....	6.00 to 10.00
Mending girls.....do.....	2.40 to 2.80
Girls for "making-up" goods.....do.....	1.50 to 2.40

TAXES AND OCTROI.

There are no municipal taxes specially bearing on foreigners and no octroi duties whatever.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The consular district of St. Gall is a rural district in the main, and American goods are somewhat difficult of introduction. Still, by the earnest efforts of agents dealing directly with Swiss merchants, a good deal could be done. There is in this city a Remington typewriter agency, and American base-burner stoves are on sale. There are also here several bicycle agencies doing a good business, but no American bicycles are kept. American dried fruits and canned meats, also American oatmeal, find something of a market. Good beef cattle are in demand.

FREIGHT RATES TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Communication with United States ports is generally via Antwerp or Havre, and freight rates to the first-named port are the following per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds): Common freight (two classes) \$1.63 and \$1.60. In case of shipments of 11,000 or 22,000 pounds, special rates are obtainable, ranging from \$1.14 to 45 cents.

TAXES ON FOREIGNERS.

There are no commercial licenses required here except the federal license already mentioned. Foreigners are in no way specially taxed.

CREDITS AND TRADE METHODS:

Commercial credits are the same here as in the consular district of Zurich. Goods will not be paid for until they are received and can be examined.

IRVING B. RICHMAN,
Consul-General.

ST. GALL, *September 28, 1896.*

ZURICH.

PRICES.

No great changes in the prices of commodities have taken place during the past year. Dairy products are lower, owing to the bountiful grass crops; lard is somewhat lower, but beef cattle, and consequently meat, are higher, for the reason that farmers, having plenty of hay and forage, are not anxious to part with their animals, and as a rule are in the market themselves to purchase more stock; so butchers must look to foreign markets for supplies.

WAGES.

Wages in the city of Zurich are about as follows. Factories generally are situated in the rural districts where labor, owing to lower cost of living, is cheaper:

Occupation.	Amount.
Unskilled laborers.....per day..	\$0.60 to \$0.80
Domestic servants, with board:	
Females—	
Girls of all work.....per month..	4.00 4.00
Chambermaids.....do.....	4.00 to 5.00
Cooks.....do.....	6.00 to 7.00
Males—	
Men of all work.....do.....	8.00 8.00
Butlers and coachmen.....do.....	8.00 to 12.00
Hostlers.....do.....	8.00 to 10.00
Washerwomen, house-cleaning women, ironers, etc., with board.....per day..	.50
Seamstresses.....do.....	.40 to .50
Mechanics in the city of Zurich:	
Joiners and cabinetmakers.....do.....	.80 to .90
Carpenters.....do.....	.90 to 1.10
Painters—	
Decorative.....do.....	1.10 to 1.50
Ordinary.....do.....	.80 to 1.00
Stone masons.....do.....	1.10

Wages—Continued.

Occupation.	Amount.
Mechanics in the city of Zurich—Continued.	
Bricklayers.....per day..	\$0.90 to \$1.00
Brewers (minimum).....do....	1.30
Tile stove makers.....do....	1.20
Shoemakers.....do....	.60 to .80
Tailors ^a do....	1.00
Blacksmiths and carriage makers.....do....	.80 to 1.00
Locksmiths.....do....	1.00
Watchmakers.....do....	.90 to 1.00
Silk industry:	
Winding and twisting.....do....	.40 to .50
Spinners.....do....	.35 to .38
Weavers.....do....	.40 to .70
Warpers.....do....	.50 to .62
Store clerks:	
Females.....per month..	16.00 to 26.00
Males.....do....	20.00 to 40.00
Bookkeepers and correspondents.....per year..	400.00 to 800.00
Confidential clerks ^b do....	600.00 to 1,200.00
Street-car employees (electric cars):	
Drivers.....per day..	1.00
Conductors.....do....	.80
Railway employees:	
Train master, chief conductors—	
First rank.....per year..	480.00 to 680.00
Second rank.....do....	306.00 to 450.00
Conductors.....do....	252.00 to 372.00
Brakemen.....do....	228.00 to 312.00
Chief engineers (locomotive).....do....	540.00 to 720.00
Engineers.....do....	362.00 to 600.00
Firemen.....do....	276.00 to 384.00
Yard men.....do....	240.00 to 336.00
Gate keepers and track walkers.....do....	228.00 to 360.00
Common laborers (freight, etc.).....do....	228.00 to 300.00
Janitors.....do....	228.00 to 312.00
Chief janitors (porters).....do....	240.00 to 420.00

^a Tailors, stone masons, and cabinetmakers are mostly paid by the piece, and then earn more.

^b In some instances, in addition to the last-named wages, a *tantième* or share in the profits, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, is given to special confidential men.

In cotton mills in the rural districts, female help is mostly employed, whose wages range from 30 to 50 cents per day. Men in the same line of employment earn 60 to 70 cents. Cotton weavers, males, about 60 cents and females 40 cents per day.

Unskilled laborers and apprentices in the metal industry and iron foundries earn up to 60 cents per day; they comprise 20 per cent of the entire labor employed. Skilled laborers, or 57 per cent, earn from 60 cents to \$1, while of the remainder, 20 per cent earn from \$1 to \$2 per day in proportion to skill and capacity.

MUNICIPAL TAXES AND OCTROI DUTIES.

Municipal taxes in Zurich are progressive, much complicated, and considered very high. For full particulars, see "Taxation in Switzerland," Consular Reports, No. 169, pages 257 to 264. No octroi duties are levied anywhere in the district of Zurich.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The prospects for the introduction of American goods are fair, provided our exporters and manufacturers will open agencies, manned and run by their own people, in order to keep our products continually before the public, watch whence comes competition, ascertain qualities and prices that we have to meet, etc. The following articles, which are already introduced in a small way, could find purchasers in larger

quantities: Builders' and other hardware, tools of all descriptions, such as saws, axes, hatchets, hammers, and American hickory handles, etc.; cutlery; furniture, finished and unfinished; pianos; organs; building wood and wood for manufacturing; leather; machinery for wood-working and other machinery; dried and canned fruits; honey; seeds; beeswax; tallow; bacon; hams; lard; canned meats; "salamy;" other kinds of smoked sausages; fine qualities of writing paper, especially linen; certain classes of wall paper; carriages and buggies; saddlery; agricultural implements and machinery (the imports of machinery into Switzerland have doubled in the first six months of 1896 as compared with the corresponding period of 1895); cotton; wool; wheat; barley; oats; patent medicines; druggists' supplies; iron safes; refrigerators; iron stoves and ranges; shotguns; rifles; revolvers; wines and brandies; cotton-seed oil; live stock, such as beef cattle, etc.

FREIGHT RATES TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

There are several ports by which Switzerland can be reached, but the nearest and least expensive are Antwerp and Genoa. For bulky goods of nonperishable nature, Rotterdam is perhaps the best, because from there the river is available for shipping, and goods can be brought as far as Mannheim, in Germany, by water, thence to be reshipped by rail to Switzerland. This, however, is only practicable in summer, and transportation by that route is necessarily slow. Freight rates are not excessive if goods are shipped in car loads, but if distances are considered, rates are higher than in the United States. The time necessary to reach United States ports from Zurich (New York, for instance) by passenger steamers will be for car-load shipments, via Havre, about fifteen days; via Antwerp, about twenty-five days; via Genoa, about twenty-five days. By freight steamers, it will take fifteen or more days longer. Goods are generally sent through forwarding agents, who gather them from the different shipping concerns and make up car loads, which can be put on board steamer within three or four days from day of shipment.

TAXES ON FOREIGNERS.

No commercial licenses are required from foreigners nor are special taxes levied upon them anywhere in the Zurich district. Foreigners pay exactly the same taxes as the natives, and licenses are only required from hotels, saloons, and peddlers (except the federal license, already mentioned, for commercial travelers).

COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRADE METHODS.

Imported goods, as a rule, are sold on a sixty-day basis, against acceptance after examination of goods. Of course, well-known staples sell for cash—sight draft with bill of lading. To introduce our goods, we must necessarily offer them on the same terms as our English, German, and French competitors. If goods are satisfactory, most of the importers of this country will gladly avail themselves of discounts, and pay cash after arrival and examination of goods. The usual discount is at the rate of from 5 to 6 per cent. There are no special usages among the Swiss, nor any special trade methods, but they are rather slow and cautious in taking hold. When once, however, connections are established, they are a good class of merchants to deal with. Banking facili-

ties are good, money plentiful. The bank rate of discount for commercial paper has ranged from 3 to 3½ per cent in the last six months, but good commercial three-months' paper is eagerly taken up by private capitalists at much lower rates. The average rate of interest charged on loans secured by collaterals is 3¼ to 3½ per cent at the present time, and has been for two years past.

EUGENE GERMAIN, *Consul*.

ZURICH, *September 20, 1896.*

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF SWITZERLAND IN 1895.

Switzerland's imports for 1895 reached, in round numbers, the sum of \$183,200,000, and the exports \$132,600,000. Imports were \$18,000,000 and exports \$8,400,000 in excess of 1894. In addition thereto, the imports of specie, gold and silver coin, figure up \$12,800,000 (or an increase of \$1,860,000 over 1894) and exports \$8,200,000 (a decrease of \$2,148,000).

Fully \$127,600,000, or 69.63 per cent, of the imports originated in the four large neighboring countries, viz: From Germany, \$54,800,000, an increase of \$6,200,000 over 1894; Austria-Hungary, \$13,600,000, a decrease of \$2,400,000; France, \$27,600,000, an increase of \$5,600,000; Italy, \$31,600,000, an increase of \$2,800,000 over 1894.

The exports to the above countries reached the sum of \$63,400,000, or 47.85 per cent, of the total exports, and enumerated as follows: Germany \$32,800,000, increase \$7,300,000; Austria-Hungary, \$7,800,000, about same as in 1894; France, \$25,000,000, an increase of \$296,000; Italy, \$7,800,000, increase of \$256,000.

It must be noted here that the greater portion of this import increase was principally French wines, much liked and consumed in Switzerland, which, during the prevalence of the Franco-Swiss tariff war, was almost debarred from entering Switzerland by a prohibitory tariff.

Imports from other European countries than the above were \$31,800,000, or about \$3,400,000 in excess of 1894. Russia stands first of these with \$12,400,000, an increase of \$1,200,000, mostly petroleum; Great Britain, \$9,400,000, an increase of \$846,000; Belgium, \$4,800,000, an increase of \$200,000; Spain, \$3,000,000, an increase of \$846,000.

Exports to these countries amounted to \$39,600,000. Great Britain, \$26,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000; Russia, \$4,400,000; Spain, \$2,400,000; and Belgium, \$2,200,000.

Imports from countries outside of Europe were as follows:

Countries.	Value.	Increase.
United States.....	\$7,800,000	\$748,000
Egypt.....	2,800,000	672,000
Brazil.....	2,600,000	188,000
China, Japan, etc.....	4,800,000	.....

The exports to the United States were \$18,200,000, an increase of \$3,800,000 over 1894. The principal portion of this import increase consisted of wine, silks, cotton, wool, coal, iron, building materials, and articles of food, while the export increase were principally articles of textile industry.

EUGENE GERMAIN, *Consul*.

ZURICH, *June 23, 1896.*

SWISS CUSTOMS REPORT, 1895.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The report of the Swiss Federal customs department for 1895 has just been issued (October 26, 1896), and the following are some of the deductions therein drawn:

The year 1895 has been characterized by a strong revival in trade with North America—a revival which has affected Swiss commerce in all quarters. There has been an increase in exports of \$2,412,500 to England and of \$1,408,900 to Germany, and an increase in imports of \$5,983,000 from Germany and of \$820,250 from England.

The increase in imports, however, has been more than twice that of exports; indeed, at no time before has this increase been anything like as high, except in 1891. It is found to be a favorable circumstance that the bulk of the increase in imports is in the raw materials of industry—*silk, cotton, wool, petroleum*, sawed wood, and building materials. In the case of manufactured products, the increase in imports has been largely in wooden and cotton fabrics, thread, machines, *leather*¹, and shoes. On the other hand, the importation of some articles has sensibly diminished, as sugar, butchers' stock, hay, straw, etc. The prices of sugar, of feed, of milk products, of lard, and of beef cattle and hogs have been lower than in 1894.

In the case of exports, St. Gall embroideries show an increase of \$2,180,900, Zurich silk goods of \$1,794,900, Zurich raw silk of \$1,158,000, Basle ribbons of \$1,138,700, and Geneva watches of \$772,000. The exportation of machines and cheese remains about the same as in 1894. Straw manufactures show an increase of \$386,000, colors from tar of \$279,580, hosiery of \$179,490, chocolate of \$123,520, tobacco and articles for soups, \$965,000 each. Elastic tissues, leather shoes, iron manufactures, precious stones, etc., also show some increase. A decrease in exportation is to be noted in the case of large animals, particularly cows (\$259,199); meat, fruit, milk, cotton thread (\$221,564); unbleached cottons (\$351,260), and printed cottons (\$121,780); but an increase is to be noted in cotton weavings (\$140,118) and in lamboured cottons (\$290,465). Cellulose has heavily decreased (\$172,156); also, for the first time, aluminum (\$104,606).

The greatest increase in exportation has been to the United States (\$3,667,000). The greatest increase in importation has been from Germany (\$5,983,000) and France (\$5,404,000). The increase from Italy has been \$2,653,750 (especially in silk); from Russia, \$1,158,000 (cereals); from Spain (wine) and from Great Britain, each \$868,500; from the United States (cotton and petroleum) and from Japan (silk), each \$714,100; and finally, from Egypt (cotton), \$648,480.

SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS.

In addition to the above general observations on Swiss commerce, during the year 1895, contained in the report of the customs department, the following special observations have been noted:

Textile industry.—It is England that has absorbed almost the entire increase of the ribbon exportation, America having taken but very little of it. The increase in the pure-silk exportation has been divided

¹ The articles named in italics show an increase in price, rather than in quantity.

between England, France, and the United States, England taking \$579,000 thereof; France, \$314,590, and the United States, \$482,500.

A marked increase in the export of embroideries, particularly of curtains, is a feature of 1895. This increase has reached \$2,123,000, of which \$1,737,000 is due to the United States alone. After many years of stagnation, the exportation of raw yarn has made an advance. The total of this advance is \$179,297, of which the United States has absorbed \$149,768.

Also, during 1895, the exportation of hosiery has increased \$217,704. This increase, in the case of woolen hosiery, has reached \$138,960, and in the case of silk hosiery, \$104,413. It is the United States to which is chiefly due the increase in the hosiery export, that country taking \$194,158 thereof, whereas England has taken only \$71,024.

Metal industry.—It is a striking circumstance that in the importation of materials for watches in 1895, North America and England show a marked gain in silver cases and finished movements. The importation of machines shows also a gain of \$579,000. Among the kinds of machines participating in this gain are sewing machines, dynamo-electric machines and electrical apparatus, embroidery machines, agricultural machines, and those used in domestic economy.

Other industries.—The importation of wood has increased, particularly of sawed wood of every sort. Wood for cabinetmaking from North America, pitch pine especially, has come into great favor and has been largely imported during 1895, as likewise have been furniture and strips for picture frames. Pianos and harmoniums have been imported in increased quantities in 1895. The importation of leather has increased, particularly of leather for soles, collars, etc., and the importation of india-rubber shoes and fur hides has also increased.

Animals, food substances, etc.—Horses as an article of importation have increased in 1895, \$675,500. Foreign cheese, from France, has also very singularly become an important article of import. There has grown up in recent years a great and universal demand for meat extracts, conserved matters for soups, etc. In Switzerland, this demand (represented by importations) has grown from \$55,584 in 1892 to \$233,337 in 1895.

As to wheat, North and South America have both lost ground, while Germany and Russia, particularly Russia, have gained.

There has been a marked increase in the importation of grapes and raisins. This in part has resulted from a change in the tariff classification made in 1895, whereby raisins, which before paid a duty of \$3.85 per quintal (220.46 pounds), afterwards paid only 58 cents.

The reported negotiations for the fusion of the Standard Oil Company with the Russian petroleum syndicate have caused petroleum to rise in price.

OBSERVATIONS UPON VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

France.—The result of the resumption of commercial relations with France in 1895 has been markedly unfavorable for Switzerland. The exportation to France has barely increased \$289,500, while the importation therefrom has increased \$5,404,000.

Germany.—The preponderance of Germany in Swiss commerce is of extraordinary proportions. The sale of German goods has increased \$6,983,000, while that of French goods has increased only \$5,404,000. In 1895, 30 per cent of the total importation of Switzerland is from Germany. The increase noted has been in all lines—artificial fertilizing matters, raw iron, stone, etc., employed in constructions, jewelry, fresh

fish, cereals, horses, sugar, woolen fabrics, coal, parts of machines, iron goods, coloring matters, chemical substances, yarn, leather, books, cotton fabrics, silk ribbons, silk stuffs, pottery, shoes, furniture, lumber, paper, and paper goods.

Great Britain.—After North America, Great Britain in 1895 afforded the most important outlet for Swiss products. The increase over 1894 has been \$2,412,500. Switzerland, on the other hand, imported \$820,250 more of products from England in 1895 than in 1894, consisting chiefly of cotton stuffs, woolen stuffs, leather, soap, linen, and india-rubber shoes. There is to be noted, however, a diminution in the importation of machines and vehicles (velocipedes).

North America.—North America shows in 1895 a wonderful gain for Switzerland over 1894—\$3,667,000. Of this sum, the leading item is embroideries. Others are silk goods and half silks, straw goods, hosiery, cottons, yarn, watches, music boxes, tar colors, machines. The increase of \$723,650 in importations from North America during 1895 represents chiefly an increase in price, not quantity, in the case of raw cotton, petroleum, and leather. But there has been a real increase in the importation of preserved meats, corn, pitch pine, watch cases, and butchers' stock.

IRVING B. RICHMAN,
Consul-General.

ST. GALL, November 2, 1896.

SWISS TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1895.

The Swiss customs statistics as a whole, for the year 1895, have just been published by the Federal treasury department, fully two months late, hence my inability to report sooner on Swiss commerce for 1895.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

The year 1895, as shown by these statistics, was very favorable to Swiss commerce and industries, imports as well as exports showing a great increase in the leading articles. This improvement, as compared with the years 1893 and 1894, was due especially to three causes, viz: (1) The increased business with the United States, (2) the resumption of commercial relations with France after the termination of the tariff war, and (3) the results of the China-Japan war, whereby new markets in the Far East were opened to Swiss commerce.

The following figures illustrate Switzerland's commerce for the past four years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.	Difference in per cent.
1892.....	\$173,882,000	\$131,529,800	\$42,352,200	24.36
1893.....	165,504,400	129,290,200	36,214,200	21.88
1894.....	165,176,600	124,239,800	40,936,800	24.77
1895.....	183,171,200	132,672,000	50,499,200	27.57

The import increase was principally in raw materials, as silk, cotton, wool, coal, petroleum, building materials, copper, and brass, and in second line wines, horses, meat, and eggs, as well as woolen and cotton manufactures, machinery, and leather.

Swiss agriculture and cotton industries participated in first line in the export increase; however, most of the other leading articles of export

have also benefited thereby, as, for instance, embroideries, silk and half-silk piece goods, silk and half-silk ribbons, spun silk, watches, straw goods, tar colors, knit goods, worsted yarns, chocolate, etc., while exports in machinery and cheese remained stationary.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total direct imports from the United States were the following: For 1893, \$7,631,465; for 1894, \$7,016,855; for 1895, \$7,765,063. The United States ranks seventh on the list, Germany, Italy, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and England leading, while Belgium, East Asia, Spain, Egypt, Brazil, etc., fall behind America.

As a buyer of Swiss goods, the United States ranks third, with the following Swiss export figures: \$16,021,798, \$14,368,066, and \$18,194,966 for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, respectively. Germany and England only exceed the United States, which is followed by France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, etc.

It is evident that the United States played an important part in the Swiss export trade of last year, having increased by nearly \$4,000,000 as compared with 1894, and by \$2,000,000 as compared with 1893. The increase, however, must principally be credited to cotton embroideries, which, after many previous unfavorable years, were much sought after during 1895. Then follow the watch, silk, straw-braid, and knit-goods industries.

The imports from the United States also show a marked increase, particularly when compared with 1894. The following articles shared in the improvement: Watch cases, provisions, dried fruits, cotton, and cabinet woods.

Statement showing the trade of Switzerland with the United States.

Articles	1894.				1895.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Chemicals	1,645	\$139,400	954	\$471,033	1,514	\$124,062	1,354	\$605,963
Sole leather	617	250,014			565	250,670		
Other leather	523	287,880	19	40,243	583	378,560	22	43,251
Watches, and parts thereof		8,631	132	967,487		32,960	135	1,139,397
Machinery and metals ..	559	170,704	81	69,496	729	188,835	187	111,138
Minerals and petroleum	43,398	1,013,291	2,118	25,758	41,782	1,112,078	3,150	44,836
Lard	2,221	399,726			2,549	382,380		
Provisions	1,231	319,882			2,183	567,554		
Beef extract			5	11,866				10
Dried fruits	5	700			172	22,308	9	1,409
Wheat	11,203	305,198			5,554	183,275		
Oats	653	18,968			25	635		
Maize	682	18,417			2,878	69,067		
Flour	12	496				134		
Honey	7	938	1	483	5	714	2	509
Cheese		20	2,269	822,508			2,361	772,117
Condensed milk			438	94,873			361	77,767
Children's food			234	92,120			183	73,000
Leaf tobacco	3,289	732,189			3,358	725,350		
Molasses	674	24,264			536	19,299		
Brandies		180	22	12,516		180	14	10,557
Liquors			47	28,154		70	71	34,247
Raw cotton	14,881	2,886,933			14,638	3,220,338		
Cotton piece goods, yarns, and embroi- deries			1,565	5,667,183			2,209	7,843,034
Silk waste	10	5,200		312				
Silk thread			33	140,615			60	239,096
Silk bolting cloth			8	256,101			8	219,650
Silk and half-silk piece goods			595	3,429,009			704	4,057,709

Statement showing the trade of Switzerland with the United States—Continued.

Articles.	1894.				1895.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Silk and half-silk ribbons			249	\$984,969			217	\$998,828
Silk embroideries			5	93,063			5	100,449
Straw braids			101	416,945			104	485,742
Straw hats			38	113,361			59	168,880
Knit goods:								
Cotton			28	65,478			27	73,308
Silk			13	106,659			29	212,301
Wool			21	79,900			46	167,631
Hides	13	\$2,064	409	87,469	86	\$7,120	252	62,600
Skins		200	1	2,390	15	9,140	32	28,372
Cabinet wood	966	38,636			2,214	88,548		
Vegetable oils	194	27,188			110	15,428		
Pease	70	3,089			2	90		
Flax, wool, etc	27	27,390	34	79,873	15	35,632	186	287,604
Planks	548	23,150			853	13,422		
Grass and clover seed	79	15,820			38	7,600		
Wine in barrels, hectoliters	2,073	30,730	224	3,859	1,272	12,720	214	3,926
Beeves..... number	286	27,456			162	12,960		
Other goods		241,015		203,685		264,914		331,635
Total with the United States		7,016,855		14,368,066		7,765,063		18,194,966
Total with all nations		165,176,664		124,239,853		183,171,203		132,672,035

To explain the foregoing tables, I will point out the striking features relating to the leading articles only.

RAW MATERIALS.

Chemicals.—Swiss importations of chemicals remained rather steady as compared with the preceding year, the principal articles being oil of turpentine and resin. Exports show a marked increase, which refers especially to aniline colors, potash, and tanning extracts.

Minerals and mineral oils.—The bulk of Swiss imports under this head consisted of petroleum, and that article shows the following figures: In 1893, 47,700 tons; in 1894, 48,900 tons, and in 1895, 51,500 tons. Of the 1895 imports, 40,300 tons, or four-fifths, came from the United States, the balance from Russia and Austria. The exports to the United States consisted of asphaltum and a small amount of precious stones.

Raw cotton.—While the quantity remained about the same as for 1894, there was a marked increase in value owing to the advanced price of this product. Out of a total import of 25,818 tons, the United States supplied 14,638 tons, Egypt 10,035 tons, the remainder coming from East Indies and Turkey.

Woods.—One feature specially worth mentioning is the great increase in Swiss imports of American woods, the imports in 1894 and 1895 comparing as follows:

Description.	1894.	1895.
Building wood, rough	\$840	\$2,968
Staves, rough	467	3,332
Plank, deals, etc., rough	23,150	13,422
Cabinet wood:		
Rough	168	2,264
Sawed	38,636	88,548

The increase occurred principally in pitch pine, for which the demand increases from year to year. American pitch-pine piles are most exclusively used for piling, building, and bridge foundations.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Lard.—Swiss imports from America in 1895 were 2,549 tons; from Europe, 349 tons. Prices of lard declined steadily during the year as follows, delivered at the Antwerp dock, per 100 kilos: Wilcox brand, January, \$17.60; June, \$16.70; December, \$14.20; Armour brand, January, \$13.10; June, \$12.65; December, \$11.75. The ruling prices during December were the lowest ever known, and in view of the heavy supplies no immediate improvement was then looked for.

Cereals.—Switzerland's imports of wheat, oats, and maize were the following for 1895: Wheat, 376,264 tons, viz: From Russia, 308,593 tons; Austria-Hungary, 43,191 tons; Danube countries, 12,648 tons; United States, 5,554 tons; Germany, 3,241 tons; La Plata States, 1,918 tons; other countries, 1,119 tons. Oats, 76,855 tons, viz: From Russia, 46,339 tons; Germany, 24,937 tons; Austria, 1,774 tons; other countries, 3,805 tons. Corn or maize, 27,671 tons, viz: From La Plata States, 9,347 tons; Russia, 7,294 tons; Danube countries, 4,211 tons; Italy, 3,467 tons; other countries, 3,352 tons. Business in cereals was satisfactory for 1895, and better than for the preceding two years.

Of the wheat imports, about 75 per cent came from Russia, the balance mostly from Hungary. The price of Russian wheat, medium quality, delivered at Zurich, was from \$3.50 to \$3.80 per cental (220 pounds); oats, from \$3.10 to \$3.50; La Plata maize, \$2.70 to \$2.80.

Flour.—Swiss imports of flour are annually increasing. The excess for 1895 was about 18 per cent, as shown by the following table:

Whence imported.	Tons.
Germany	7,029
Austria-Hungary	7,238
France	11,678
Italy	2,756
Russia	5,059
Other countries	255
Total for 1895	34,015
Total for 1894	25,666
Increase	5,349

Dried fruits.—Swiss imports of American dried fruits have increased from 5 tons, valued at \$700, in 1894, to 172 tons, valued at \$22,308 tons, in 1895. I predict a much better showing for 1896.

Provisions.—In this product, there was also a good import increase, that is, from \$319,982 for 1894 to \$567,554 in 1895. Further increases are noted in fresh fish, molasses, and leaf tobacco.

Exports of Swiss dairy products show a decrease in condensed milk, prepared children's food, and cheese.

Beef cattle.—It may be well to state here that out of 54,810 beeves imported, only 162 came from the United States, as against 286 head in 1894. Most of the beef cattle consumed in Switzerland are imported from Italy, Austria, etc., Swiss cattle being raised almost exclusively for dairy products. The number of milch cows available for dairy purposes is steadily increasing.

Animals in Switzerland.

Description.	1876.	1886.	1896.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Horses	100,933	98,622	108,529
Mules	3,145	2,742	3,116
Asses	2,113	2,046	1,735
Neat cattle	1,035,856	1,212,538	1,804,788
Hogs	334,507	394,917	565,781
Sheep	367,549	341,804	271,432
Goats	396,001	416,323	414,968
Beehives	177,120	207,384	253,108

MANUFACTURES.

Silk industry.—The good prospects for this branch of industry existing at the end of the year 1894 were fully realized during 1895, and last year may be designated as the best of the two last decades.

Fashion favored the article to such an extent that manufacturers were fully occupied the entire year, and many (being crowded with orders for months in advance) had to refuse business. Handloom articles were especially in demand, and the Swiss house industry in this branch was more flourishing than for many years past.

The total Swiss exports in silk and half-silk piece goods for 1895 amounted to \$17,350,400, as against \$15,489,400 in 1894, an increase of \$1,861,000.

The United States imported \$4,050,000 worth of silk and half-silk piece goods, as against \$3,430,600 in the preceding year. It seems that Swiss manufacturers expected a still greater improvement, and are complaining of the American silk industry making such rapid inroads and progress, principally in the manufacture of taffetas, which is a Zurich specialty. This speaks well for American industries.

Bolting cloth.—Manufacturers of bolting cloth had formed a trust in order to maintain prices, but it seems the results were unsatisfactory. Business in that line was dull last year, and a sharp competition from other countries, especially Germany, underselling the trust, lost them considerable business. Exports during 1895 were: Total \$788,786, of which the United States took \$219,650 worth.

Knitted goods.—After two successive unfavorable years, some improvement in this line of industry is shown for 1895. Orders from the United States as well as England came in freely, and shipments to these two countries show about the same figures. The increase in exports to the United States (almost 100 per cent) was principally in silk and woolen knit goods.

Cotton embroideries.—About half of the total increase in Swiss exports to the United States was in cotton embroideries; the excess in that line was about \$2,000,000. The United States ranks first as a buyer of Swiss cotton embroidery, and the orders which came in for curtains and handkerchiefs surpassed all expectations.

Woolen goods.—After a series of unfavorable years, the manufacturers of worsted yarns reaped good profits. The impulse for this improvement came from the United States, the exports to that country footing up \$180,654.

Watches and parts thereof.—During 1895, Switzerland imported \$32,930 worth of American watch cases (mostly metal cases), as against \$8,331 worth in 1894; on the other hand, there is a heavy increase in the exports of Swiss watches and music boxes to the United States, as shown by the statistics.

Art and science.—Imports for 1895 amounted to \$48,255, the bulk being orthopedical apparatus, etc., while the exports reached \$63,326, mostly books and maps.

Machine industry.—During 1895, the Swiss machine shops were very busy. This is best shown by the noticeable increase in the number of hands employed in this line of industry. It is of great importance for this industry that the orders from home factories have greatly augmented. This is especially due to the growing utilization of water power and the establishment of electric plants for different purposes. The fact that water powers are more and more being made use of will for a long time supply the manufacturers of turbine wheels and electrical machinery with work,

As to the imports and exports of machinery, the following comparative table will show the business of the past three years:

Articles.	Exports.			Imports.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Steam boilers.....	\$112,300	\$133,460	\$119,720	\$27,600	\$30,140	\$35,060
Dynamos.....	492,840	678,060	728,880	21,840	38,340	105,800
Iron constructions.....	2,960	2,140	260	320,100	244,380	224,160
Agricultural and household machines.....	34,120	39,060	42,900	347,400	176,040	218,940
Flour mill machinery.....	758,280	852,880	661,840	22,560	29,900	32,600
Sewing machines.....	16,280	10,320	9,830	360,080	395,960	336,800
Spinning and twisting machines ..	328,340	366,820	414,820	96,280	103,780	175,760
Embroidery machines.....	150,020	127,560	185,980	3,260	77,000	149,680
Knitting machines.....	57,100	64,580	71,900	21,580	18,320	13,460
Looms and other weaving machines	732,060	827,420	786,620	31,040	38,460	58,860
Machine tools.....	67,060	113,060	85,960	92,280	176,920	214,760
Other machines of all kinds, and parts of such.....	1,755,640	1,641,640	1,667,760	1,616,420	1,576,760	1,696,960
Locomotives.....	200,720	231,120	112,140	217,400	27,560	23,280
Unfinished parts of machines.....	35,440	46,820	44,480	485,480	587,180	724,420
Total.....	4,743,160	5,135,540	4,930,720	3,663,300	3,520,740	4,010,560

As will be seen from the foregoing table, exports have decreased as compared with 1894, but were still in excess of 1893; imports increased considerably, Germany being the beneficiary, 75 per cent of the total imports originating from that source.

Swiss dynamos have gained a good reputation the world over. In addition to the four neighboring countries, namely, Germany, France, Austria, and Italy, as principal buyers, these machines were bought in considerable quantities by England, Russia, Spain, and to some extent by Egypt and the United States. The last-named country also bought a fair quantity of embroidery machines.

Switzerland's import of agricultural machines from the United States has greatly increased, and will no doubt steadily improve. There is still room for increased imports of American tools, wood and iron working machinery, etc., which so far are being principally supplied by Germany.

FACTORY STATISTICS.

By the census taken on June 5, 1895, of the factories subject to the Federal factory law, the number thereof was found to be as follows:

Industry.	Establishments.	Factory operatives.			Existing power.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Establishments.	Horse powers.
Textile industry:						
Cotton	1,253	20,730	27,806	48,536	440	43,011
Silk	230	7,584	23,561	31,145	201	11,232
Wool	62	1,727	2,488	4,215	60	6,014
Linen	12	304	484	788	11	732
Others	242	1,447	5,323	6,770	111	1,338
Total textile	1,793	31,792	59,662	91,454	818	62,327
Tanneries, etc	126	4,551	3,814	8,365	88	1,616
Food products	537	7,162	6,842	14,004	434	19,159
Chemical industry	167	3,421	637	4,058	123	14,358
Paper manufactures and polygraph industry	417	8,061	3,001	11,062	335	11,315
Wood-working industry	528	11,091	256	11,347	480	10,000
Metal-working industry	224	9,356	580	9,936	171	10,339
Machine industry	396	23,654	267	23,921	365	10,983
Watch and jewelry industry	488	10,748	5,566	16,314	276	2,474
Salt, stones, and earth	295	9,368	350	9,718	247	10,152
Total	4,933	119,204	80,995	200,199	4,303	152,718

^a Only the total shows the exact number of establishments. The addition of the figures would result in a higher number, because establishments engaged in several industries are counted in each group.

Of the 200,199 operatives, there were 174,697 Swiss, 14,872 Germans, 5,124 Italians, 3,354 French, 1,896 Austrians, and 256 from different other countries.

The 152,718 horse power was produced as follows: 87,865 by water, 53,410 by steam, 4,086 by gas and petroleum, and 7,357 by electricity.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation facilities in Switzerland are unsurpassed. The number and extent of railroads as compared with its population is, in fact, surpassed only by Belgium. As will be shown by the following table, the total tonnage carried by the Swiss railroads in 1894 (the latest figures obtainable) was about 10,500,000 metric tons, of which amount about 3,500,000 tons originated from Swiss imports, about 4,000,000 tons from Swiss exports, and the remainder, about 3,000,000 tons, from the local traffic.

Railways.

Description.	1890.	1894.
Track length, in miles	1,923	2,109
Traffic length, in miles	2,011	5,197
Number of employees	19,679	23,307
Total mileage of all the trains	11,830,864	14,073,751
Number of passengers	32,378,357	42,714,937
Total passenger mileage	435,103,281	522,300,336
Total tons of freight carried	9,389,847	10,579,419
Total freight mileage	347,330,863	387,750,901
Total income from traffic, in dollars	18,559,088	21,356,703
Total expenditures for traffic, in dollars	10,213,251	12,424,998
Capital invested (yearly average), in dollars	209,443,754	231,806,966
Returns from invested capital, per cent	3.77	3.63

^a Some of the Swiss railways running in certain localities partly on the leased tracks of other railway companies, the total traffic-mileage is naturally greater than the actual length of track.

The number of steamboats running for passenger traffic on Swiss lakes in 1894 was 84, with 11,629 horsepower.

EUGENE GERMAIN, *Consul*.

ZURICH, *October 30, 1896.*

UNITED STATES GOODS IN SWITZERLAND IN 1896.

During the years 1895 and 1896, in particular, earnest efforts have been made by the United States consular officers stationed in Switzerland to effect the introduction of various classes of American goods into the Swiss markets. The following statements regarding the trade situation in each of the United States consular districts here have kindly been furnished me by the consuls. Appended to each consul's statement, will be found a carefully prepared list of the wholesale houses of the district dealing in the kinds of articles which our people have for export and which the Swiss people are willing to purchase.

ZURICH. Eugene Germain, Consul.

As to actual business between the United States and this district, created by consular effort in the past year, I would beg to say that when I first reached my post, I found but few goods of American origin in the market. Some on sale were brought here indirectly, purchased of English, Belgian, French, and German importers. These goods reached consumers after having passed through many hands, each getting a margin of profit, and consequently, were held too high to become popular. One firm of this city was the only direct importer of American builders' furniture and other hardware, saws, hammers, hatchets, and other tools, agricultural implements and machinery; but even that firm was working under difficulties, because some American houses refused to sell except through their agents resident at London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, or Berlin.

All this is now changed. After persistent efforts, I have succeeded in establishing direct relations for the following American products: All kinds of hardware, tools, agricultural machines and implements, American hard-woods and pitch pine, top-roller desks, unfinished furniture, moquette carpets, woodworking machinery, and American horses. During the calendar year just closed, the goods described below have also been imported directly: California brandies, dry and sweet wines, Kentucky whiskies, salami and other hard sausages, salted pork and beef, clover and timothy seeds, pig iron, iron tubes, gas and water pipes, steel billets, iron stoves, pumps, typewriters, phonographs, bicycles, well-boring machinery, plumbers' fittings and hardware, canned fruits and vegetables, typesetting machines, rolled oats, sole leather, California dried fruits, films for photographers, and a few other articles imported for trial.

During 1897, I shall probably succeed in introducing firemen's appliances, electrical and other kinds, and perhaps steam fire apparatus, of which there is none as yet in Switzerland. American shoes, which in style, general make-up, and quality excel anything in Europe, will be imported.

It seems to me that California and Florida oranges could be placed in Switzerland to good advantage. Good Italian oranges retail at from

2 to 6 cents, but these are not to be compared with our California navel oranges. Last spring, a little late for navel oranges to keep well, while at home in California, I forwarded (in the way of experiment) a box of California navel oranges, per express, to Zurich. The box contained just 100 oranges. The fruit reached its destination in fine condition, but one orange showing signs of decay. Of course, the experiment was a little expensive, each orange costing 10 cents delivered. The fruit was distributed among Swiss friends, who never (as they declared) had seen or tasted anything to compare with it. They were enthusiastic, and willing to purchase the fruit even at 10 cents each. Of course, at this figure, only a limited quantity could be sold, but in shipping in car loads by rail and steamer, at a reasonable freight rate and speed, navel oranges could be laid down here, or anywhere in Europe, so as to be sold at a profit to the growers, if proper steps were taken; agencies opened in Europe to properly and quickly distribute the fruit, on landing, in all the nonorange-producing territory.

Lemons retail at from 3 to 5 cents each, and when we once have a surplus to ship, Europe can be made to take a good portion, because we produce as good and, in my opinion, a better quality than the Italian or Spanish article.

There is room in Europe for many American products and manufactures, but our people must come over and do the canvassing. The consuls will put them on the track, but they must do the rest.

The following wholesale firms are dealing in American products in this district:

Iron, steel, tools, and hardware of all descriptions.—In Zurich: Baer & Co., Ernst Schoch, E. Duhme-Keller, Gebr. Woernle, Knechtli & Co., Jul. Schoch & Co., G. Landolt, Wolf & Weiss, Gebr. Pestalozzi & Co., A. Bannwart, Roetschi & Meier. In Winterthur: Hasler-Arbenz and Fritz Marti.

Woods and lumber.—In Zurich: C. Geissberger, Theod. Wiest, Paul Ulrich, Wolf & Aschbacher, Gintzbürger & Sohn, Treichler & Co., Escher, Wyss & Co., Welti, Heer & Co., Oscar Janka, Isler & Co., Jos. Durrer. In Winterthur: Gebrüder Masera. In Horgen: Conrad Baumann.

Furniture.—Meyer, Mueller & Co., Welti, Heer & Co., Ad. Aeschlimann, Osburg Stroebel, Heinr. Lips, all in Zurich.

Carpets.—Meyer, Mueller & Co., Rahn & Oltramare, Ad. Aeschlimann, Schoop-Buergin, Jaeger & Koch, all in Zurich.

Canned goods and dried fruits.—C. Eggerling, Thaysen & Co., Hornstein-Hagel, Consumverein Zuerich, L. Roedl, all in Zurich.

Bicycles.—In Zurich: A. Bannwart, Ferd. Schoenfeld, M. Bracco, M. Zueger-Morf, Hermann Moos. In Winterthur: Jos. Pfleggar. In Uster: Gebrüder Ruegg. In Frauenfeld: J. U. Ammann. In Schaffhausen: O. & T. Amsler.

Agricultural implements and tools.—A. Bannwart, G. Landolt, Baer & Co., Gebrüder Woernle, Jul. Schoch & Co., all in Zurich.

Provisions.—Consumverein Zuerich, Jons Scheller, Thaysen & Co., Lebensmittelverein Zuerich, Ad. Buehler, C. Eggerling, L. Roedl, all in Zurich.

Wines and brandies.—Bleuler & Co., A. Holzhalb, Steinmann-Vollmer, S. A. Stabenrauch, Mart. Cadisch, The Continental Bodega Company, Petzold & Braun, Feller-Villiger, A. Goebel-Stark, Finsler im Meiershof, all in Zurich.

Machinery.—In Zurich: Baer & Co., Hans Schwarz & Co., A. Bannwart, Wolf & Weiss, Willy Custer. In Winterthur: Gritz Marti and Kaegi & Co.

Typewriters and phonographs.—Alfred Baerwolff, A. Waltisbuehl, Hans Haederli, G. Muggli, all in Zurich.

Organs and pianos.—Gebrüder Hug, Phil. Fries, J. Muggli, all in Zurich.

Grain.—Loosli & Hermann, Jons Scheller, Waller Bros. & Co., Ruegg-Wegmann, Hauser & Sobotka, W. Weiss, Tennenbaum & Co., Max Rhonheimer, all in Zurich.

Flour.—Ernst Giesker, Jons Scheller, in Zurich.

Declared exports from the consular district of Zurich (including agencies at Aarau and Winterthur) to the United States during the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Aluminum	\$6,590.39	.....
Beef extract	14,946.53	\$13,318.87
Brushes	980.43	846.10
Cheese	62,860.12	73,985.77
Cotton embroideries	2,538.11	1,732.44
Cotton piece goods	86,436.45	117,397.63
Elastics	6,402.33	1,178.29
Hardware and machinery	6,881.34	3,205.78
Household effects	2,061.72	1,123.26
Knit goods	189,172.90	189,982.03
Linen goods .....	.....	3,502.06
Photographs	5,032.06	3,488.62
Silk bolting cloth	148,340.91	117,764.17
Silk and half-silk piece goods	2,279,986.37	1,363,188.08
Silk and half-silk ribbons	88,529.98	28,564.92
Silk, spun	14,908.48	9,872.56
Scientific instruments	4,214.16	6,460.29
Straw goods	647,607.02	531,766.39
Woolen piece goods	28,560.67	17,785.59
Woolen yarns	118,684.28	44,386.25
Sundries	12,388.44	4,662.28
Total	3,676,622.69	2,534,211.38

BASLE. Mr. George Gifford, Consul.

There has been no particular change in the outlook for American products in this consular district during the past year. Progress is of course slow, but perhaps, something more might be accomplished were American dealers to open earnest correspondence with the Basle firms named in the following list:

Furniture.—A. Ballie, 29 Freiestrasse; F. Brenner, 21 Steinenberg; Heinr. Hartmann, 16 Leonhardsgraben; J. J. Pfister, 10 Mut. Rheinweg; Zehule, Bussinger & Cie., 11 Konoulergasse.

Lumber.—Bachofen & Schild, 27 Klingelberg; Heinrich Gessler, 105 Birsigstrasse; Joh. Schaadt, 55 Pfeffingerstrasse.

Hardware, machinery, tools, stoves.—Adolf Abt, 11 Untere Rebgrasse (hardware, machinery, tools, stoves); Hans Schneeberger & Co., 8 Hutgasse (tools and hardware); S. Landier, 4 Marktplatz (tools, household implements, pumps); R. Reinle, 79 Gerbergasse (tools, agricultural machinery); A. Schencher, 19 Petersgraben (household implements, stoves); G. Strahm, 38 Griefengasse (tools, agricultural machinery); Ernst Staehelin & Co., 20 Leinhardgraben (typewriters, bicycles); Eugen Solter, 43 Clarastrasse (tools, machinery).

Bicycles.—Importers and dealers: Ernst Staehelin & Co., 20 Leonhardsgraben; Gustav Brodbeck-Pümpin, 113 Feldbergstrasse; Franz Attendorfer, 68 Grenzacherstrasse; A. Hoffman, 67 Steinenvorstadt; Jak. Iten-Jenny, 55 Elsassersstrasse; Emil Knapp, 65 Steinenvorstadt; Wassermann-Süffert, 21 Allschwylstrasse. Manufacturers and dealers: Gebrüder Zucker, 7 Clarastrasse; Gebrüder Gueng, 43 Sperrstrasse.

Meats and canned goods.—Importers: Jenny & Kiebigler, 12 Sandgrubenweg; S. Mary, 61 Gerbergasse.

Declared exports from Basle consular district.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Absinthe	\$40,304	\$27,571
Aniline colors	896,619	878,719
Argols	4,766	1,470
Asphalt	20,552	25,183
Cheese	16,976	19,875
Chocolate	8,432	15,632
Clothing, knit	59,619	48,329
Cotton .....	.....	2,286
Dyestuffs and chemicals	187,937	128,796
Furniture .....	.....	6,879

Declared exports from Basle consular district—Continued.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Hides and skins.....	\$346, 220	\$122, 401
Kirschwasser.....		237
Photographic instruments.....	360	
Rags.....		1, 594
Ribbons, silk and mixed.....	938, 370	494, 724
Silk, spun waste.....	151, 822	60, 696
Watches and watch material.....	893, 986	760, 160
Wool, raw.....		3, 382
Miscellaneous.....	25, 192	5, 157
Total.....	3, 101, 095	2, 093, 161

GENEVA. Benjamin H. Ridgely, Consul.

The year 1896 has been principally remarkable in French Switzerland for the unparalleled rains which began early in April and continued almost unceasing until the 1st of November. Among other serious results of the bad weather was the complete financial failure of the Swiss National Exposition.

The city of Geneva, whose finer hotels and shops depend chiefly upon the patronage of foreigners, also felt the absence of English and American tourists, but the smaller merchants and the cheaper hotels and pensions were prosperous because of the presence of the Swiss themselves, who came in large numbers from the other cantons and cities to attend the exposition.

The trade relations between French Switzerland and the United States during the year have not been materially altered.

As everybody perhaps knows, the principal industry of French Switzerland is watchmaking, and there was formerly a tremendous market for all grades of Geneva watches in the United States. In so far as the cheaper grades of watches are concerned, however, this large demand no longer exists. It long ago became evident, and even the watchmakers of Switzerland are now reluctantly admitting, that the American machine-made watch can be made cheaper than the Swiss hand-made watch of similar grade, and there are some manufacturers here who would even admit that the American cheap watch is a better article than the Swiss cheap watch.

In any event, the exportation of cheap watches from Geneva to the United States is at present insignificant, and unless conditions change radically and unexpectedly, there will ultimately be no exportation of cheap watches to the United States from this district at all. In the matter of the exportation of high-grade watches and movements to the United States, there was a slight increase in 1896 over 1895. This increase manifested itself entirely during the last two quarters of the year, as will be seen from the following comparative table:

Watches exported from the Geneva district to the United States.

Quarter ending—	1895.	1896.
March 31.....	\$15, 304. 20	\$21, 663. 86
June 30.....	32, 268. 23	25, 740. 90
September 30.....	42, 741. 17	47, 980. 27
December 31.....	36, 929. 15	41, 719. 38
Total.....	127, 242. 75	137, 104. 41

The exportation of musical boxes from French Switzerland to the United States continues to show a slow but steady decrease. This is due, perhaps, not only to the poorer trade conditions at home in recent years, but to the fact that the American manufacturers of musical boxes are beginning to satisfy the home market. In 1895, there were exported from French Switzerland to the United States musical boxes to the value of \$126,029.78. In 1896, these exportations amounted to only \$118,519.84, a falling off of nearly 20 per cent.

There was also a falling off during 1896 in the products of milk (principally Nestlé's condensed milk) exported to the United States, and this in the face of a reduced tariff.

Altogether, 1896 shows a reduced volume of exports from French Switzerland to the United States, as will be shown by the following comparative table:

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Watches.....	\$127,242.75	\$137,104.41
Musical boxes.....	126,029.78	118,519.84
Milk products.....	73,276.69	58,990.21
Leather.....	38,535.99	81,336.34
Hardware.....	41,522.84	37,888.56
Other articles.....	17,945.70	18,785.82
Total.....	424,553.75	402,625.18

In the matter of imports into French Switzerland from the United States, not a great deal can be said. However, there are some encouraging signs. Circulars distributed through this consulate during the year have resulted in small demands for American tin plate and American sole leather, and if a satisfactory trade should be established at the outset in those products, there will be demands here for other American goods. Tradesmen seem to feel, instinctively, the increased activity of American merchants and manufacturers in extending their markets, and are, perhaps, thinking more seriously of American products than they have ever thought before. From this, it may be reasonably argued that there is hope of doing some business in certain lines. For example, it seems to me, as I have heretofore reported, that a market for American cheap furniture, and particularly for office furniture, might be built up here if a proper effort were made. This could only be accomplished, however, by sending energetic agents with a thorough knowledge of the French language and by putting down samples of furniture on the ground. It would be useless to try to sell by photograph, as the merchants here have an idea that American manufactured goods are not substantial, and could only be induced to buy after a careful inspection of the samples.

In this connection, it occurs to me to suggest that American merchants and manufacturers who are seeking to do business in European markets by means of circulars, catalogues, and other printed matter be advised to have all such literature printed in French, German, and Italian. At this consulate, for example, a great deal of commercial literature most attractively prepared has been received, but, being invariably printed in the English language, it has been of almost no service at all. The same amount of literature, if printed in French, would probably have been more or less effective in attracting business.

Just now, American bicycle manufacturers and dealers are flooding Europe with attractive catalogues and circulars, but they are all printed

in English and are not apt to accomplish much. Meanwhile, however, it may be remarked that the American bicycle has come to French Switzerland to stay.

Up to about a year ago, the leading dealers have thought of the American bicycle as being inferior to any of the first-class English or French machines. They had the idea, just as they have of American furniture, that the American bicycle, although gracefully constructed and easy running, was neither substantial nor durable. Indeed, it was with difficulty, about a year ago, that I could induce the head of a leading bicycle establishment here to receive the representative of a prominent American bicycle manufactory. He was positively convinced that American wheels would not suit his clientele, and I think it was only out of civility to me that he finally accorded the agent an interview and agreed to look at his sample machine.

The agent was such a live man, however, and the machine appeared to such good advantage, that an order was given for a dozen bicycles. These were sold in the course of a short time, and they gave such complete satisfaction that, during the summer, this one firm sold in Geneva 120 of the same bicycles, including several tandems, and for 1897, have given a very large order. The firm will hereafter make this American machine their leader even over the English and French machines which they have heretofore largely handled.

Great efforts will undoubtedly be made during 1897 to push American bicycles and bicycle parts in Switzerland, and I have no doubt the market will be largely extended. This, however, will not be accomplished by distributing catalogues and pamphlets printed in English, but rather by the presence of live men speaking the French and German languages.

Another article of American manufacture that has met with more or less favor in this district is the typewriting machine, which, during 1896, made considerable progress as an article of commerce.

American lumber dealers have also endeavored during the year to do business in French Switzerland, but those from whom I have received communications have been advised to communicate with Messrs. Gairard & Co. and Christian Gaffinel, at Marseilles, who, from what I can ascertain, appear to be the chief importers of lumber for the continental market. Messrs. Héritier fils, Buchs, St. Gall.; Benz et Meizel, Rohrschach, St. Gall.; Wetter et fils, Romanshorn, St. Gall.; Lüthi, Zurich; Lamblet, aux Verrières, Neuchâtel, and Haldimann, Wissler & Co., Goldbach, Berne, have been indicated to them by me as the chief Swiss houses dealing in lumber.

It is also worthy of note that the importation of watch cases from the United States into Switzerland is slightly increasing. It is impossible yet to know the figures for 1896, but in 1895, Switzerland imported from the United States 11,164 watch cases made of nickel and other commoner metals, of a total value of 134,000 francs (\$25,862); 7,412 silver cases, valued at 44,000 francs (\$8,492), and 2,533 gold cases, valued at 62,000 francs (\$11,966).

The following list of dealers in French Switzerland, in the various articles therein itemized, may be of value to any American merchants or manufacturers desirous of introducing their goods into this consular district:

Furniture.—At Geneva: Fabrique Genevoise de Meubles, rue du Mont-Blanc; Niestlé-Rossier, prom. St. Antoine, 20; E. Rossier, 3 cours des Bastions; E. Veyssière, rue des Pâquis, 22. At Lausanne: Welti-Heer & Cie, pl. St. François.

Lumber.—At Neuchâtel: Mr. Lamblot, aux Verrières. At Geneva: E. Stephani, 13 rue Versoix.

Hardware, machinery, tools, etc.—At Geneva: Forestier frères, en l'Île, Geneva, hardware merchants; A. Betems & Cie, 25 Chantepoulet; H. Baud & Cie, 11 rue Verdaine; Demierre & Cie, 6 rue d'Italie; A. Didier, 49 rue du Rhône; Robert Hufschmid, 5 Boulevard James-Fazy; J. Hussey, 112 rue du Rhône; Odier & Moillier, rue de la Tour-de l'Île; Léchaud & Brollet, pl. du Molard. At Lausanne: Francillon & Cie, rue Ste. François; Ch. Dizerens, 6 rue Haldimand; Louis Dubrit, 1 rue St. Pierre; Ed. Mermier & Cie, pl. Grand-St. Jean; Schmidt & Koepfer, 10 rue Neuve. At Nyon: Boldrini & Tavelli. At Vevey: Ve Courvoisier & fils, rue de la gare. At Fribourg: Schmid Baur & Cie, 145 rue du Pont-Muré. At Neuchâtel: Schürch Bohnenblist & Cie. At Locle: Ch. Matthey-Doret. At Bienne: L. E. Courvoisier & Cie.

Stores.—At Geneva: J. Belli, 28 rue Verdaine; H. Chevallier, 24 Pré-l'Évêque; J. A. Belz, Couloouvrenière, 7; Pouille fils Aine, 23 rue des Pâquis; Trachsel, Léopold & Cie, rue de la Croix d'Or. At Lausanne: J. Weber, Covaloup.

Bicycles.—At Geneva: Brunel frères, 10 boulevard de Plainpalais, 10; Louis Delapraz, 6 rue Saussure; Quiblier & Hoffmann, 6 rue Hoffmann; Regard & Cie, 6 rue de Lausanne; Cycle-Hall, rue Gevray; G. Roeach, boulevard du Théâtre; J. van Leisen, rue de la Synagogue. At Lausanne: Grandjean & Cie, rue du Midi, 4; F. Hirt, rue de la Louve, 6; Jones & Cie, pl. de la gare du Flon; Masson, Joseph, Grand-St. Jean; Wicky frères, 9 route du Tunnel. At Fribourg: Schmid, Baur & Cie, rue du Pont-Suspendu. At Neuchâtel: Schürch Bohnenblist & Cie, 23 Cret.

Canned goods, dried fruits, etc.—At Geneva: Barbier Chabloz, Grand-Quai; Yung & Cie, rue des Allemands; Haerlin & Cie, rue de l'Entrepôt.

Patent medicines.—Pharmacie Finck, rue du Mont-Blanc; Pharmacie G. Goegg, Corratierie.

BERNE. Mr. John E. Hinnen, Vice-Consul.

In answer to yours of 15th instant, as to the results of consular efforts to introduce American goods into the Swiss market, I can say that these efforts, in regard to this district, consist in giving information in reply to the numerous inquiries received from American manufacturers in all lines, and in distributing catalogues to dealers here, a service which is greatly appreciated by the American houses. Berne is not a great market for foreign products, being largely an agricultural state. Farm implements, coal oil, meat (which latter article suffers a great deal at present from the prohibition by several cantons because of the way in which it is cured¹), conserved articles, wheat, kitchen furniture, cotton, etc., are the principal articles of import here.

The following is a list of firms in Berne, with their addresses, dealing in American articles:

Hardware.—J. G. Kiener, Spitalgasse 35; G. Christen, Spitalgasse 30; G. Ioho, Zeughausgasse 20; Th. Meyer, Marktgasse 34.

Kitchen furniture.—A la Ménagère, Marktgasse 9; Siegrist-Gloor, Neuengasse 24; R. Steiger-Zoller, Marktgasse 46.

Bicycles.—Hamberger & Co., Bundesgasse 36; Burger & Heimlicher, Waisenhausstr 16; Rosner & Co., Marktgasse 47.

Canned goods, fruits, vegetables, and meat.—H. Ludwig, Marktgasse 61; J. Sommer, Zeughausgasse 31; J. Schiffmann, Schanplatzgasse 35; M. Seiler-Gehrig, Waisenhausplatz 16; H. Tschanz, Kramgasse 69; E. Schulthess, Kornhausplatz 13.

Cotton.—Mech. Baumwollenspinnerei, Felsenau.

Wheat.—B. Baer, Christoffelgasse 6.

ST. GALL. Mr. Irving B. Richman, Consul-General.

The consular district of St. Gall, being almost altogether agricultural, has afforded during the year 1896, as during other years, comparatively little opportunity for the introduction of American goods. In spite of drawbacks, however, something has been accomplished. For example,

¹ Pork cured with borax is prohibited.

Messrs. Aldinger & Weber, of the city of St. Gall, have undertaken to handle for Switzerland a new brand of oatmeal; the house of Heritier Fils, of Buchs, Canton, of St. Gall, and the house of Wetter & Fils, of Romanshorn, Canton of St. Gall, both dealing in hard wood, have asked to be put in communication with American firms handling hard wood and pitch pine; moreover, a small retail concern in the city of St. Gall (Emril Hausknecht) is making the experiment of trying to familiarize its customers with American molasses, maple sugar, and baking powder.

The following is a list of the most important wholesale houses in this consular jurisdiction:

Agricultural machinery.—Victor Fehr, Karthaus-Ittingen, near Frauenfeld.

Carpets.—At St. Gallen: A. Schuster & Co., H. Ruegg Perry.

Flour.—At St. Gallen: Emil Hausknecht, B. Wierer.

Furniture.—At St. Gallen: Koller-Bauer's Sohn, E. Zahner-Wick & Sohn.

Grocery, canned goods, etc.—At St. Gallen: L. Mastrani, Aldinger-Weber & Co., Schlatter & Co., Huber Z. Flasche, I. N. Osterwaller's Söhne, Tanner & Baumgartner, Emil Hausknecht; at Herisau: I. I. Tanner, No. 212; at Frauenfeld: Handschini & Co.; at Chur: Caviezel & Co., Heine's Erben.

Iron, steel, tools, stoves, etc.—At St. Gallen: Fröhlich & Sturzenegger, I. Debrunner-Hochrentiner, Lemm-Marty, Emil Bruderer, Gutknecht & Co., P. W. Steinlin.

Lumber.—At Buchs: Héretier Fils, Wetter & Fils, Bregenz, Austria; at Rorschach: Benz & Meisel; at Romanshorn: R. Gintsburger & Co.

Pianos and harmoniums.—At St. Gallen: Gebrüder Hang & Co., Zweifel & Weber.

Wheat.—At Rorschach: Gebrüder Hagemann, Christ. Haeblerlein, Ignatz Springer.

Declared exports from the consular district of St. Gall during the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Cheese.....		\$4, 418
Church articles.....	\$4, 204	3, 174
Cotton embroideries.....	4, 222, 611	3, 623, 988
Cotton cloth, plain and printed.....	142, 492	133, 045
Curtains, embroidered.....	1, 411, 575	1, 142, 377
Handkerchiefs, and a few other fancy articles.....	1, 217, 583	1, 220, 438
Machinery.....	18, 137	12, 909
Milk, condensed.....	998	
Laces, silk and cotton.....	127, 889	91, 877
Linen cloth.....	1, 695	9, 565
Postage stamps (used).....	1, 186	459
Silk:		
Bolting cloth.....	70, 909	75, 048
Embroideries.....	59, 818	74, 982
Ribbons.....	1, 500	785
Underwear.....	16, 337	881
Woolen yarns.....	4, 227	6, 417
Miscellaneous.....	5, 183	3, 715
Total.....	7, 306, 644	6, 504, 078

IRVING B. RICHMAN, *Consul-General.*

ST. GALL, *February 16, 1897.*

SWISS EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Switzerland during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
AARAU.					
Brushes.....		\$254. 56	\$354. 73	\$181. 80	\$791. 09
Conserves.....		981. 98			981. 98
Crinoline cloth.....		240. 80	1, 063. 29	615. 69	1, 919. 78
Elastics.....	\$563. 12	817. 34			1, 380. 46
Knit goods.....	57, 709. 96	28, 276. 11	39, 605. 97	24, 336. 07	149, 928. 11
Scientific instruments.....	2, 099. 23	748. 26	166. 30	453. 13	3, 468. 92
Silk and half ribbons.....	11, 137. 96	12, 030. 65	14, 880. 75	3, 370. 63	41, 419. 99
Straw goods.....	81, 181. 93	229, 136. 80	277, 850. 88	27, 302. 27	615, 480. 97
Sundries.....				212. 30	212. 30
Total.....	152, 692. 20	272, 486. 59	333, 930. 92	56, 473. 89	815, 583. 60
BASLE.					
Aniline colors.....	100, 744	89, 997	117, 117	110, 743	418, 601
Argols.....	1, 173	2, 227	506	1, 018	4, 924
Cheese.....	4, 127			13, 180	17, 307
Clothing, knit.....	27, 297	9, 307	15, 569	8, 001	60, 174
Dyestuffs and chemicals.....	44, 500	45, 622	39, 672	27, 552	157, 346
Furniture.....		6, 158	5, 565	1, 564	13, 287
Hides, salted.....	94, 514	2, 612	20, 848	18, 830	136, 804
Ribbons, silk and mixed.....	259, 458	159, 776	208, 550	92, 356	720, 140
Silk, spun waste.....	20, 529	25, 677	13, 979	13, 256	73, 441
Miscellaneous.....	3, 150	14, 688	1, 203	2, 262	21, 303
Total.....	555, 492	356, 064	423, 000	288, 762	1, 623, 327
BERNE.					
Cheese.....	147, 002. 61	166, 203. 92	140, 825. 72	168, 340. 60	662, 372. 85
Milk food, milk sugar, condensed milk.....		387. 54			387. 54
Silk tissues.....	16, 187. 76	8, 550. 87	3, 695. 50	1, 040. 10	29, 474. 23
Straw goods.....	7, 422. 20	3, 962. 45	17, 044. 80	7, 298. 30	35, 717. 75
Sundries.....	1, 002. 30	376. 35			1, 378. 65
Underwear, silk, wool, and cotton.....	35, 419. 15	28, 451. 57	23, 039. 98	12, 268. 32	99, 179. 02
Watches and watch materials.....	6, 331. 01	2, 824. 22	725. 46	2, 490. 12	12, 370. 81
Wood carvings.....	561. 63	283. 23	418. 26		1, 263. 12
Horn ware.....	1, 081. 28	651. 38	337. 36	1, 164. 98	3, 235. 00
Total.....	215, 007. 94	211, 681. 53	186, 067. 08	192, 602. 42	805, 378. 97
Total for preceding year.....	245, 540. 59	173, 372. 03	180, 519. 83	212, 119. 16	811, 551. 61
Increase.....		38, 309. 50	5, 567. 25		
Decrease.....	30, 532. 65			19, 516. 74	6, 172. 64
CHAUX DE FONDS.					
Absinth.....	13, 132. 50	10, 368. 95	9, 835. 80	6, 197. 40	39, 534. 65
Asphaltum.....	14, 003. 00	7, 638. 00	2, 546. 00	7, 638. 00	31, 825. 00
Chocolate.....	2, 978. 59		1, 906. 26	6, 146. 65	11, 031. 50
Collection of stamps.....	2, 400. 00				2, 400. 00
Swiss wine.....	607. 60	222. 98		62. 94	895. 52
Wine yeast.....	142. 60				142. 60
Watches and watch materials.....	228, 650. 89	252, 650. 01	187, 361. 21	188, 323. 58	856, 985. 69
Total.....	261, 915. 18	270, 879. 94	201, 649. 27	208, 368. 57	942, 814. 96
GENEVA.					
Books.....				592. 70	592. 70
Chloride of ethyl.....			616. 49		616. 49
Chocolate.....		116. 57			116. 57
Chromos.....	38. 05	34. 35			72. 40
Clothing.....		261. 32	232. 08		493. 40
Enamel paintings.....		158. 45			158. 45
Furs.....		782. 80		171. 77	954. 57
Hardware.....	6, 794. 76	11, 888. 39	10, 987. 91	9, 950. 18	39, 601. 24
Hellebore.....		644. 65			644. 65
Household goods.....	3, 340. 61		1, 282. 10	1, 536. 50	6, 259. 21
Jewelry.....		439. 60	193. 00		632. 60
Leather.....	17, 737. 09	5, 382. 38	1, 767. 39	7, 114. 50	32, 001. 36
Musio boxes.....	44, 733. 07	52, 892. 32	23, 992. 48	22, 380. 58	143, 998. 45
Machinery.....	161. 73				161. 73
Products of milk.....	21, 776. 19	23, 448. 53	8, 971. 41	22, 132. 27	76, 328. 40
Physical instruments.....	2, 580. 51	2, 694. 50	951. 49		6, 226. 50
Watches.....	42, 741. 17	36, 929. 15	21, 633. 86	25, 740. 90	127, 045. 08
Wine.....	584. 60	483. 85		232. 84	1, 301. 29
Total.....	140, 587. 78	136, 136. 86	70, 628. 21	89, 852. 24	437, 206. 09

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Switzerland during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
HORGEN.					
Woolen dress goods.....			\$10,705.68		\$10,705.68
Catholic devotional articles.....	\$12,354.70	\$10,782.09	5,575.22	\$4,739.57	33,451.58
Cheese.....	2,505.87	6,944.33	4,914.57	9,015.38	23,379.95
Condensed milk.....	13,678.87	18,238.49	12,159.00	12,159.00	56,235.36
Machinery.....			6,543.71	3,600.00	10,143.71
Silk, in pieces.....	122,109.45	53,650.22	78,999.63	13,089.68	267,848.98
Silk and cotton, in pieces.....	147,291.53	123,512.20	110,457.02	99,450.41	480,711.76
Silk ribbons.....	417.46	13,025.96	4,331.53	1,836.84	19,611.79
Silk, spun.....	3,248.27	17,395.28	24,372.99	1,936.95	46,953.49
Wine and spirits.....	426.72	177.12		797.86	1,401.70
Miscellaneous.....	4,303.41	2,783.05	1,045.19	1,105.01	9,236.66
Total.....	306,336.08	246,508.74	259,105.14	147,730.70	959,680.66
WINTERTHUR.					
Beef extract.....	8,154.17		2,779.20	1,528.56	12,461.93
Cotton embroideries.....		1,218.94	473.27	229.97	1,922.18
Elastics.....		246.59			246.59
Breeding animals.....	193.00				193.00
Gelatin.....	1,041.89	105.25		131.36	1,278.50
Grease.....		1,014.87			1,014.87
Hardware and machinery.....	628.66	801.66		403.37	1,833.69
Knit goods.....	6,936.58	6,824.73	10,587.36	4,027.60	28,376.27
Scientific instruments.....		179.10	639.41	803.06	1,621.57
Silk and half-silk piece goods.....	5,582.38	8,311.22	2,603.38	1,612.71	18,109.69
Swiss pills.....		643.65		441.00	1,084.65
Wines.....		1,389.95			1,389.95
Woolen yarns.....	2,319.64	708.55			3,028.19
Total.....	24,856.32	20,944.51	17,082.62	9,177.63	72,061.08
ZURICH.					
Books.....	149.39				149.39
Cheese.....	4,732.29	12,228.64	15,768.02	15,877.64	48,606.59
Candles.....	384.05				384.05
Cotton goods.....	12,185.47	35,857.40	19,250.98	9,330.61	76,624.46
Hardware and machinery.....	123.64	3,924.30		451.20	4,499.14
Household effects.....	1,833.50			260.55	2,094.05
Knit goods.....	10,211.38	4,757.09	11,766.58	4,461.58	31,196.63
Oil chromes.....		126.78			126.78
Photographs, colored.....	760.99	1,454.68	630.11	1,875.32	4,221.10
Silk bolting cloth.....	38,355.03	27,191.31	39,645.30	25,814.84	125,006.48
Silk and half-silk piece goods.....	647,222.06	475,538.20	431,485.89	276,787.51	1,831,033.66
Silk, spun.....	4,193.80	1,967.36	2,182.85	2,479.03	10,823.04
Velvets.....	860.72	584.60	348.36	325.40	1,619.08
Wines.....		11.12			11.12
Woolen piece goods.....	7,673.07	6,705.49	11,228.46	1,148.67	26,755.69
Woolen yarns.....	24,682.87	20,277.73	18,407.52		63,368.12
Sundries.....	110.98	812.93	688.93	143.20	1,786.04
Total.....	752,979.24	591,467.63	645,403.00	338,455.55	2,228,305.42

TURKEY.¹

INDUSTRIES.

The industries in the Turkish Empire are on the decrease, owing chiefly to the lack of native capital and enterprise, foreign capital being kept away by unsettled political conditions. A few factories exist in this capital, Constantinople, viz, factories for cotton cloth, for felt hats and caps, and for boots and shoes, all owned by the Government. Factories belonging to private individuals, under limited and privileged concessions, are: Ice factory, glass factory, brewery, paper mills, cotton yarn factory, and a tobacco factory, the latter being administered by the Ottoman Tobacco Monopoly Company. There are also several flour mills and tanneries.

¹ In response to circular of July, 8, 1896, *digitized by Google*

DUTIES.

The rate of duty on imports is 8 per cent ad valorem, and 1 per cent ad valorem on exports.

IMPORT AND EXPORT STATISTICS.

The only official statistics on the imports and exports at this place are published by the Turkish custom-house and cover the period of the Turkish financial year, ending on March 12. The last statistics published are for the year ending March 12, 1893¹, and are herein inclosed. No later statistics have been published yet, and the reason of the delay in preparing this report was the expectation of obtaining the new statistics for the year 1894, which will not be published before next year. These statistics are given by articles and a recapitulation of the amounts only is given by countries. It is impossible to obtain any general statistics from any unofficial source. A marked decrease, both in imports and exports, is observed since last year, and this decrease is continuous, owing to the anomalous condition of affairs in Asiatic Turkey and to the recent disturbances in this capital.

CURRENCY.

There are no changes in currency or in the United States gold value of the monetary unit, and the rate of exchange has increased about 2 per cent. The actual amount of currency in circulation is not known.

GENERAL PRICES.

There are no marked changes in the prices of commodities, the rates continuing almost the same. The only marked rise has been in the grain market, the price of wheat having gone up 50 per cent. The price of bread has gone up 25 per cent.

WAGES.

The existing rates of wages are the following: Day laborers receive from 12 cents to 44 cents per day, according to their capacity and the quality of the work done; domestic servants receive from \$1.76 to \$8.08 per month; mechanics from 88 cents to \$1.32 per day; factory operatives from 44 cents to \$1.32 per day; clerks in stores from \$22 to \$26.40 a month; bookkeepers from \$26.40 to \$100 per month; railway employees from \$22 to \$44 a month.

TAXES AND OCTROI.

There are no new municipal taxes, octroi duties, etc., which bear upon American trade. The only octroi duties which bear on American goods are those paid for storage, which petroleum is obliged to pay. The stores were built several years ago on the banks of the upper Bosphorus and all petroleum merchants are required to keep their petroleum there and bring it to town in iron boats or tanks constructed for this purpose. Only a small quantity is allowed to be stored in the

¹ These tables were printed in Commercial Relations for 1894 and 1895, and hence are not printed herein.

capital. The duty paid for storage is 9 cents per case for the first month and an additional charge of one-half cent for every other month. Also, a charge of 4 cents per case for transport to town.

PRICES OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

The values of foreign products consumed here are:

Articles.	Price.
Beef.....per pound.....	\$0.06 to \$0.08
Canned goods.....per can.....	.14 to .44
Coffee.....per pound.....	.20 to .26
Ham.....do.....	.20 to .25
Sugar.....do.....	.03 to .04
Tea.....do.....	.28 to 1.60
Pork, fresh.....do.....	.08 to .10
Ready-made clothing.....per suit.....	2.50 to 26.00
Shoes.....per pair.....	1.70 to 6.00
Cotton and woolen goods.....per yard.....	.08 to .75
Carpets and druggets.....square yard.....	.10 to 1.00

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The prospect for introducing American products is very good, but efficient agents, familiar with the language, the customs, and the trade methods of the country should be appointed, and attention should be paid to the credit system.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Great quantities of products, such as carpets, embroideries, gum mastic, gum tragacanth, mohair, attar of roses, opium, sheep casings, skins, tobacco, wool, etc., are exported, and all of them, especially carpets, rugs, opium, mohair, attar of roses, and wool find a good market in the United States. The amount of exports from this consular district (Constantinople) to the United States was \$2,619,833.12 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Internal and coastwise.—The existing transportation facilities, internal and coastwise, are not sufficient for the full development of trade and commerce. The great improvement in the existing conditions of this port is the quays, which are being constructed by a French company under a privileged concession. Part of the work has been completed on the Galata side of the port, beginning from the arsenal to the first outer bridge, and is used by some of the steamship companies. The other port on the Stamboul side, from the Seraglio point to the outer bridge, is in the course of construction. It is a great enterprise and enhances the importance of the port of Constantinople; but as trade is very dull, the commercial world can not derive much benefit from the quays. Besides, the dues are very high, no understanding having been arrived at between the parties concerned for fixing a rate of duties, and for this reason, shipping keeps away from the quays, most of the steamers and vessels preferring their old anchorage on the buoys and the landing of goods in lighters.

Railways.—There are two new railroad lines recently constructed in European Turkey and two in course of construction in Asiatic Turkey; also a projected railroad line in Asiatic Turkey.

The following is a detailed statement of railways in the Turkish Empire:

Railroad lines in working order in European Turkey, Eastern Roumelia, and Asiatic Turkey.

Lines.	Mileage.
EUROPEAN TURKEY AND EASTERN ROUMELIA.	
Constantinople-Adrianople-Bellova	352
Adrianople-Dedeagatch	92½
Tirnovu-Yamboli	66½
Salonica-Monastir	137
Salonica-Uskub-Libitche	205½
Uskub-Mitrovitza	75
Junction Constantinople-Dedeagatch-Salonica	276½
Total	1,204½
ASIATIC TURKEY.	
Smyrna-Alachehir (Cassaba)	105½
Alachehir-Suma	57½
Suburban	3½
Messine-Adana	57½
Moudania-Brousea	26½
Beirut-Damascus	177
Jaffa-Jerusalem	51½
Haidar Pacha-Angora	86½
Eskişehir-Konia	271½
Alagniul-Kutahia	7
Smyrna-Aidin and branches	337½
Total	1,456½

To the foregoing, should be added the extension line from Alashehir to Karahissar (156½ miles) and the Beirut-Damascus-Biredjik (310½ miles), both in course of construction in Asiatic Turkey. Besides, there is a projected line from Angora to Cesarea, in Asiatic Turkey, of 418½ miles, which will begin next year.

A new port.—An important concession was granted last year to a native for the construction of a port in the island of Scio, near Smyrna. The work is under the supervision of a first-class engineer and is progressing very satisfactorily. The island of Scio, besides its historical importance, is the only gum mastic producing region of Turkey; it also produces lemons, oranges, citrons, olives, and almonds, which have a world-wide reputation. The construction of this port will be of a marked advantage to the islanders and all those trading with the island. The capital invested in this great enterprise is all Greek.

Ocean.—The actual means of communication with the United States are by steamers from this port (Constantinople) to Liverpool, Marseilles, Havre, Genoa, and Hamburg. The goods, on reaching these ports, are transhipped to the ports of destination in the United States. The time occupied in transit is about a month, or forty days. The rates of freight to the United States are not excessive, being from \$4.37 to \$4.86 per ton, dead weight, and from \$4.13 to \$4.37 per 40 cubic feet measurement.

STATUS OF FOREIGNERS.

There are no changes in rates of commercial licenses. There are no special taxes upon foreigners, except the real-estate tax and school tax, which is an additional tax levied on real-estate. There are no changes in status of foreigners as to citizenship or civil rights except those which concern the naturalized American citizens of Armenian origin,

who are not allowed to return to Turkey. By a recently published decree of the Sultan, no Armenian is allowed to return to Turkey if he has changed his nationality and assumed foreign citizenship.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

The periods allowed to purchasers vary from sixty to one hundred and twenty days, and in the Persian trade, to two hundred and eleven days. Legal interest is at the rate of 9 per cent, but most of the transactions are based on 12 per cent. In business, 6 and 7 per cent interest is charged and most of the business is done on credit, but, owing to the precarious condition of affairs for the last twelve months, business dealings are at a standstill, and all transactions are effected on a cash basis.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

The introduction of United States inventions and mechanical or trade methods can not be accomplished very easily, as the people here, as a rule, do not wish to give up their primitive notions and old methods. It will require great exertion and great economical advantages to persuade the people of this country to adopt American inventions and trade methods.

CAUSES OF FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

The chief cause of the financial prostration which has pervaded the business circles in this capital is the incalculable and unwise speculation in Government stocks, bonds, and private shares of all descriptions, most of which were issued by the leading bank of the Empire—the Imperial Ottoman Bank—an institution with foreign capital, but governed under the Turkish laws, and amenable to the Turkish tribunals and jurisdiction, established under special imperial decree. This bank is the only one which has the privilege of issuing bank notes to the amount of about \$5,000,000, payable in gold on demand. The bank encouraged speculation and people were induced to engage in it heedlessly. Even women speculated. The reaction was not long in coming. There was a rush on the bank and it could not cash the bank notes, as the shares were going down and the bank was obliged to sell. The only means of salvation was a moratorium, and this was obtained from the Turkish Government by the director general of the bank, Sir Edgar Vincent, an Englishman. The moratorium was for four months and the bank was saved. Its position, however, is not the same now as it was before the moratorium. The crisis in the market began and was in full force during the political disturbances of last year, and the massacres a few months ago brought the financial condition to the present acute and culminating point, diminishing the revenue of the Empire very considerably.

LUTHER SHORT,
Consul-General.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 26, 1896.*

TURKISH EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Value of exports declared for the United States at Constantinople and Salonica for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
CONSTANTINOPLE.					
Attar of roses.....	\$44,299.93	\$74,393.10	\$51,529.54	\$27,533.44	\$187,756.01
Carpets and rugs.....	196,954.52	272,950.16	321,427.70	214,273.25	1,005,605.63
Cocoons, pierced.....	8,588.16				8,588.16
Embroideries.....	5,702.71	5,290.94	7,657.23	12,429.61	31,080.49
Gum tragacanth.....	4,455.34	22,018.76	21,836.51	5,046.21	53,356.82
Guts, sheep.....	1,485.04	8,055.36	1,071.31	8,264.78	18,876.49
Hemp.....		163.54			163.54
Mohair.....	213,891.62	46,408.72	3,138.39	39,348.96	302,787.69
Nuts, pistachio.....		401.56			401.56
Opium.....	50,848.35	95,523.47	27,043.93	40,913.68	214,329.43
Ore, iron.....	25,350.85		105,802.48		131,152.83
Oriental articles and bazar goods.....	9,751.74	3,983.80	5,743.79	3,316.95	22,796.28
Paper:					
Cigarette.....	520.43				520.43
Pure.....	3,819.72	1,656.02	674.20	4,314.53	10,464.47
Roans.....	4,720.01	11,417.03	13,742.79	9,004.46	38,884.29
Rubber, waste.....	370.21		1,780.64	646.22	2,797.07
Scammony.....				458.16	458.16
Seed:					
Canary.....	10,671.56	7,166.70	8,506.49	1,740.85	28,085.60
Millet.....		319.08	750.64		1,069.72
Silk, raw.....	669.24				669.24
Skins, goat, kid, lamb.....	10,311.63	47,212.26	3,666.52	13,842.10	75,032.51
Tobacco.....	1,278.33	4,410.96	178.48	1,322.71	7,190.48
Wool, sheep.....	246,691.48	212,465.92	10,235.04	4,614.77	474,007.21
Sundries.....	556.72	2,871.58		330.71	2,759.01
Total.....	840,937.09	816,708.96	574,785.68	387,401.39	2,619,833.12
SALONICA.					
Skins.....	41,436.00	114,366.00	68,722.00	31,874.00	
Opium.....	12,416.00	34,753.00	1,617.00		
Wool.....	156.00		3,826.00	403.00	
Tobacco.....	3,838.00	3,421.00	3,504.00	964.00	
Millet seed.....		2,641.00	649.00		
Tennel seed.....		1,088.00		370.00	
Total.....	57,846.00	156,269.00	78,318.00	33,611.00	325,544.00

COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN TURKEY.

I have the honor to transmit as an inclosure herewith a translation of a report by the French consul, M. Regnault, on the commercial situation in Turkey. M. Regnault was sent by his Government in the early part of this year to the Levant to report on the business prospects for French merchants. The result of his investigation forms a most valuable document, not only to his countrymen, but to Americans as well. It contains such a mass of valuable information that, seeing a German translation of it in the Vienna Handels-Museum, I deemed it my duty to present it to our own manufacturers in an English version. It is a guide for all intending exporters in the East, and deserves to be studied again and again.

THEO. M. STEPHAN, *Consul.*

ANNABERG, *December 3, 1896.*

[Translation.]

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN TURKEY.

The assertion that the insolvency and dishonesty of the Levantines are greater at the present day than formerly is not correct. Business morality seems to have risen in the East as elsewhere, at least in commercial circles. Our exporters accommodated themselves formerly to a condition of things perhaps less favorable and succeeded in doing a splendid business. Why are they now discouraged? The cause is that in former times, the profits were greater in consequence of the superiority of our products and the unquestioned preponderance of our trade and shipping in the ports of the Levant. One should put up with a small loss after having made large profits. This is no longer the case, as the margin of profit has been narrowed as far as possible by the competition of the nations of Europe. Our countrymen will, therefore, no longer reckon with uncertainties, but seek safe transactions, and the majority have not yet discovered how to find them in the East.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Doubtless, the present time is unfavorable for inducing our merchants to extend their business in Turkey. Some months ago, one of the most serious crises which the Empire has ever passed through broke out and does not seem likely to reach an early termination. Under these circumstances, our merchants must be advised to be cautious rather than be encouraged to further sales; but after the settlement of the engagements which depress the market, there will probably be a revival of business. It would be unfortunate if our manufacturers, who seem to be convinced that one can only lose money in Turkey, were to refuse to make the slightest attempt to recover their former position.

SOLVENCY OF CERTAIN FIRMS.

In normal times, the uncertainty of the market is not so great that one can not enter upon regular and profitable business in Turkey and the Balkan states. Doubtless, it is more difficult here to ascertain the solvency of customers than in the West, where property is stable and the level of business morality is higher. Yet this problem is not insoluble. Even in Turkey, there are solid houses which are careful to fulfill their obligations. These are generally the most important firms, who do not play tricks for the sake of business.

CREDIT AND RATE OF INTEREST.

We must above all observe that a house which demands credit is not on that account in difficulties or of doubtful reputation. In a country with little capital, the rate of interest is naturally high. In Turkey, the large banks do not accept even the best papers below 7 per cent; the rate on bills of exchange is never below 12 per cent. These rates are raised considerably when the market, in consequence of a crisis becomes unfavorable. The most solid houses thus often find it advantageous to defer their payments as long as possible and to balance their accounts only after the sale of the goods, whether it be through a fear of being in want of cash, and so being forced to claim the help of the bankers for other demands, or whether they wish to profit from the difference of the rate of interest at home and that which the seller charges and which they accept. In this way, they obtain a profit which is by no means to be despised.

Undoubtedly, it would be desirable to do a cash business. The manufacturer or merchant who brings a transaction to an end quickly renews his capability of producing new goods or of enlarging his trade. But in order to induce the customer to pay cash, one must offer him a discount equal to the profit he would gain by investing his money in his own country during the usual run of these bills, i. e., four months from the date of the invoice. For this purpose, one should draw at thirty days, with not less than 3 per cent discount. One of our most important manufacturing houses lost, I am told, an excellent customer in Salonica because it insisted upon a cash discount of only 2 per cent.

LIMITS OF BILLS.

We have already stated that the most solid firms in the East are often forced to claim long terms. But is it necessary to grant six or eight months' credits, as some of our competitors do? We do not think so. Those who buy at such a long term know that the amount of their invoice has been increased, both on account of the interest on capital for the long period, and also on account of the risk. To buy on such terms is a clear proof that they are unable to do otherwise, because they require

the money which they obtain by the sale of the goods for the fulfillment of other obligations, or, in a word, that they do not possess the means necessary for the business they carry on. These are generally dangerous customers. Nevertheless, six and eight months' credit are frequently allowed by a great number of German, Swiss, and Austrian exporters. The latter grant even a credit of nine months in Bulgaria, but raise their prices by 40 to 50 per cent. If they are so fortunate as to see their first deliveries paid for, they can work on without fear of the final insolvency of the customer. Such operations, however, are not to be advised, nor do they correspond to the customs of our commercial circles. Long bills should therefore be refused, not only because they prevent for a long period the circulation of the capital, but also because they enable customers to receive the goods of several orders before the first draft is paid. The seller may thus be serving an insolvent purchaser. If he has a doubt, he will be induced to continue his deliveries, in order to obtain payment for the previous bills, in the hope of reducing credit later on; in other words, of running after his money. Besides, at such long terms, the most solid firms can be ruined by unusual events. But what is to be said of firms which operate only with endless credit, constantly renewed by the manufacturers? These are hopelessly at the mercy of local circumstances.

Only in exceptional cases, therefore, should credits longer than four months from the date of the invoice be allowed. This is also the opinion of competent persons who have been consulted at several places. During this time, the merchant must have sold the greater part of his goods, and consequently, be in a position to pay for them.

NECESSITY OF KNOWING THE SOLVENCY OF CASH BUYERS.

If it frequently happens that solvent houses claim credit, it also occurs that insolvent customers propose payment on demand. In the latter case the seller is by no means protected against all risks. Payment on demand is payment on the delivery of the bill of lading or on the arrival of the goods. But the rascal does not hesitate to refuse the goods for a reason more or less plausible, often without any cause whatever, and then to demand a reduction of price varying from 10 to 33 per cent, in order to be induced to accept the goods. He knows that the seller, if he refuses this offer, is obliged to bear the expenses for carriage, return, unloading, storage, or duty, besides extra expenses. He knows quite well that the goods, if offered under such circumstances to another house at the same place, must submit to a reduction of price equal at least to the abatement he demands from the seller; consequently, he has great chances of effecting his dishonorable speculation. It is therefore necessary, in cash as well as in credit transactions, to have exact information beforehand of the solvency and commercial reputation of the customer.

UNJUSTIFIABLE CLAIMS OF CERTAIN SELLERS—DANGERS FOR EXPORT TRADE.

Certain French manufacturers who suffered from such objectionable proceedings as have just been described refuse to supply their goods before payment of the price and other expenses. This is advisable in the case of doubtful customers, but it is a matter of annoyance to others, and weakens business connections in general. What does it matter? it may be said. Where is the advantage of exporting to a country where the length of credit, the chicanery, and the insolvency of purchasers endanger every transaction? The answer is, that it is dangerous for our industry, if the opinion gains ground that we may neglect our relations with the East. These countries, especially Roumania and Bulgaria, are progressing. Statistics show that our sales remain stationary, while the exports of other countries thither increase from year to year. If our manufacturers are anxious to obtain new markets and not to be confined to the home market, which, though it offers safer transactions, is constantly becoming narrower through local competition, they must also venture a trial. Commercial travelers who visit the East frequently are already spreading the report that French goods, on account of the great cost of production, must of necessity be sold very dear, and that they can not compare with their own articles at the same prices. In support of this statement, which makes a lively impression upon the purchaser, who is always desirous of buying cheaply, they refer to our newspapers and comment on the answers of our manufacturers.

Some of these, in order to be in a position to refuse the desired samples of goods, declare that all their products are required in other markets or that they have committed their exclusive representation to a local agent. Some declare in a brusque manner that they have decided, after the losses they have suffered from the dishonesty of customers, to export only for cash payment. It is not realized in France what an unfavorable effect these contemptuous replies may have on our export trade. National pride, very powerful in new States, as the Balkan countries, is thereby offended. The receivers of such letters exert themselves, for the sake of reprisal, to import German articles into the country. They praise the facilities which the Germans grant and the pleasant business relations one can have with them. Thus, we have lost ground in this market. It is time to struggle for it again.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE EAST.

Many French manufacturers would show themselves inclined to export to the East if it were possible for them to know the good houses. How can these be distinguished from the bad ones? The safest way is to be represented in the chief places where one does business by a serious agent. In the Levant, it would be dangerous to dispense with such an intermediary. The majority of our exporters, it is true, complain of their agents, whom they accuse of ignorance and dishonesty. The cause of this is that they have not been careful in the selection. In fact, they frequently trust the choice of their agents to mere accident, and accept without suspicion those who offer themselves or are recommended to them. And this happens chiefly in countries where a merchant should be extremely careful before he trusts any person who can so easily lead him into unlucky business transactions. In Turkey, especially, every individual who has acquired a certain knowledge of the French language, and who has neither a vocation nor means of existence, establishes himself without consideration as agent. He takes from the "Bottin" the addresses of the great French houses, and makes them his offers on letter paper bearing a seductive heading. In case of need, he will not hesitate to give references. The French manufacturer frequently neglects to make inquiries and accepts the orders which the agent has secured through some relative or friend. It is needless to say that such an agent, without morality or principle, will show himself not very scrupulous in the choice of his customers. His principal, he will draw into unfortunate transactions. The latter then thinks of making inquiries of the references mentioned to him by the energetic agent, who was at first so devoted, but whose conduct now so strongly excites his suspicion. The banks to which he applies usually answer that the individual in question is unknown to them or "has a bad name," and that he was not entitled to refer to them. In case the reference given is that of a commercial firm established in the country, the latter will not venture to disavow a fellow-countryman, but will even support him, just as one comes to the assistance of an unfortunate relative. In order to excuse him, they will point to the unfavorable conditions of the market. It is only then that the Frenchman remembers that there is a French consul in the town inhabited by his agent. He no longer hesitates to appeal to him for protection. What can the consul do? Ascertain the insolvency of the debtor, intervene, in order to arrange a compromise, which will be kept more or less conscientiously, or give the name of a lawyer—a very unsatisfactory solution, which is by no means calculated to satisfy the complainant. The deception is frequently less clumsy. The agent is so clever as to refer to those firms only with whom he does a regular business. These, when asked for information, express themselves in the most favorable manner. He does not say a word of the firms which he has injured. It may be seen, therefore, that in most cases, references are not the means best adapted for keeping clear of bad agents.

GOOD AGENTS.

Yet in every place of importance, there is a certain number of good agents. These are acquainted with good customers only and have connections with no others. They recommend only safe business. If a case appears doubtful to them, they will consider it their duty before giving orders to inform their correspondent of the fact in order that they may not be responsible. They will have him make inquiries and consider the matter. Bad agents, on the other hand, know and recommend only bad customers. I have frequently had occasion since the beginning of my mission to observe this fact, and only lately, a St. Etienne manufacturer, whom I questioned about his business in the East, confirmed my view. He said to me, "For several years I did a wretched business in Constantinople; my purchasers were chicaners, bad payers, if they paid at all. I asked myself if it would be more advantageous to give up this place. I was, moreover, dissatisfied with my agent. Two years ago, I changed. Since then, I have done a regular business. It is a curious thing, but in the orders addressed to me, I have not found the name of any of my former customers; my agent does not deal with them. I have quite a new connection, with which I am very much pleased, and I should only like to extend my business under these circumstances." "Indeed," I replied, "your representative is known to be an honorable man who deals only with good firms."

CHOICE OF AGENTS.

One should, therefore, not choose an agent so lightly. Before trusting him with his representation, the manufacturer should make use of all the sources of information open to him; he should make inquiries of the houses which deal with him, of the French chamber of commerce, of our consul, and of banking institutions. As far as possible, French agents should be chosen. Though these are, unfortunately, not very numerous in the East, our colonies consist, in general, of good people. A

Frenchman offers for a French house more guarantees than any foreigner, and especially more than the native. He is amenable to the authority of the consulate, which can intervene for a peaceful settlement of differences. In the case of a lawsuit, he is subject to French jurisdiction, which applies our laws. We may further observe that it is difficult to find agents in the East who will receive a *del credere* commission and have cash at their disposal, or are favored with a bank credit. Few agents can meet these requirements. Those who take a *del credere* content themselves, without really bearing the responsibility, with an increase of the invoice by 2 to 3 per cent, and offer their correspondent no further security, for in the majority of cases, they would not be in a position to cover the risk undertaken. That which should be expected of an agent above all is a moral character and a reputation for thorough honesty.

IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS JOURNEYS IN THE EAST.

For the choice of an agent, it is advisable for the manufacturer to visit the country himself, or to send a person there, upon whose judgment he can thoroughly rely, in order to estimate correctly the ability, energy, and reputation of him to whom he is about to intrust his representation. It is true, this course is not acceptable in France. But is it not better to undertake a journey of this kind to avoid bad business, than to be obliged to do so later on, in order to recover doubtful claims? Yet many of our countrymen follow the second method. Besides, to visit the markets frequently, is not this the right way to know them and to do a profitable business there? Other countries do not neglect this. Our consuls are incessantly complaining in their reports of the rare appearance of our commercial travelers. They declare their willingness to assist newcomers and to give them information. I have repeated these proposals constantly to the chambers of commerce and the manufacturers whom I visited personally. However, this idea, which, by the way, seems to be now more favorably received than formerly, has not hitherto been carried out. Our manufacturers fear to rush into fruitless expense. They also think a knowledge of the languages of the East is necessary, whereas, their competitors in the East speak chiefly French, a language which is there the surest means of making oneself understood.

I shall have occasion to enter more closely into the plans for cheapening the journey to the Levant, one of them being, especially for the more important industrial centers of France, the formation of cooperative societies of manufacturers, who produce various articles, and can, consequently, be represented by one traveler and share the traveling expenses.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES—COLLECTION OF BILLS.

If it is sufficient to have a good agent, to avoid bad business, it may also happen that an agent whom one considered excellent, is indifferent or bad. The first rule should be that the agent should never be intrusted with the collection of bills. This is effected by means of the banks for a commission of one-fourth per cent. In this way, not only is the risk of insolvency on the part of the agent avoided, but the position of the latter is also improved. It is all the more easy for him to escape the importunity of a customer who demands an extension of time or offers part payments.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

It should not be necessary to state that the agent should never order the goods for his own account. The agent has immediately to give the name of the buyer. If the latter is a new one, the agent will give exact information regarding the new customer's position and means; but the seller, also, must carefully seek information for himself before the execution of the order. There are, as is already stated, several information bureaus which, in certain places in the East, are very well represented, though they may be badly represented in others. In the latter case, the information may become dangerous, especially if given under the influence of the customer himself. One must not, therefore, attach too much importance to the information given by the bureaus. The French chambers of commerce, especially that in Constantinople, gives information derived from the best sources. Our consuls are empowered to furnish this as "confidential," either directly or through the ministry of commerce. The large banks in the East also supply the information to those concerns in France which are in business relations with them. Thus, there is no lack of means of information. If the statements are not quite clear, caution is advisable. In order to keep posted as to the position of a firm, it is well to make fresh inquiries from time to time, especially after a crisis. If the manufacturer sends a traveler, it will be the duty of the latter to inquire into the solvency of the customers. In doubtful cases, he will have to insist upon guarantees.

DISHONESTY OF PURCHASERS.

We have just spoken of the solvency of the buyer. Let us now examine the second complaint of our exporters, a complaint which, still more than the first, keeps them away from this market. This is the dishonesty and the tendency to trickery which they meet only too frequently among their customers in the East, where the proverb applies: "Every good payer is a chicaner." Still, it is tolerably easy to avoid disputes. These arise almost always through an oversight of the seller, of which the buyer hastens to take advantage.

LAWSUITS AND FAILURES.

It may be regarded as a prime rule that a compromise is preferable to a lawsuit. In the East, the latter is expensive and endless. If the two contesting parties are of different nationalities, the expenses and the duration of the case depend upon the lawyers, and, in a word, never reach a conclusion. If judgment is finally given, it is expected that the defeated party, if solvent, will at length submit; in case of insolvency or doubtfulness, however, it is absolutely necessary to issue a decree of bankruptcy against him. In a case of this kind in Turkey, however high the assets may be, scarcely ever more than 15 per cent is paid. In Bulgaria, the minimum is usually 25 per cent. In both countries, the receivers adjudge the greatest part to themselves. The debtor arranges matters secretly with the native creditors, and only the "wicked foreigners," who forced him to file a petition, must bear all the consequences. If, therefore, a compromise is more advantageous than a lawsuit, in order to avoid the difficulties of such a suit, one must take every precaution to protect himself from trickery. Reasons for such may be taken from—

1. *Delay in the delivery.*—The seller has bound himself to deliver in a certain time; he does not fulfill his promise; the goods arrive too late, and are refused acceptance. It may be observed that the fault of delay can not be always ascribed to the shipping companies. These state expressly in the bill of lading, whether the goods will be forwarded by the vessel ready to sail or the next following. If the vessel is a mail steamer, one can approximately foretell the time of delivery from the time of the departure. If it is not such a steamer, the company can let their first ship start when they please; the sender has only the right to claim that his packages do not go off by the second ship. He has, therefore, no right to complain. To support this, a fact may be mentioned, which the chamber of commerce in Constantinople states. A vessel, conveying a cargo destined for sale by auction on the 1st of January, called at Marseilles, to wait for new freight. Here it was delayed twenty days and arrived without increasing the speed, on the 12th of January. It was too late for auction. This proceeding, which may have brought in some few hundred francs to the company, cost a far greater sum to the seller, who, according to the wording of the bill of lading, could not make a complaint.

Even if no limit is fixed, one should not delay the delivery. A business man buys an article because he requires it. If it does not arrive at the expected time, he is forced, as he is not supplied with it and does not wish to be unable to sell at the due time, to order elsewhere, and, naturally, as the matter is urgent, on less favorable terms. He is enraged with the first seller, and on the arrival of the goods, if he can not immediately use them, and if a chicaner, he will do everything in his power to refuse to accept them. If he accept them, the seller loses the profits from a business which was concluded with a competitor and which he would probably have made later on, if the goods had been delivered at the right time.

2. *Packing.*—This should be without fault. Lightermen, especially in the East, are only too apt to injure badly made cases. The shipping companies have usually the express statement in their bills of lading that they are not liable for the breakage of fragile articles. This gives rise to a succession of disputes between the sender and the receiver. It may be mentioned that the Germans scarcely ever make extra charges for packing.

3. *C. i. f. sales.*—The conditions of sale should be exactly specified. As far as possible, one should sell only c. i. f.; that is, the price of the goods should contain cost, insurance, and freight. This expression must not be confounded with free-on-board sales. In the case of the latter, the seller likewise pays insurance, but also takes the risk of the journey upon himself. In a c. i. f. sale, the goods go at the risk of the buyer, who becomes the owner at the moment of concluding the agreement. The seller is freed from all obligation when he has delivered the goods in good condition in the port of shipment and paid the costs of freight and insurance. The buyer has to furnish the proof to the contrary. The commercial court in Marseilles has decided that the opinion of experts should be taken in the port of shipment in a case where the quality of the goods is complained of.

4. *Marine insurance.*—On this point, the seller is relieved from all further obligations when he has insured in the port of shipment, according to custom, "free from particular average." Yet the sender will do well to inform the receiver of the terms of

the policy which he signs. If the latter finds them inadequate, he will be able to arrange for a more satisfactory one. In this way, all disputes over the bearing of the insurance and the amount of compensation assigned in case of average are avoided. The buyer will arrange with the company if the matter goes so far. It may be mentioned that, in France, only a few companies insure particular average. They limit themselves to general average, which occurs less frequently. The foreign companies, on the other hand, conclude agreements of the former kind. Some go even so far as to undertake the risk of average suffered from dampness by metals packed in cases, although the packing may be uninjured. In the case of a c. i. f. sale, therefore, the seller runs no risk against which he would not be covered. His customer profits, moreover, from his experience in shipping matters.

5. *Agreement of the goods with the order.*—The goods should conform to the order. The greatest difficulties arise from a want of agreement. It is, therefore, necessary that the orders be carried out with the greatest care according to the samples shown. In the case of stuffs, one should require a confirmation of the order by means of a sample piece of the same breadth. If for any reason the manufacturer can not carry out the order exactly according to the sample, he should inform the customer and obtain his consent to the delivery of a similar article. By acting otherwise, one exposes himself to lawsuits.

6. *Text of the draft and terms of acceptance.*—The draft should be made out in gold francs, payable according to the rate of exchange for sight bills on Paris. By this clause, the seller in Turkey will avoid the losses by exchange, which may amount to 2 per cent. In Bulgaria, this reservation has no legal force. The draft made out in francs can be paid there in Bulgarian francs. To avoid eventual loss, the invoice for this country should be increased one-half per cent. The draft, though made out in a conditional form, appears to be unconditionally accepted by the single word "accepted," either without mention of the day of issue or with the date of both the old and the new style. If it bears only one date, a troublesome debtor may declare that he has reckoned by the old style, which implies a delay of twelve days as compared with our calendar. To avoid becoming liable to a "stamp fine" in Turkey, one should provide the draft with a Turkish stamp and then have it accepted—rate, one-half per thousand. An exact signature of the firm on the order sheet, as well as on the draft, should be required. Many firms can only be distinguished by the initials of their names, a circumstance which the chicaners often use to their advantage. The draft should be accepted at the moment of the delivery of the goods. This is the task of the agent, who must not hand over the bill of lading before he has obtained the signature of the purchaser on the bill. Many customers demand a preliminary examination of the goods in the custom-house or in the warehouse. In the absence of an agent, the banks in certain places occupy themselves with this business. If the customer refuses his signature, these banks store the goods or sell them as well as possible. Besides the storage fees, a commission of 1 per cent is charged for selling the goods, and in addition, a commission of one-fourth per cent for collection if the bill is to be cashed in the province. The terms of the banks should be required in advance. If one has trusted a bank with the cashing of the draft, the name and address of the agent should also be given, in order that they may inform latter without delay, in case payment is refused. He is thus kept informed, and can take the measures required by the circumstances; especially can he then retain new shipments and cancel orders. It must not be forgotten that, by Turkish law, a merchant who is in possession of the bill of lading is regarded as the owner of the goods and may lawfully sell them. Undoubtedly, such a sale can be declared void in case of deception; but this requires legal proceedings.

CONCLUSIONS.

Resuming briefly what has been said, there is not one of the difficulties pointed out which can not be avoided if the exporter is cautious and is represented by a serious and honest agent. Losses and vexations, of which French merchants complain, largely proceed from their neglect to procure certain information concerning the morality and solvency of their customers and agents. There is no lack of sources of information, but one must draw from them abundantly. The French chamber of commerce in Constantinople treats these questions constantly in its monthly "Bulletin," which can not be sufficiently recommended, and should be ordered by all our exporters who deal with the East, and it places itself at the disposal of the French merchants interested in the matter, in order to facilitate their transactions. The Levant market should not be neglected. Constantinople and Smyrna, to name only these two chief marts of Turkey, Bucharest, Philippopolis, and Sophia are constantly progressing. New railways connect the inland provinces with the sea. Requirements of a more refined mode of living, even of luxury, are beginning to appear. These countries are closely assimilated to France. The French find in them unusual facilities. Their language is everywhere spoken—in society,

in business, in public. The people are sympathetic toward them; this, it is impossible to deny. The French political and religious influence is considerable. Paris fashions are followed; French articles are much liked, but are not bought by all because others are offered at a lower price. These are provided with French labels in order to procure their sale, and counterfeits of French productions are increasing. Why do the French not profit more by a situation which can certainly be called a privileged one? Why does the foreign trade extend itself at French expense? Are not their rivals in the same position as the French, at least as regards the uncertainty of the market? Certainly not, because they know the market, and are generally represented there by good agents; because their travelers are constantly passing through the country, offering their goods, distributing samples freely, and making every effort by frequent intercourse with the customers to keep up a continuous business; in a word, because they understand the export trade to the East. Though it can not be wished that during the crisis which at present prevails in Turkey, the French commercial relations should extend largely at once, yet there is sufficient ground to hope that the French manufacturers, when the state of affairs is again normal, will imitate the example given by their competitors, and in time, command the trade in the East.

THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1895 AND 1896.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of the merchandise imported into and exported from the United Kingdom in 1895 was \$3,512,610,325, a proportion of \$87.38 per head of the population. It showed an increase of \$101,956,940 as compared with 1894, which itself showed an increase of \$1,521,145 as compared with 1893.

The total imports amounted to \$2,083,448,290, or an increase over 1894 of \$41,724,240, or over 2 per cent.

The total exports were valued at \$1,429,162,035, an increase of \$60,232,700, equal to nearly 5 per cent.

The exports of British and Irish produce amounted to \$1,079,121,665, an increase of \$50,328,425, or nearly 4½ per cent; and the value of foreign and colonial merchandise exported from the United Kingdom (\$299,711,955) showed an increase of \$9,904,285, or over 3 per cent.

The total value of imports from British possessions was \$477,651,050, an increase of over \$8,000,000, or nearly 2 per cent; and from foreign countries, the total imports were valued at \$1,605,797,240, an increase of \$33,634,020, or over 2 per cent.

The imports from the following countries and British possessions showed decreases: Austrian territories, \$800,000; Roumania, \$9,000,000; United States, \$15,000,000; Brazil, \$1,500,000; British India, \$6,000,000; Mauritius, \$650,000. The following showed increases: Russia, \$6,000,000; Sweden and Norway, \$3,000,000; Holland, \$4,000,000; France, \$20,000,000; Spain, \$3,500,000; Turkey, \$4,500,000; Argentine Republic, \$15,000,000; Australasia, \$7,500,000; Ceylon, \$2,000,000; Cape of Good Hope, \$2,000,000.

The total value of exports to the various British possessions amounted to \$380,360,755, a decrease of \$12,569,035, or nearly 3½ per cent compared with the previous year. The total value of exports to foreign countries was \$1,048,801,280, an increase of \$72,801,735, or nearly 7 per cent over 1894. The largest increase was in exports to the United States, and amounted to \$66,461,185. On the other hand, there was a falling off to Holland of over \$13,000,000, to Belgium over \$5,000,000, to Turkey over \$8,000,000, and to Egypt nearly \$3,000,000.

The value of corn (cereals and flour) imported into the United Kingdom in 1895 amounted to \$248,616,465, an increase of over \$7,000,000.

The total value of spirits imported amounted to \$9,812,035, a decrease of \$1,500,000.

Of the exports of British and Irish produce, the principal increases were: In linen manufactures, \$4,000,000; iron and steel, \$5,000,000; silk manufactures, over \$1,000,000; woolen and worsted yarns, \$3,000,000, and woolen and worsted manufactures, \$28,000,000.

Decreases are noticeable chiefly in coals (nearly \$10,000,000), cotton manufactures (\$14,000,000), manure (\$2,000,000), and telegraphic wire and apparatus (\$3,000,000).

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show the following increases: Wool, \$8,000,000; hides, nearly \$2,000,000; caoutchouc, over \$2,000,000. Decreases are principally observable in the exports of coffee (\$2,500,000) and raw cotton (\$6,000,000).

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1895.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves.....	number.....	415,585
Sheep and lambs.....	do.....	1,065,470
Bacon and hams.....	cwt.....	5,352,986
Beef:		
Fresh.....	do.....	2,191,037
Salted.....	do.....	219,956
Bones, except whalebone.....	tons.....	85,850
Books, maps, and charts.....	cwt.....	47,005
Brimstone.....	do.....	498,386
Bristles.....	pounds.....	3,964,750
Butter.....	cwt.....	2,825,062
Margarin.....	do.....	940,168
Buttons and studs, not of metal.....	gross.....	3,580,533
Candles of all sorts.....	cwt.....	21,388
Caoutchouc.....	do.....	341,553
Manufactures of.....	pounds.....	3,909,599
Cheese.....	cwt.....	2,133,819
Chemical manufactures and products.....		6,383,350
China, porcelain, and earthen ware.....	cwt.....	237,811
Clocks.....		2,372,780
Cocoa.....	pounds.....	42,709,307
Coffee.....	cwt.....	774,253
Confectionery and suocades.....	do.....	205,412
Milk, condensed.....	do.....	545,394
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn.....		3,235,545
Cork:		
Unmanufactured.....	tons.....	17,554
Manufactured.....	pounds.....	10,118,249
Corn:		
Wheat.....	cwt.....	81,749,955
Barley.....	do.....	23,618,867
Oats.....	do.....	15,528,310
Maize.....	do.....	83,944,350
Other kinds.....	do.....	7,644,379
Flour, of wheat.....	do.....	18,368,410
Flour, of other kinds.....	do.....	969,751
Total corn.....	do.....	181,824,022
Cotton:		
Raw.....	do.....	15,687,881
Yarn.....	pounds.....	7,424,649
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods.....	yards.....	47,311,467
Hosiery.....		1,937,740
Unenumerated.....		8,802,015
Drugs:		
Bark, Peruvian.....	cwt.....	32,206
Opium.....	pounds.....	383,066
Unenumerated.....		5,062,330
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal.....	cwt.....	5,813
Cutch and gambier.....	tons.....	25,545
Extracts.....		2,205,635
Dyes from coal tar.....		3,549,965
Indigo.....	cwt.....	83,071
Sumac.....	tons.....	15,618
Valonia.....	do.....	85,905
Unenumerated.....	cwt.....	1,287,459

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Dyewoods	tons 79,218	\$2,635,405
Eggs	thousands 1,526,710	20,017,230
Embroidery and needlework		3,453,205
Farinaceous substances and manufactures thereof, unenumerated, including sago and sago flour		6,836,290
Feathers, ornamental	pounds 993,163	5,159,985
Fish:		
Fresh	cwt. 1,255,887	3,446,055
Cured or salted	do. 1,222,766	11,446,300
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed	do. 1,756,880	14,993,800
Tow or cordilla of flax and hemp	do. 382,700	1,736,150
Hemp and other like substances (except jute), dressed and undressed	cwt. 2,063,900	10,827,090
Jute	tons 392,025	21,790,140
Flowers, artificial		2,062,795
Fruit:		
Almonds	cwt. 121,120	1,702,045
Apples, raw	bushels 3,292,262	4,801,365
Currants	cwt. 1,093,080	3,865,345
Grapes, raw	bushels 865,287	2,424,905
Pears, raw	do. 407,146	833,480
Plums, raw	do. 401,080	830,225
Raisins	cwt. 711,241	4,443,845
Nuts, used as fruit		2,739,410
Oranges and lemons	bushels 8,874,209	12,382,550
Raw, unenumerated	do. 1,445,195	3,046,540
Unenumerated, dried or preserved, without sugar	cwt. 838,069	4,370,065
Glass of all kinds	do. 1,996,065	10,565,200
Guano	tons 49,842	1,961,541
Gum of all sorts	cwt. 388,396	6,598,090
Gutta-percha	do. 48,077	1,946,200
Hair:		
Goat's hair and wool	pounds 25,758,928	6,894,960
Manufactures of, and of goat's wool		692,570
Hay	tons 118,816	2,018,165
Hides, raw, dry and wet	cwt. 1,262,680	14,020,630
Hops	do. 217,161	3,222,525
Ice	tons 400,505	1,146,680
Lace and articles thereof		5,708,955
Lard	cwt. 1,742,088	14,709,705
Leather	pounds 141,953,430	40,252,355
Leather manufactures:		
Boots and shoes	dozen 132,068	1,995,325
Gloves	pairs 24,367,428	10,889,630
Linen:		
Yarn	pounds 25,658,917	4,992,080
Manufactures		1,909,650
Matches		1,814,500
Meat, unenumerated:		
Salted or fresh	cwt. 237,468	2,453,250
Preserved, other than salted	do. 856,153	10,200,030
Metals:		
Copper ore and regulus	tons 191,024	14,036,815
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old copper	do. 45,761	9,588,435
Iron ore	do. 4,450,311	14,889,760
Iron in bars	do. 67,749	2,747,670
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured—		
Girders, beams, and pillars	do. 60,200	2,181,920
Other kinds	do. 165,170	14,309,855
Lead, pig and sheet	do. 162,924	8,270,365
Manganese, ore of	do. 131,519	1,484,740
Quicksilver	pounds 3,724,053	1,672,790
Silver ore		8,732,220
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	cwt. 832,028	13,155,190
Zinc, crude, in cakes	tons 62,525	4,669,470
Zinc manufactures	cwt. 387,212	1,875,900
Musical instruments		4,980,965
Mutton, fresh	cwt. 2,611,435	22,978,390
Nuts and kernels used for expressing oil therefrom	tons 68,245	3,843,915
Oil:		
Fish	tons 24,597	2,082,240
Palm	cwt. 1,262,933	6,603,450
Coconut	do. 285,016	1,607,750
Olive	tons 14,834	2,614,055
Seed	tons 36,031	8,609,035
Turpentine	cwt. 503,683	2,600,325
Oil-seed cake	tons 313,618	8,018,250
Onions, raw	bushels 5,734,768	3,482,140
Painters' colors and pigments		4,869,555

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Paper and pasteboard:		
Unprinted.....cwt.	2, 083, 924	\$10, 231, 355
Printed or coated.....do.	76, 898	1, 270, 270
Strawboard, millboard, and wood-pulp boards.....do.	1, 529, 740	2, 727, 025
Paper-making materials:		
Linen and cotton rags.....tons	25, 033	1, 148, 225
Esparto and other vegetable fiber.....do.	188, 408	3, 956, 180
Pulp of wood.....do.	297, 095	7, 871, 510
Other materials.....do.	25, 058	908, 565
Paraffin.....cwt.	720, 704	3, 778, 950
Petroleum.....gallons	177, 146, 628	16, 844, 520
Phosphate of lime and rock.....tons	359, 859	3, 166, 570
Pictures and drawings, by hand, prints, engravings, and photographs.....		3, 676, 770
Plants, shrubs, trees, and flower roots.....		1, 823, 075
Pork.....cwt.	508, 452	4, 673, 875
Potatoes.....do.	3, 758, 156	5, 849, 610
Poultry, game, and rabbits.....		4, 603, 770
Pyrites of iron or copper.....tons	582, 463	4, 935, 825
Rice.....cwt.	5, 431, 248	9, 912, 030
Rosin.....do.	1, 427, 569	1, 733, 990
Saltpeter.....do.	228, 477	1, 068, 285
Cubic niter.....do.	2, 453, 740	4, 994, 485
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....do.	396, 280	4, 277, 620
Cotton.....tons	374, 111	8, 752, 185
Flax or linseed.....quarters	1, 969, 987	16, 830, 565
Rape.....do.	325, 393	1, 536, 740
Unenumerated.....		3, 590, 375
Sewing machines.....		1, 184, 655
Shells of all kinds.....		1, 956, 360
Silk:		
Knubs or husks, and waste.....cwt.	56, 435	2, 534, 700
Raw.....pounds	1, 585, 835	5, 011, 030
Thrown.....do.	460, 444	1, 874, 055
Silk manufactures:		
Broadstuffs.....		44, 931, 965
Ribbons.....		16, 178, 345
Other manufactures.....		15, 076, 180
Total silk manufactures.....		76, 186, 490
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed.....number	13, 906, 969	6, 005, 330
Seal.....do.	663, 719	2, 453, 000
Sheep and lamb, undressed.....do.	15, 682, 442	7, 326, 410
Furs of all sorts, except seal skins.....do.	45, 397, 180	6, 920, 775
Manufactures of, including rags.....		3, 702, 590
Spices:		
Pepper.....pounds	26, 710, 660	1, 497, 340
All other sorts.....do.	27, 328, 872	2, 755, 855
Spirits:		
Rum.....proof gallons	5, 684, 186	1, 855, 120
Brandy.....do.	2, 603, 646	5, 975, 330
Other foreign and colonial spirits.....do.	1, 989, 219	1, 981, 585
Total spirits.....do.	10, 277, 051	9, 812, 035
Sponge.....pounds	1, 288, 727	794, 185
Stones, marble, and slate, rough, hewn, or manufactured, other than works of art.....tons	574, 884	3, 404, 885
Straw plaiting for making hats and bonnets.....pounds	10, 598, 797	3, 747, 105
Sugar:		
Refined and sugar candy—		
Lump or loaf.....cwt.	2, 603, 064	9, 405, 625
Other sorts.....do.	11, 542, 079	37, 642, 065
Unrefined—		
Beet root.....do.	9, 153, 956	21, 549, 515
Cane and other sorts.....do.	7, 856, 041	19, 824, 860
Molasses.....do.	904, 158	1, 063, 490
Glucose.....do.	1, 315, 866	3, 028, 900
Tallow and stearin.....do.	2, 175, 822	12, 875, 355
Tea.....pounds	255, 360, 128	51, 214, 995
Teeth, elephant's, sea cow, and sea horse.....cwt.	10, 911	2, 330, 880
Tobacco:		
Manufactured cigars and snuffs.....pounds	4, 240, 770	6, 281, 565
Unmanufactured.....do.	72, 879, 623	10, 488, 015
Toys.....		4, 988, 235
Vegetables, raw, unenumerated.....		6, 386, 830
Watches.....		4, 140, 715
Wine.....galls	15, 864, 323	37, 240, 440

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Wood and timber—		
Hewn:		
Fir.....loads..	2,008,206	\$1,631,510
Oak.....do..	108,508	3,153,995
Teak.....do..	50,466	2,674,410
Unenumerated.....do..	84,581	1,247,265
Sawn or split:		
Fir.....do..	4,926,426	51,527,415
Unenumerated.....do..	135,560	1,952,165
Staves.....do..	144,751	2,973,075
Furniture woods and hard woods—		
Mahogany.....tons..	34,848	1,353,560
Unenumerated.....do..	98,638	3,147,960
House frames, fittings, joiners' and cabinet work.....do..		3,814,190
Wool:		
Sheep or lamb's.....pounds..	770,955,203	130,129,800
Other kinds and flocks, including alpaca, vicuña, and llama.....do..	6,054,128	1,792,770
Woolen rags.....tons..	37,616	3,653,715
Woolen manufactures:		
Stuffs.....yards..	90,135,913	32,369,725
Other kinds.....do..		22,531,205
Woolen and worsted yarn:		
Berlin wool and yarn, used for fancy purposes.....pounds..	1,221,104	1,082,175
Yarn for weaving.....do..	18,378,407	9,132,260
Yeast, dried.....cwt..	192,579	2,456,755
All other articles.....do..		93,338,625
Total.....		2,078,557,335
Parcel post.....		4,890,955
Total.....		2,083,448,290

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1895.

BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Alkali.....cwt..	6,248,800	\$7,787,665
Animals, horses.....number..	21,564	2,749,410
Apparel and slops.....		22,626,565
Arms and ammunition:		
Firearms (small).....number..	129,130	1,188,110
Gunpowder.....pounds..	8,046,800	907,535
All other kinds.....dozen..	2,226,297	10,871,790
Bags, empty.....barrels..	432,742	2,216,310
Beer and ale.....cwt..	209,020	7,618,515
Biscuit and bread.....do..	1,412,300	2,766,480
Bleaching materials.....do..	180,629	2,503,585
Books, printed.....do..	18,430	6,140,915
Butter.....pounds..	23,380,400	509,005
Candles of all sorts.....		1,928,515
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....		5,954,425
Carriages and wagons, railway.....		3,953,595
Cement.....cwt..	7,909,680	3,207,755
Cheese.....do..	10,478	191,455
Chemical products and dyestuffs.....		16,166,110
Clay, unmanufactured.....tons..	311,734	1,738,270
Clocks and watches.....		848,585
Coals, etc.:		
Coals, cinders, and fuel.....tons..	33,101,452	77,169,015
Products of coal (except dyes).....		7,868,655
Cordage and twine.....cwt..	230,518	2,140,795
Corn:		
Wheat.....do..	7,013	32,035
Wheat flour.....do..	288,428	555,520
Of other kinds.....		1,378,255
Cotton yarn and twist:		
Gray.....pounds..	211,521,600	37,279,980
Bleached and dyed.....do..	40,467,400	9,175,995
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods—		
Unbleached.....yards..	2,107,429,100	77,910,930
Bleached.....do..	1,279,339,800	58,791,700
Printed.....do..	996,882,300	52,483,825
Dyed, or manufactured of dyed yarn.....do..	648,516,000	44,590,775
Of mixed materials.....do..	95,000	9,580

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1895—Continued.

BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Cotton manufactures—Continued.		
Stockings and socks.....dozen	812, 723	\$1, 102, 070
Thread for sewing.....pounds	23, 800, 300	15, 802, 780
Lace and patent net.....		9, 809, 060
Unenumerated.....		11, 765, 640
Total cotton manufactures.....		272, 276, 340
Cycles, and parts thereof.....		6, 932, 100
Earthen and china ware, including manufactures of clay.....		10, 851, 610
Electric-lighting apparatus, or parts thereof (except steam engines).....		1, 679, 645
Fish:		
Herrings.....barrels	1, 425, 115	8, 134, 445
Of other sorts.....		3, 277, 585
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares.....		2, 587, 150
Glass:		
Plate, rough, or silvered.....square feet	1, 446, 000	398, 575
Flint.....cwt.	94, 211	1, 071, 670
Common bottles.....do.	680, 650	1, 624, 505
Of other sorts.....do.	224, 836	853, 790
Grease, tallow, and animal fat.....do.	518, 991	2, 657, 700
Haberdashery and millinery.....		6, 763, 890
Hardware and cutlery.....		9, 282, 060
Hats of all sorts.....dozens	1, 206, 259	5, 451, 405
Implements and tools of industry.....		6, 201, 635
Instruments and apparatus, surgical, anatomical, and scientific.....		1, 389, 020
Leather:		
Unwrought.....cwt.	159, 037	7, 113, 735
Wrought—		
Boots and shoes.....dozen pairs	674, 620	7, 903, 400
Of other sorts.....		1, 779, 560
Saddlery and harness.....		2, 373, 205
Linen and jute yarn:		
Linen yarn.....pounds	17, 045, 600	4, 829, 630
Jute yarn.....do.	34, 725, 800	1, 779, 270
Linen and jute manufactures:		
Linen manufactures—		
White or plain.....yards	178, 885, 500	17, 441, 845
Printed, checked, or dyed.....do.	20, 235, 800	1, 997, 625
Sailcloth and sails.....do.	4, 486, 300	961, 835
Thread for sewing.....pounds	2, 401, 500	1, 319, 735
Of other sorts.....		5, 034, 085
Total linen manufactures.....		26, 755, 125
Jute manufactures.....yards	254, 679, 600	10, 844, 560
Machinery:		
Steam engines—		
Locomotives.....		3, 990, 135
Agricultural.....		3, 252, 810
Other descriptions.....		6, 062, 265
Other sorts—		
Agricultural.....		3, 986, 930
Textile.....		30, 767, 515
Other descriptions.....		22, 524, 020
Manure.....tons	328, 553	9, 745, 245
Medicines.....		5, 241, 550
Metals:		
Iron—		
Old, for remanufacture.....tons	97, 100	1, 262, 700
Pig and puddled.....do.	806, 568	10, 385, 365
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod.....do.	143, 990	4, 270, 085
Railroad—		
Rails of iron and steel.....do.	374, 313	7, 164, 555
Other sorts.....do.	83, 239	2, 320, 625
Wire, of iron and steel (except telegraph wire), and manufactures thereof.....tons	42, 270	3, 555, 940
Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates—		
Sheets, galvanized.....do.	204, 205	11, 256, 870
Sheets (not galvanized), boiler and armor plates, hoops and hoop iron.....tons	102, 927	3, 815, 570
Tinned plates.....do.	366, 120	21, 195, 965
Black plates for tinning (iron and steel).....do.	34, 368	1, 061, 730
Cast, wrought, and all other manufactures—		
Tubes and pipes, wrought.....tons	47, 215	3, 432, 955
Other sorts.....do.	241, 649	15, 206, 080
Steel—		
Ingots, blooms, and bars.....do.	96, 888	6, 242, 725
Sheets.....do.	108, 395	3, 501, 250
Manufactures of steel, or of steel and iron combined.....do.	23, 344	3, 103, 200
Total iron and steel.....	2, 835, 541	98, 404, 616

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1895—Continued.

BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Metals—Continued.		
Copper—		
Unwrought, ingots, cakes, or slabs.....cwt.	590, 927	\$6, 724, 565
Wrought, or partly wrought—		
Mixed, or yellow metal.....do.	298, 233	3, 149, 530
Of other sorts.....do.	313, 601	4, 220, 155
Brass of all sorts.....do.	107, 182	2, 093, 005
Lead, pig, sheet, and pipe.....tons.	41, 705	2, 465, 980
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	113, 412	1, 918, 020
Zinc, wrought and unwrought.....do.	197, 568	651, 020
Musical instruments.....		796, 465
Oil and floor cloths.....square yards.	22, 433, 200	4, 287, 150
Olseeds.....tons.	49, 154	4, 961, 555
Painters' colors and materials.....		52, 782, 895
Paper and pasteboard:		
Writing and printing, and envelopes.....cwt.	627, 560	4, 784, 380
Unenumerated (except hangings).....do.	214, 966	1, 658, 050
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces.....		6, 84, 810
Pictures.....number.	10, 909	1, 693, 655
Plate and plated ware.....		1, 728, 570
Potatoes.....cwt.	263, 786	273, 090
Provisions, not otherwise described.....		4, 722, 110
Rags and other materials for making paper.....tons.	49, 259	1, 459, 105
Salt.....do.	740, 548	1, 731, 095
Seeds of all sorts.....cwt.	231, 900	1, 319, 745
Sewing machines.....		4, 698, 935
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn.....pounds.	703, 213	1, 481, 975
Silk manufactures:		
Broad piece goods.....yards.	6, 830, 300	3, 406, 120
Of other kinds.....		3, 769, 185
Total silk manufactures.....		7, 175, 305
Skins and furs:		
British.....		2, 300, 485
Foreign, British dressed.....number.	3, 636, 406	3, 135, 860
Soap.....cwt.	728, 388	3, 783, 520
Spirits.....gallons.	4, 153, 280	7, 797, 310
Stationery, other than paper.....		4, 300, 490
Stones and slates:		
Slate, by tale.....number.	30, 083, 300	880, 115
Grindstones, millstones, and other sorts of stones.....tons.	26, 082	708, 770
Sugar, refined.....cwt.	966, 210	2, 870, 065
Telegraphic wire and apparatus.....		3, 911, 875
Umbrellas and parasols.....		2, 279, 095
Wood and timber, manufactured, staves and empty casks, and unmanufactured.....		1, 906, 525
Wool:		
Sheep and lamb's.....pounds.	21, 667, 200	4, 292, 800
Flocks and rag wool.....do.	15, 597, 400	1, 790, 930
Foreign, dressed in the United Kingdom.....do.		
Noils.....do.	13, 756, 200	3, 464, 800
Waste.....do.	3, 491, 900	582, 040
Combed or carded, and tops.....do.	14, 260, 500	4, 664, 570
Woolen and worsted yarn.....do.	61, 070, 900	26, 861, 565
Woolen and worsted manufactures:		
Woolen tissues—		
Heavy broad—		
All wool.....yards.	10, 429, 300	10, 820, 065
Mixed.....do.	18, 833, 300	8, 786, 685
Heavy narrow—		
All wool.....do.	993, 100	732, 015
Mixed.....do.	551, 100	223, 415
Light broad—		
All wool.....do.	7, 991, 700	4, 786, 375
Mixed.....do.	11, 197, 300	8, 751, 230
Light narrow—		
All wool.....do.	2, 926, 200	963, 800
Mixed.....do.	4, 735, 100	959, 770
Worsted coatings—		
Broad—		
All wool.....do.	26, 278, 100	21, 536, 785
Mixed.....do.	5, 030, 500	2, 990, 775
Narrow—		
All wool.....do.	1, 842, 000	1, 504, 105
Mixed.....do.	2, 676, 800	1, 381, 450
Flannels.....do.	11, 465, 500	1, 846, 280
Blankets.....pairs.	1, 273, 101	2, 471, 325

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1895—Continued.

BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Woolen and worsted manufactures—Continued.		
Worsted stuffs, etc.—		
All wool.....yards..	19, 185, 600	\$4, 717, 785
Mixed.....do....	109, 025, 600	18, 965, 485
Hosiery.....		4, 184, 385
Carpets and druggets.....	8, 279, 500	4, 265, 280
Of all sorts.....		3, 822, 700
Total woolen and worsted manufactures.....		98, 689, 720
Yarn, alpaca, and mohair, and other sorts unenumerated.....pounds..	17, 742, 600	9, 433, 275
All other articles.....		34, 425, 855
Total.....		1, 122, 760, 425
Parcel post.....		6, 689, 655
Total.....		1, 129, 450, 080

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Bacon and hams.....cwt..	241, 688	\$2, 124, 670
Bristles.....pounds..	1, 278, 008	801, 615
Butter and margarine.....cwt..	57, 530	1, 417, 645
Caoutchouc.....do....	202, 485	11, 327, 930
Cheese.....do....	61, 353	870, 065
Chemical manufactures and products.....		1, 050, 315
Cocoa.....pounds..	11, 936, 297	1, 633, 470
Coffee.....cwt..	439, 764	10, 251, 440
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn.....		495, 270
Cork, manufactured.....pounds..	1, 458, 471	470, 450
Corn:		
Wheat.....cwt..	288, 750	407, 990
Other kinds of corn and grain.....do....	235, 943	345, 240
Wheat meal or flour.....do....	241, 306	587, 125
Cotton:		
Raw.....do....	1, 815, 041	17, 689, 390
Waste of (raw and yarn).....pounds..	43, 906, 040	2, 125, 310
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods.....yards..	19, 830, 938	1, 454, 370
Other articles.....		531, 920
Drugs:		
Bark, peruvian.....cwt..	29, 298	202, 765
Opium.....pounds..	181, 050	473, 355
Unenumerated.....		2, 192, 985
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal.....cwt..	4, 382	147, 095
Cutch and gambier.....tons..	8, 479	1, 002, 150
Indigo.....cwt..	51, 227	4, 771, 135
Farinaceous substances, and manufactures thereof, unenumerated.....		637, 430
Feathers, ornamental.....pounds..	467, 851	2, 071, 640
Fish, cured or salted.....cwt..	322, 283	2, 611, 275
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed.....do....	00, 020	501, 905
Tow, or codilla of flax, and hemp.....do....	73, 640	206, 455
Hemp and other like substances (except jute), dressed and undressed.....cwt..	589, 220	3, 125, 410
Jute.....tons..	117, 983	6, 987, 420
Fruit:		
Almonds.....cwt..	43, 625	680, 440
Currants.....do....	91, 042	248, 340
Raisins.....do....	55, 195	299, 180
Oranges and lemons.....bushels..	930, 940	1, 133, 200
Guano.....tons..	1, 969	63, 065
Gum of all sorts.....cwt..	221, 314	3, 889, 410
Gutta-percha.....do....	12, 536	502, 040
Hair:		
Cow, ox, bull, or elk.....do....	23, 121	264, 135
Other kinds, including horse and goat's hair or wool.....do....	567, 981	1, 859, 050
Hides, raw, dry, and wet.....		6, 101, 000
Horns and hoofs.....tons..	2, 230	334, 185
Lace, and articles thereof.....		1, 154, 885
Lard.....cwt..	282, 524	2, 450, 570
Leather.....pounds..	29, 606, 314	9, 855, 150
Leather gloves.....dozen pairs..	134, 460	814, 585
Matches.....		519, 180
Meat, preserved, salted or fresh, all kinds, except bacon and ham.....cwt..	146, 024	1, 305, 780

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1895—Continued.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Metals:		
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old copper..... tons..	7,966	\$1,788,920
Iron, in bars..... do.....	22,819	874,945
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated..... do.....	34,242	2,499,870
Lead, pig or sheet..... do.....	17,695	902,340
Quicksilver..... pounds..	2,776,681	1,241,465
Silver, ore of..... do.....		1,854,765
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..... cwt.....	414,209	6,593,555
Milk, condensed..... do.....	115,270	1,163,355
Nuts and kernels, used for obtaining oil..... tons..	43,619	2,320,460
Oil:		
Cocoanut..... cwt.....	58,898	354,205
Olive..... tons..	4,784	916,390
Palm..... cwt.....	799,218	4,109,240
Seed..... tons..	4,484	453,945
Pictures and drawings by hand, prints, engravings, and photographs.....		506,855
Precious stones, unset.....		954,640
Rags and other materials used for making paper:		
Linen and cotton rags..... tons..	10,152	384,695
Other materials..... do.....	18,038	762,865
Rice..... cwt.....	2,637,429	4,787,220
Saltpeter..... do.....	28,725	130,020
Cubic niter..... do.....	114,740	249,790
Seeds:		
Flax or linseed..... quarters..	113,481	1,056,090
Rape..... do.....	3,279	24,260
Unenumerated, used for obtaining oil..... do.....	58,843	479,005
Shells of all kinds.....		1,511,525
Silk:		
Knubs or husks of silk, and waste..... cwt.....	5,781	239,575
Raw..... pounds..	115,232	262,145
Thrown..... do.....	44,799	161,590
Silk manufactures.....		3,300,085
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed..... number..	13,101,890	5,719,155
Seal..... do.....	48,238	329,030
Sheep, undressed..... do.....	5,235,786	2,391,860
Furs of all sorts..... do.....	38,523,803	5,795,995
Spices:		
Pepper..... pounds..	14,018,045	766,515
Of other sorts..... cwt.....	180,807	1,458,460
Spirits:		
Rum..... proof gallons..	1,083,144	849,700
Brandy..... do.....	85,449	272,030
Geneva and other foreign and colonial spirits..... gallons..	315,522	878,715
Straw plaiting for making hats or bonnets..... pounds..	4,972,009	2,024,160
Sugar:		
Refined, or candy..... cwt.....	141,949	474,425
Unrefined..... do.....	229,432	614,290
Molasses..... do.....	230,028	325,245
Tallow and stearin..... do.....	890,715	4,993,060
Tea..... pounds..	30,552,248	6,762,355
Teeth, elephant's, sea cow, and sea horse..... cwt.....	6,363	1,364,285
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured..... pounds..	6,661,927	885,565
Manufactured:		
Cigars..... do.....	269,611	635,560
Other sorts, including snuff..... do.....	2,562,080	1,329,090
Wine..... gallons..	1,167,190	2,862,195
Wool, sheep, lamb, alpaca, and llama..... pounds..	404,935,226	75,905,585
Woolen manufactures.....		4,602,125
All other articles.....		28,198,570
Total.....		299,711,955

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

Value of total imports from and exports to the various foreign countries and British possessions, in 1895.

[The exports in this table include British and foreign and colonial produce.]

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
FOREIGN.		
Argentine Republic	\$45,422,485	\$27,404,240
Austrian territories	6,108,915	10,747,760
Belgium	87,728,180	59,673,265
Brazil	18,070,775	38,218,695
Central America	4,880,070	6,897,850
Chile	17,180,710	17,271,660
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	16,719,325	26,817,680
Denmark proper and Iceland	48,996,640	15,675,610
Danish West Indies	118,185	809,735
Ecuador	589,785	1,333,170
Egypt	47,622,535	17,072,780
France	237,352,915	101,624,990
Algeria	2,746,810	1,336,460
Possessions in Senegambia	1,108,520	1,540,085
West India Islands	250	745,645
Germany	134,962,795	163,683,255
Greece	6,207,030	4,300,965
Haiti and Santo Domingo	266,080	1,862,640
Holland	142,097,385	56,361,290
Java and other possessions in Indian seas	4,371,565	9,942,395
Italy	15,663,600	31,056,685
Japan	5,716,910	23,864,146
Mexico	2,336,656	8,227,635
Morocco	2,022,000	3,828,465
New Grenada (United States of Colombia)	2,174,465	6,309,515
Persia	879,285	1,898,535
Peru	6,855,440	3,817,595
Portugal	12,459,630	9,329,865
Azores and Madeira	636,260	770,370
Roumania	10,592,525	4,720,170
Russia:		
Northern ports	66,055,640	46,853,095
Southern ports	57,628,965	6,578,570
Siam	789,970	715,045
Spain	50,572,590	20,264,030
Canary Islands	2,050,515	2,115,000
Fernando Po	5,100	75,685
West India Islands	657,885	8,221,070
Philippine Islands	8,031,355	2,218,200
Sweden and Norway	63,079,915	32,843,895
Tripoli and Tunis	1,511,275	1,911,000
Turkey	28,767,685	28,164,660
United States	482,744,300	220,338,515
Uruguay	2,304,730	6,925,205
Venezuela	267,050	4,062,475
Western coast of Africa	1,052,465	3,352,560
Other countries	2,400,135	7,969,125
Total foreign countries	1,605,797,240	1,048,801,280
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Aden	1,296,020	1,016,990
Australasia	166,813,985	96,738,320
British Honduras	1,007,765	96,452,450
British India	132,156,575	127,435,445
Cape of Good Hope	23,546,295	48,659,970
Ceylon	22,624,215	50,083,195
Channel Islands	6,921,060	5,773,200
Gibraltar	220,185	2,594,440
Gold Coast	1,970,945	2,357,505
Hongkong	3,797,205	10,223,080
Lagoa	5,173,250	2,094,420
Malta	450,835	3,872,605
Mauritius	488,975	1,806,710
Natal	3,583,725	8,657,905
Niger Protectorate	2,144,815	2,824,920
North American Colonies	67,002,850	37,974,515
Sierra Leone and Gambia	1,283,510	1,534,180
Straits Settlements	23,227,230	10,164,100
West India Islands and British Guiana	13,143,920	15,188,235
Other possessions	1,797,690	1,403,570
Total British possessions	477,651,050	380,360,755
Total foreign countries	1,605,797,240	1,048,801,280
Total foreign countries and British possessions	2,083,448,290	1,429,162,085

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1895.

The imports from the United States into the United Kingdom in 1895 amounted to \$432,744,300, a decrease of \$15,292,660, or over 3½ per cent, while the total exports from this country to the United States were valued at \$220,338,515, showing an increase of \$66,461,185, or over 43 per cent.

The value of British and Irish produce exported to the United States totaled \$139,740,560, and of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to \$80,597,955, increases of \$45,743,135 and \$20,718,050, or over 48 and more than 34 per cent, respectively.

The principal articles of import showing increases were: Sheep and lambs, an increase of \$2,125,105; bacon and hams, \$2,153,240; copper regulus, \$1,459,955; wheat, \$4,531,865; maize or Indian corn, \$6,646,420; fish of all sorts, \$1,743,655; unenumerated iron and steel manufactures (including tires and axles), \$1,020,030; petroleum, \$2,935,020, and manufactured tobacco, \$1,485,040. On the other hand, the following decreases may be remarked: Oxen and bulls, a decrease of \$9,215,045; fresh beef, \$1,380,765; cheese, \$2,545,610; unwrought and part wrought copper, \$3,905,625; barley, \$1,322,320; wheat meal or flour, \$5,727,955; hay, \$2,971,555; unmanufactured tobacco, \$1,843,030, and sawn or split wood and timber, \$1,587,150.

In the exports of British and Irish produce, the principal increases are noticeable in: Cottons, entered by the yard, an increase of \$2,553,980; cottons, entered at value, \$1,002,575; earthen and china ware, \$1,119,700; linens, entered by the yard, \$2,587,565; machinery and millwork, \$1,305,000; sheep and lambs' wool, raw or undressed, \$1,614,190, and in woolens and worsteds, entered by the yard, \$24,151,740. The decreases chiefly observable are in: Horses, a decrease of \$137,045; pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc., \$61,715; potatoes, \$734,945, and refined and candy sugar, \$237,140.

The foreign and colonial merchandise exported to the United States may be summarized: Increases—caoutchouc, \$1,732,430; raw cotton, \$1,089,460; raw hides, \$2,188,930; skins, goat, undressed, \$1,235,320, and sheep or lambs' wool, \$12,457,255. Decreases—coffee, \$903,145; opium, \$756,435; block tin, \$375,605; seeds, flax or linseed, \$1,915,460; spices of all sorts, \$281,560, and unrefined sugar, \$523,160.

Imports from the United States.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals, living:		
Oxen and bulls	number..	276, 307
Sheep and lambs	do ..	453, 250
Swine	do ..	191
Horses	do ..	10, 351
Bacon and hams	cwt..	3, 852, 639
Beef:		
Fresh	do ..	1, 649, 473
Salted	do ..	212, 048
Books	do ..	15, 836
Butter	do ..	60, 932
Margarin	do ..	1, 203
Caoutchouc	do ..	15, 764
Manufactures	pounds..	948, 056
Cheese	cwt..	500, 419
Chemicals, manufactures, and products unenumerated		
Clocks, and parts thereof		
Coffee, raw	cwt..	113, 942
Confectionery (not containing spirit)	do ..	37, 621
Copper:		
Ore of	tons..	849
Regulus	do ..	15, 159
Unwrought and part wrought	do ..	12, 550
Corn:		
Wheat	cwt..	27, 084, 120
Barley	do ..	734, 250
		38, 804, 835
		1, 154, 045

Imports from the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Corn—Continued.		
Oats.....	cwt.. 297, 800	\$386, 320
Pease.....	do. 243, 736	375, 296
Maize or Indian corn.....	do. 15, 437, 900	17, 506, 540
Wheat meal or flour.....	do. 13, 131, 850	26, 923, 290
Oatmeal.....	do. 388, 951	1, 192, 150
Cotton:		
Raw.....	do. 12, 453, 542	113, 802, 135
Manufactures.....	do. do.	1, 253, 740
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated.....	do. do.	1, 029, 070
Dye stuffs, extracts.....	do. do.	261, 815
Farinaceous substances, not otherwise enumerated.....	do. do.	386, 715
Fish of all sorts.....	do. 420, 446	2, 751, 350
Fruit:		
Raw, apples.....	bushels.. 984, 413	1, 535, 090
Raw, unenumerated.....	do. 29, 381	56, 190
Preserved without sugar.....	pounds.. 9, 780, 718	568, 655
Hair, not otherwise enumerated.....	do. do.	201, 915
Hay.....	tons.. 36, 176	611, 790
Hemp.....	do. 1, 360	93, 950
Hides, raw.....	cwt.. 18, 775	209, 655
Hops.....	do. 153, 046	2, 189, 465
Iron and steel manufactures:		
Sewing machines.....	do. do.	499, 215
Unenumerated (including tires and axles).....	do. 293, 077	2, 972, 090
Lard.....	cwt.. 1, 681, 619	14, 183, 925
Imitation lard.....	do. 46, 619	317, 520
Lead, pig or sheet.....	tons.. 11, 146	567, 685
Leather.....	pounds.. 63, 992, 396	13, 679, 680
Manures:		
Phosphate of lime and rock.....	tons.. 206, 618	1, 893, 915
Unenumerated.....	do. 99	2, 100
Meat, unenumerated:		
Salted or fresh.....	cwt.. 37, 301	328, 055
Preserved, otherwise than by salting.....	do. 340, 001	4, 220, 045
Methyl alcohol.....	gallons.. 54, 510	40, 115
Musical instruments.....	do. do.	659, 205
Mutton, fresh.....	cwt.. 2, 964	25, 660
Oil:		
Sperm.....	tons.. 339	66, 765
Train or blubber.....	do. 2, 743	161, 390
Animal.....	cwt.. 45, 398	851, 575
Seed.....	tons.. 14, 662	1, 235, 990
Turpentine.....	cwt.. 492, 547	2, 556, 635
Chemical, essential or perfumed.....	pounds.. 127, 244	191, 305
Oil-seed cake.....	tons.. 169, 467	4, 227, 575
Oleomargarine.....	cwt.. 59, 593	652, 210
Paraffin.....	do. 687, 928	3, 591, 010
Perfumery.....	pounds.. 822, 786	142, 705
Petroleum.....	gallons.. 136, 824, 831	13, 415, 870
Pork, salted.....	cwt.. 122, 902	851, 620
Rosin.....	do. 1, 365, 479	1, 632, 160
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....	cwt.. 134, 854	1, 653, 110
Flax or linseed.....	quarts.. 3, 990	32, 210
Silver, ore of.....	do. do.	488, 180
Skins and furs of all sorts.....	do. do.	3, 108, 290
Straw plaiting for hats or bonnets.....	pounds.. 169, 382	65, 755
Sugar:		
Refined and candy.....	cwt.. 16, 028	118, 120
Unrefined.....	do. 1, 756	8, 545
Molasses.....	do. 788, 978	858, 290
Glucose.....	do. 1, 228, 507	2, 788, 470
Tallow and stearin.....	do. 104, 009	514, 440
Tar.....	barrels.. 13, 749	34, 920
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured.....	pounds.. 62, 224, 497	8, 664, 215
Manufactured.....	do. 2, 856, 911	4, 072, 045
Vegetables, raw.		
Watches and parts thereof.....	do. do.	418, 755
Wax.....	cwt.. 6, 745	115, 445
Wood and timber:		114, 610
Hewn.....	loads.. 124, 168	2, 552, 035
Sawn or split.....	do. 328, 618	4, 255, 185
Staves.....	do. 25, 271	736, 990
Furniture woods and hardwoods.....	do. 49, 903	1, 706, 440
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work.....	do. do.	1, 310, 630
Wool, sheep and lamb's.....	pounds.. 449, 174	81, 765
Woolen manufactures, unenumerated.....	do. do.	196, 530
Zinc, crude.....	tons.. 2, 249	134, 005
All other articles.....	do. do.	15, 287, 765
Total		432, 744, 390

Increase and decrease in imports from the United States.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:				
Oxen and bulls.....number.....		105,350		\$9,215,045
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	255,112		\$2,125,105	
Swine.....do.....	191		1,725	
Horses.....do.....	5,508		836,135	
Bacon and hams.....cwt.....	216,166		2,153,240	
Beef:				
Fresh.....do.....		120,065		1,380,765
Salted.....do.....		23,072		290,650
Books.....do.....	6,723		132,125	
Butter.....do.....	36,936		729,145	
Margarin.....do.....		1,311		16,495
Caoutchou.....do.....	2,066		137,970	
Manufactures.....do.....	397,817		184,965	
Cheese.....do.....		171,928		2,545,610
Chemical manufactures and products, unenumerated			243,020	
Clocks and parts thereof.....do.....			81,995	
Coffee, raw.....cwt.....	14,820		338,840	
Confectionery (not containing spirits).....do.....		6,798		51,225
Copper:				
Ore of.....tons.....		629		29,645
Regulus.....do.....	10,323		1,459,955	
Unwrought and part wrought.....do.....		19,174		3,905,625
Corn:				
Wheat.....cwt.....	2,425,875		4,531,865	
Barley.....do.....		780,501		1,322,320
Oats.....do.....	258,019		275,265	
Pease.....do.....		137,735		196,415
Maize or Indian corn.....do.....	5,866,838		6,646,420	
Wheat meal or flour.....do.....		2,793,636		5,727,055
Oatmeal.....do.....	217,750		684,220	
Cotton:				
Raw.....do.....	15,247		248,745	
Manufactures.....do.....				324,855
Drugs, not otherwise enumerated.....do.....			105,275	
Dyestuffs: Extracts.....do.....			88,370	
Farinaceous substances, not otherwise enumerated.....do.....			25,635	
Fish of all sorts.....cwt.....	139,072		1,743,655	
Fruit:				
Raw apples.....bushels.....		457,244		635,480
Raw, unenumerated.....do.....	11,543		25,825	
Preserved without sugar.....pounds.....	3,615,672		189,440	
Hair, not otherwise enumerated.....do.....			12,630	
Hay.....tons.....		116,247		2,971,555
Hemp.....do.....	461		9,585	
Hides, raw.....cwt.....		56,425		517,305
Hops.....do.....	43,315			323,515
Iron and steel manufactures:				
Sewing machines.....do.....			104,425	
Unenumerated (including tires and axles).....cwt.....	124,974		1,020,030	
Lard.....do.....	306,931		650,660	
Imitation lard.....do.....	158			57,840
Lead, pig or sheet.....tons.....		1,171		12,480
Leather.....pounds.....	843,451		859,580	
Manures:				
Phosphate of lime and rock.....tons.....		11,210		396,890
Unenumerated.....do.....		850		10,755
Meat, unenumerated:				
Salted or fresh.....cwt.....	2,986		15,565	
Preserved, otherwise than by salting.....do.....	62,496		736,545	
Methylic alcohol.....gallons.....		32,729		32,395
Musical instruments.....do.....				15,460
Mutton, fresh.....cwt.....		20,157		221,260
Oil:				
Sperm.....tons.....	140		28,675	
Train or blubber.....do.....	1,349		54,725	
Animal.....cwt.....		5,654		120,680
Seed.....tons.....	10,473		813,595	
Turpentine.....cwt.....	97,875		452,460	
Chemical, essential or perfumed.....pounds.....	37,452		1,075	
Oilseed cake.....tons.....	38,616		264,890	
Oleomargarine.....cwt.....	5,385		20,580	
Paraffin.....do.....	97,936		566,005	
Perfumery.....pounds.....	12,145		13,245	
Petroleum.....gallons.....	7,706,160		2,935,020	
Pork, salted.....cwt.....		27,284		332,770
Rosin.....do.....		54,952	41,845	
Seeds:				
Clover and grass.....do.....		44,434		739,350
Flax or linseed.....quarters.....	1,626		6,070	

Increase and decrease in imports from the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Silver, ore of.....			\$177,720	
Skins and furs of all sorts.....			232,580	
Straw plaiting for hats or bonnets..... pounds.....		391,133		\$447,775
Sugar:				
Refined, and candy..... cwt.....	1,013			9,020
Unrefined..... do.....		19,450		66,245
Molasses..... do.....	55,617			31,335
Glucose..... do.....	291,178		439,040	
Tallow and stearin..... do.....		77,870		579,540
Tar..... barrels.....	1,154			5,715
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured..... pounds.....		13,881,403		1,843,030
Manufactured..... do.....	425,896		1,485,040	
Vegetables, raw.....			193,415	
Watches and parts thereof.....				33,725
Wax..... cwt.....	3,274		27,675	
Wood and timber:				
Hewn..... loads.....	32,452		358,755	
Sawn or split..... do.....		116,007		1,587,150
Staves..... do.....		291		73,375
Furniture woods and hard woods..... tons.....		4,945		194,605
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work.....			276,020	
Wool, sheep or lamb's..... pounds.....		29,533	17,010	
Woollen manufactures, unenumerated.....				156,375
Zinc, crude..... tons.....		770		47,450
All other articles.....			719,095	
Total.....				15,292,660

Exports to the United States in 1895.

[Produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Alkali..... cwt.....	3,524,400	\$3,848,220
Animals:		
Horses..... number.....	126	78,425
All other sorts.....		45,000
Apparel and haberdashery.....		794,160
Arms, ammunition, and military stores.....		113,110
Bags and sacks, empty..... dozen.....	136,255	54,625
Beer and ale..... barrels.....	46,745	937,625
Bleaching materials..... cwt.....	891,300	1,585,445
Books, printed..... do.....	38,048	1,507,240
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....		480,605
Carriages, viz: Cycles and parts thereof.....		813,510
Cement..... tons.....	140,197	1,120,505
Chemical products and preparations, unenumerated, including dye-stuffs and sulphate of copper.....		3,127,035
Clay, unmanufactured..... tons.....	84,958	602,865
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof.....		58,280
Coal:		
Cinders and fuel..... tons.....	285,306	725,090
Products of, etc., including naphtha, paraffin, paraffin oil, and petroleum.....		540,920
Cocoa or chocolate manufactured in the United Kingdom..... pounds.....	289,000	78,870
Cordage and twine..... cwt.....	2,777	37,770
Cotton yarn..... pounds.....	2,459,100	843,050
Cottons:		
Entered by the yard..... yards.....	64,998,300	7,926,755
Entered at value.....		5,380,525
Earthen and china ware.....		4,777,965
Fish of all sorts.....		902,845
Flax and hemp, dressed and undressed..... cwt.....	39,415	873,155
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery ware.....		197,975
Glass manufactures.....		624,270
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated.....		955,030
Hats of all sorts..... dozen.....	47,985	251,770
Hides, raw..... cwt.....	101,674	863,295
Implements and tools.....		157,080
Instruments and apparatus, surgical, anatomical, and scientific.....		119,575
Jute:		
Yarn..... pounds.....	2,882,900	143,950
Manufactures, piece goods..... yards.....	121,665,900	4,985,870

Exports to the United States in 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Leather, wrought and unwrought		\$1,248,880
Linen yarn	pounds.. 479,900	94,980
Linens:		
Entered by the yard	yards.. 126,620,200	10,994,200
Entered at value		3,299,255
Machinery and mill work		2,924,340
Manure	tons.. 13,472	683,455
Medicines, drugs, and medicinal preparations		203,455
Metals:		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	tons.. 315,801	17,958,740
Copper, wrought and unwrought	cwt.. 21,447	241,285
Tin, unwrought	do.. 2,626	44,470
Unenumerated and manufactures thereof		334,010
Oil and floor cloth	square yards.. 1,859,300	499,065
Painters' colors and materials		602,940
Paper of all sorts	cwt.. 32,555	491,885
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc.		929,500
Pictures	number.. 1,990	567,155
Plates and plated wares		98,920
Potatoes	cwt.. 98,517	97,995
Prints, engravings, drawings, etc.		91,765
Provisions, including meat		99,235
Rags and other materials for making paper	tons.. 32,577	1,103,465
Saddlery and harness		268,175
Salt	tons.. 148,065	673,290
Seeds, of all sorts	cwt.. 24,720	229,270
Silk:		
Thrown, twist, or yarn		737,390
Manufactures		1,030,655
Skins and furs, of all sorts		4,061,690
Soap	cwt.. 61,180	454,720
Spirits, British and Irish	proof gallons.. 258,632	497,530
Stationery, other than paper		336,870
Stones and slates		350,205
Sugar, refined, and candy	cwt.. 177,889	464,800
Telegraphic wires and apparatus		8,765
Umbrellas and parasols		81,030
Wool, sheep, and lambs:		
Raw and undressed	pounds.. 13,823,400	2,427,995
Noils, waste, combed, or carded, and tops	do.. 2,716,800	680,920
Wooled and worsted yarns	do.. 1,494,800	746,465
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts	do.. 344,100	194,715
Woolens and worsteds:		
Entered by the yard	yards.. 88,030,900	33,151,090
Entered at value		1,267,100
All other articles		4,960,940
Total		139,740,560

Increase and decrease in exports to the United States.

(Produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.)

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali	cwt.. 187,700		\$23,520	
Animals:				
Horses	number.. 98			\$137,045
All other sorts			9,690	
Apparel and haberdashery			172,765	
Arms, ammunition, and military stores				7,460
Bags and sacks, empty	dozen.. 27,977			17,200
Beer and ale	barrels.. 3,853		110,095	
Bleaching materials	cwt.. 104,900		30,335	
Books, printed	do.. 1,702			81,730
Caoutchouc, manufactures of			83,160	
Carriages, viz: Cycles and parts thereof			459,790	
Cement	tons.. 4,892			56,795
Chemical products and preparations, unenumerated (including dyestuffs and sulphate of copper)			470,140	
Clay, unmanufactured	tons.. 21,727		120,900	
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof			11,160	
Coal, cinders, and fuel	tons.. 68,070		133,835	
Coal, products of, etc. (including naphtha, paraffin, paraffin oil, and petroleum)			238,880	

Increase and decrease in exports to the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cocoa or chocolate, manufactured in the United Kingdom.....pounds		38,600		\$10,085
Cordage and twine.....cwt	876		\$12,945	
Cotton yarn.....pounds	1,471,800		492,795	
Cottons:				
Entered by the yard.....yards	19,215,700		2,553,980	
Entered at value.....			1,002,575	
Earthen and china ware.....			1,119,700	
Fish of all sorts.....			152,395	
Flax and hemp, dressed and undressed.....cwt	8,081		3,775	
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares.....			45,675	
Glass manufactures.....			185,960	
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated.....			166,570	
Hats, of all sorts.....dozen	18,286		75,300	
Hides, raw.....cwt	88,034		732,910	
Implements and tools.....			44,530	
Instruments and apparatus, surgical, anatomical, and scientific.....			35,145	
Jute:				
Yarn.....pounds	1,059,000		11,503	
Manufacture, piece goods.....yards	14,080,400		684,420	
Leather, wrought and unwrought.....			563,660	
Linen yarn.....pounds	234,400		47,920	
Linens:				
Entered by the yard.....yards	41,898,500		2,587,565	
Entered at value.....			759,190	
Machinery and mill work.....			1,305,000	
Manure.....tons	6,715		357,635	
Medicines, drugs, and medicinal preparations.....			34,560	
Metals:				
Iron, wrought and unwrought.....tons	36,402		698,740	
Copper, wrought and unwrought.....cwt	15,904		176,735	
Tin, unwrought.....do		673		15,625
Unenumerated and manufactures thereof.....				33,740
Oil and floor cloth.....square yards	699,400		205,740	
Painters' colors and materials.....			90,955	
Paper of all sorts.....cwt	3,545		66,755	
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc.....				61,715
Pictures.....number	748		149,850	
Plate and plated wares.....			21,115	
Potatoes.....		951,039		734,945
Prints, engravings, drawings, etc.....				16,010
Provisions (including meat).....			58,550	
Rags and other materials for making paper.....		1,711		36,530
Saddlery and harness.....			82,405	
Salt.....tons	51,802		176,160	
Seeds of all sorts.....cwt	6,119		77,115	
Silk:				
Thrown, twist, or yarn.....			18,390	
Manufactures.....				3,710
Skins and furs of all sorts.....			941,120	
Soap.....cwt	50,578		215,120	
Spirits, British and Irish.....proof gallons	62,977		144,320	
Stationery, other than paper.....			81,610	
Stones and slates.....				51,900
Sugar, refined and candy.....cwt		41,184		237,140
Telegraphic wires and apparatus.....				14,115
Umbrellas and parasols.....			4,235	
Wool, sheep and lambs':				
Raw or undressed.....pounds	7,925		1,614,190	
Noils, waste and combed, or carded and tops.....do	1,010,500		522,570	
Woolens, worsted yarn.....do	1,396,100		691,000	
Woolens and worsteds:				
Entered by the yard.....yards	68,502,600		24,151,740	
Entered at value.....			829,400	
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts.....pounds	245,700		134,735	
All other articles.....			1,245,270	
Net total increase.....			45,743,135	

Exports to the United States in 1895.

[Foreign and colonial merchandise.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals: Horses.....	number.....	1 \$400
Art, works of (including pictures).....	.....	109, 105
Bristles.....	pounds.....	357, 381 318, 645
Caoutchouc.....	cwt.....	80, 736 3, 952, 920
Cheese.....	do.....	2, 653 29, 015
Chemical manufactures and products unenumerated.....	.....	261, 545
China and earthen ware.....	cwt.....	17, 018 192, 760
Cocoa.....	pounds.....	1, 741, 741 237, 320
Coffee.....	cwt.....	38, 809 795, 035
Cotton:		
Raw.....	do.....	348, 748 4, 317, 745
Manufactures.....	.....	42, 300
Drugs:		
Bark, Peruvian.....	cwt.....	8, 202 54, 215
Opium.....	pounds.....	65, 530 155, 970
Unenumerated.....	.....	736, 040
Dyeing or tanning stuff:		
Cutch and gambier.....	tons.....	5, 732 659, 795
Indigo.....	cwt.....	10, 108 965, 720
Unenumerated.....	do.....	47, 608 168, 570
Farinaceous substances.....	.....	168, 995
Feathers:		
Or beds.....	cwt.....	227 5, 580
Ornamental.....	pounds.....	174, 854 1, 182, 075
Fish, cured or salted.....	cwt.....	106, 861 598, 235
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow or codilla of flax.....	tons.....	5, 385 546, 420
Flowers, artificial.....	.....	26, 980
Fruit:		
Almonds.....	cwt.....	20, 489 374, 600
Figs and fig cake.....	do.....	10, 568 70, 030
Grapes, raw.....	bushels.....	73, 819 203, 775
Nuts used as fruit.....	.....	310, 510
Oranges and lemons.....	bushels.....	422, 557 473, 295
Raisins.....	cwt.....	5, 305 32, 100
Raw, unenumerated.....	bushels.....	16 25
Dried, unenumerated.....	cwt.....	75, 223 257, 160
Gum:		
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye.....	do.....	29, 393 781, 500
Of all sorts.....	do.....	45, 574 723, 900
Gutta-percha.....	do.....	2, 127 100, 010
Hair:		
Goat's hair or wool.....	pounds.....	3, 359, 340 930, 595
Of all other sorts.....	.....	582, 180
Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow or codilla of hemp.....	tons.....	10, 334 1, 188, 100
Hides, raw.....	cwt.....	283, 198 2, 831, 285
Hops.....	do.....	189 3, 440
Ivory: Teeth, elephant's, etc.....	do.....	1, 451 391, 090
Jute.....	tons.....	6, 305 349, 165
Lace.....	.....	701, 040
Leather:		
Dressed and undressed.....	pounds.....	11, 642, 479 4, 160, 050
Manufactures.....	.....	83, 220
Linen manufactures.....	.....	42, 895
Matches.....	.....	192, 145
Metals:		
Iron bars, etc.....	tons.....	12, 256 453, 980
Steel, unwrought.....	do.....	4, 523 197, 620
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated.....	cwt.....	171, 714 871, 215
Lead, pig or sheet.....	tons.....	1, 344 71, 155
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....	cwt.....	286, 067 4, 548, 095
Unenumerated, unwrought.....	tons.....	85 115, 845
Oil:		
Cocoonut.....	cwt.....	26, 925 160, 170
Olive.....	tons.....	2, 422 441, 100
Palm.....	cwt.....	27, 143 141, 930
Onions.....	bushels.....	204, 484 13, 730
Paper-making materials.....	tons.....	25, 123 1, 002, 105
Precious stones, unset.....	.....	910, 670
Rice.....	cwt.....	82, 948 152, 740
Seeds:		
Flax or linseed.....	quarters.....	66, 452 625, 525
Garden.....	pounds.....	1, 722, 031 141, 165
Unenumerated, for expressing oil therefrom.....	quarters.....	29, 212 218, 735
Unenumerated, not for oil.....	cwt.....	55, 882 173, 980
Shells of all sorts.....	.....	522, 440
Silk:		
Knubs or husks of silk and waste.....	cwt.....	1, 994 87, 890
Raw.....	pounds.....	29, 966 92, 610
Manufactures.....	.....	180, 710

Exports to the United States in 1895—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Skins:		
Goat, undressed.....number..	11,784,246	\$5,056,190
Sheep.....do.....	2,917,246	910,010
Furs of all other sorts.....do.....	13,994,451	1,341,805
Spices of all sorts.....pounds..	10,727,290	716,530
Spirits, not sweetened, of all sorts.....proof gallons..	39,884	51,430
Sponge.....pounds..	25,135	82,320
Straw plaiting for hats or bonnets.....do.....	1,323,338	742,050
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt.....	776	2,460
Tallow and stearin.....do.....	66,996	325,790
Tea.....pounds..	3,517,607	828,140
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....do.....	1,100,602	175,960
Toys.....do.....		11,655
Vegetables, unenumerated.....do.....		28,640
Wine.....gallons..	21,853	114,700
Wood: Furniture, veneers, and hard woods.....tons..	3,119	231,965
Wool:		
Sheep or lamb's.....pounds..	125,228,620	20,663,095
Other kinds and flocks.....do.....	300,567	31,850
Woolen manufactures.....do.....		2,440,210
All other articles.....do.....		5,797,575
Total do.....		80,597,955
Total of British and foreign exports do.....		220,338,516

Increase and decrease in exports to the United States.

[Foreign and colonial produce and manufactures.]

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals: Horses number..	1		\$400	
Art. works of (including pictures).....pounds..		50,394		\$3,385
Bristles.....cwt.....	28,170		1,732,430	35,290
Caoutchouc.....do.....	1,501		8,140	
Chemical manufactures and products, unenumerated.....cwt.....	16,541		59,580	
China and earthen ware.....pounds..	860,745		178,485	
Cocos.....cwt.....		35,773	84,490	
Coffee.....do.....				903,145
Cotton:				
Raw.....do.....	100,967		1,089,460	
Manufactures.....do.....			10,730	
Drugs:				
Bark, peruvian.....cwt.....		3,431		29,555
Opium.....pounds..		293,262		756,435
Unenumerated.....do.....				143,000
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:				
Cutch and gambier.....tons..		1,568		94,355
Indigo.....cwt.....	2,355		250,005	
Unenumerated.....do.....	24,581		50,385	
Farinaceous substances do.....				6,880
Feathers:				
For beds.....cwt.....		211		1,250
Ornamental.....pounds..	67,205		569,760	
Fish, cured or salted.....cwt.....	11,672		77,815	
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow or codilla of flax, tons.....	3,142		256,235	
Flowers, artificial.....do.....				35,000
Fruit:				
Almonds.....cwt.....		7,802		144,800
Figs and fig cake.....do.....		8,423		39,805
Grapes, raw.....barrels..	38,775		110,480	
Nuts used as fruit.....do.....			\$222,685	
Oranges and lemons.....barrels..	360,139		405,620	
Raisins.....cwt.....		400	4,070	
Raw, unenumerated.....do.....	4		20	
Dried, unenumerated.....do.....		26,913		67,045
Gum:				
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye.....do.....		7,321		131,285
Of all other sorts.....do.....	16,319		204,950	
Gutta-percha.....do.....	891		14,065	
Hair:				
Goat's hair or wool.....pounds..	2,074,960		618,785	
Of all other sorts.....do.....			73,185	

Increase and decrease in exports to the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		Values.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow or codilla of hemp..... tons..	1, 838		\$174, 580	
Hides, raw..... cwt..	222, 495		2, 188, 930	
Hops..... do..		100		\$345
Ivory: Teeth, elephants', etc..... do..	98		19, 770	
Jute..... tons..		1, 191		124, 280
Lace.....			246, 845	
Leather:				
Dressed and undressed..... pounds..	3, 250, 447		855, 390	
Manufactures.....			34, 110	
Linen manufactures.....				15, 540
Matches.....				23, 065
Metals:				
Iron bars, etc..... tons..	6, 094		226, 365	
Steel, unwrought..... do..	3, 016		140, 925	
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated..... cwt..	48, 781		91, 050	
Lead, pig or sheet..... tons..	189		11, 430	
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..... cwt..	7, 385			375, 605
Unenumerated, unwrought..... tons..	11			57, 945
Oil:				
Cocoanut..... cwt..		23, 851		156, 665
Olive..... tons..	1, 478		267, 595	
Palm..... cwt..	471			5, 575
Onions..... bushels..		44, 223		44, 750
Paper-making materials..... tons..	908		61, 330	
Precious stones, unset.....			75, 760	
Quicksilver..... pounds..		17, 353		6, 710
Rice..... cwt..		53, 367		142, 995
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed..... quarters..		204, 995		1, 915, 460
Garden..... pounds..	128, 169			116, 815
Unenumerated, for expressing oil therefrom, quarters.....		9, 127		66, 965
Unenumerated, not for oil..... cwt..	17, 242		38, 385	
Shells of all sorts.....			41, 175	
Silk:				
Knubs or husks of silk and waste..... cwt..		65		13, 105
Raw..... pounds..	15, 928		55, 605	
Manufactures.....				96, 225
Skins:				
Goat, undressed..... pounds..	2, 145, 652		1, 235, 320	
Sheep..... do..	1, 071, 048		449, 850	
Furs of all other sorts..... do..	2, 071, 418		369, 975	
Spices, of all sorts..... do..		3, 507, 415		281, 560
Spirits, not sweetened, of all sorts..... pf. galls..	4, 007		12, 185	
Sponge..... pounds..	3, 989		11, 540	
Straw platting for making hats or bonnets..... do..		180, 420		85, 220
Sugar, unrefined..... cwt..		179, 497		523, 160
Tallow and stearin..... do..	12, 377			27, 760
Tea..... pounds..	286, 897		96, 990	
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... do..	696, 383		94, 190	
Toys.....				3, 215
Vegetables, unenumerated.....				88, 840
Wine..... gallons..	2, 451		20, 605	
Wood: Furniture, veneers, and hard woods..... tons..	1, 221		42, 210	
Wool:				
Sheep or lambs'..... pounds..	72, 222, 726		12, 457, 255	
Other kinds and flocks..... do..		227, 089		48, 845
Woolen manufactures.....			363, 445	
All other articles.....			1, 632, 430	
Total net increase.....			20, 718, 050	
Total net increase of British and foreign exports.....			66, 461, 185	

BRITISH EXPORTS DECLARED FOR TEN YEARS.

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States from October 1, 1886, to September 30, 1896.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.
1887	\$8,789,274.12	\$3,470,593.85	\$16,554,821.28	\$533,273.00	\$3,758,435.28
1888	9,827,165.47	3,512,590.05	19,123,358.29	803,061.00	5,400,611.49
1889	9,230,991.36	3,377,056.68	22,266,640.77	373,304.00	10,490,680.32
1890	9,485,669.59	4,158,756.78	23,688,021.63	444,765.80	11,157,240.35
1891	8,330,463.78	4,162,370.12	10,958,635.31	563,468.83	13,748,031.31
1892	8,776,770.85	4,144,191.17	12,906,783.22	488,114.49	4,562,911.64
1893	8,806,361.39	3,896,364.03	12,376,346.45	411,003.30	2,978,268.87
1894	6,986,996.47	2,168,714.81	5,608,527.58	276,547.48	828,111.14
1895	10,047,795.26	3,099,988.57	24,706,809.85	717,832.10	616,155.98
1896	9,196,872.76	3,335,379.85	7,587,239.05	407,513.86	378,922.84
Total	89,478,361.05	35,326,005.91	165,777,183.43	5,019,483.86	53,919,369.32
Year ended Sept. 30—	Cork.	Dublin.	Dundee.	Dumfermline.	Falmouth.
1887	\$139,396.30	\$1,130,616.11	\$7,220,197.56	\$1,790,990.94	\$46,108.13
1888	127,334.44	1,262,009.09	8,170,227.22	2,096,263.11	77,471.67
1889	112,578.87	996,454.56	9,377,144.93	2,234,920.27	126,114.00
1890	125,013.70	1,168,728.41	10,045,296.86	2,210,262.57	181,720.76
1891	126,274.53	934,952.35	9,561,061.74	1,755,381.70	118,929.63
1892	103,694.71	1,105,974.50	9,441,213.20	2,114,373.41	200,109.84
1893	177,289.15	1,031,046.45	9,392,283.97	2,138,011.91	233,337.17
1894	169,695.08	710,655.69	6,866,308.04	1,438,928.71	266,637.62
1895	109,286.71	907,249.52	8,379,354.45	1,996,781.18	274,580.49
1896	100,370.73	759,330.63	7,515,342.72	1,934,233.22	278,623.74
Total	1,290,934.22	9,997,017.31	85,969,030.69	19,710,147.02	1,818,609.65
Year ended Sept. 30—	Glasgow.	Huddersfield.	Hull.	Leeds.	Leith.
1887	\$7,863,682.55	(a)	\$281,673.44	\$5,854,348.67	\$905,151.75
1888	9,320,713.01	(a)	410,598.37	5,921,449.57	1,144,151.66
1889	8,166,578.88	(a)	510,816.07	6,018,425.98	1,064,708.81
1890	7,964,485.41	b \$2,486,120.90	680,017.93	4,144,232.49	1,031,857.88
1891	6,244,623.95	3,046,718.85	332,699.80	1,796,186.15	698,888.97
1892	5,799,403.75	3,218,220.14	832,501.71	1,445,277.31	850,794.76
1893	5,918,137.53	3,187,662.77	407,895.89	1,800,350.37	843,301.31
1894	3,674,065.58	1,586,016.68	149,751.57	616,532.34	529,650.39
1895	5,333,976.23	4,454,483.75	1,010,680.59	2,741,119.16	862,314.88
1896	4,296,972.26	3,553,484.48	284,226.24	2,614,554.68	848,223.37
Total	64,582,639.15	21,532,707.57	4,400,831.61	32,452,476.72	8,667,043.78
Year ended Sept. 30—	Liverpool.	London.	Manchester.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Nottingham.
1887	\$32,801,068.76	\$55,900,183.80	\$10,781,705.59	\$3,451,490.86	\$5,862,050.70
1888	35,136,418.55	50,889,914.82	11,075,448.91	3,005,493.87	5,080,807.50
1889	33,896,825.14	47,385,928.17	12,089,290.10	1,998,870.04	5,784,667.42
1890	39,028,754.69	56,830,421.06	13,813,775.50	2,371,660.95	6,961,701.49
1891	38,819,653.78	49,362,970.80	11,920,516.95	1,740,222.61	5,511,338.61
1892	28,260,497.74	52,307,577.12	12,279,248.56	1,348,904.70	6,622,391.32
1893	28,690,946.95	48,328,507.66	13,136,827.48	1,310,019.52	6,246,480.27
1894	21,489,116.59	33,512,827.07	7,544,772.33	899,114.27	4,098,504.02
1895	80,309,963.62	53,504,765.96	13,457,719.35	970,305.36	5,329,852.54
1896	23,530,904.85	37,915,082.30	12,265,642.86	1,005,985.53	4,428,805.47
Total	311,964,152.67	485,938,184.76	118,376,948.63	18,102,067.41	56,507,599.34

a Returns included in figures of Leeds consulate.

b Six months ended September 30.

Value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States from October 1, 1886, to September 30, 1896—Continued.

Year ended Sept. 30—	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Swansea.	Tunstall.
1887	\$133,132.40	\$4,120,579.95	\$7,371.55	(a)	\$3,445,178.61
1888	221,143.11	3,321,586.44	14,731.96	(a)	3,821,073.25
1889	237,204.39	2,964,488.41	7,046.47	(a)	3,755,869.02
1890	283,740.07	3,364,415.14	7,735.32	(a)	3,916,123.71
1891	287,998.78	2,314,160.49	74,618.03	(a)	3,854,053.63
1892	408,441.27	2,350,474.74	50,007.39	\$45,050,593.27	3,891,652.62
1893	314,990.02	2,194,314.82	69,252.10	7,371,916.41	4,023,497.22
1894	194,697.35	1,502,975.59	111,730.20	5,952,249.73	2,790,122.66
1895	324,672.63	2,552,279.61	95,025.37	6,072,008.56	4,582,727.44
1896	355,223.56	2,807,019.10	94,422.05	4,055,540.52	4,140,693.95
Total	2,761,252.58	27,492,294.29	531,940.44	28,502,308.49	38,226,992.11

a Included in returns of Cardiff consulate.

b Part of year ending September 30.

SUMMARY.

Year.	Gross total.	Year	Gross total.
1887	\$174,741,320.30	1893	\$164,786,424.01
1888	180,344,192.85	1894	109,973,248.99
1889	182,466,605.26	1895	182,457,729.16
1890	205,507,499.69	1896	143,692,610.62
1891	176,315,826.70		
1892	168,060,124.43	Total for the ten years	1,688,345,582.01

Recapitulation of declared exports for the ten years ending September 30, 1896.

Consulate.	Value.	Consulate.	Value.
London	\$485,938,182.76	Huddersfield b	\$21,532,707.57
Liverpool	311,964,152.67	Dunfermline	19,710,147.02
Bradford	165,777,183.43	Newcastle	18,102,067.41
Manchester	118,376,948.63	Dublin	9,997,017.31
Belfast	89,478,361.05	Leith	8,667,043.78
Dundee	85,969,030.69	Bristol	5,019,483.86
Glasgow	64,582,639.15	Hull	4,400,831.61
Nottingham	56,507,599.34	Plymouth	2,761,252.58
Cardiff	53,919,369.32	Falmouth	1,818,609.65
Tunstall	38,226,992.11	Cork	1,290,934.22
Birmingham	35,326,005.91	Southampton	531,940.44
Leeds	32,452,476.72		
Swansea a	28,502,308.49	Total	1,688,345,582.01
Sheffield	27,492,294.29		

a These figures represent only the declared value of exports from February 26, 1892, to September 30, 1896, Swansea having previously been an agency of the Cardiff consulate.

b These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the six years and six months ending September 30, 1896, Huddersfield having previously been an agency of the Leeds consulate.

Recapitulation of declared exports for the year ending September 30, 1896.

Consulate.	Value.	Consulate.	Value.
London	\$37,915,082.30	Dunfermline	\$1,934,233.22
Liverpool	23,530,904.35	Newcastle	1,005,985.53
Bradford	17,587,239.05	Leith	848,223.37
Manchester	12,265,642.88	Dublin	759,330.63
Belfast	9,196,872.76	Bristol	407,513.86
Dundee	7,515,342.72	Cardiff	378,922.84
Nottingham	4,420,805.47	Plymouth	355,223.56
Glasgow	4,296,972.26	Hull	284,226.24
Tunstall	4,146,693.95	Falmouth	273,623.74
Swansea	4,055,540.52	Cork	100,370.73
Huddersfield	3,553,484.48	Southampton	94,422.05
Birmingham	3,335,379.85		
Sheffield	2,807,019.10	Total	143,692,610.62
Leeds	2,614,554.68		

DECLARED EXPORTS, BY CONSULATES, FOR 1895.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the year ending September 30, 1895.

Consulate.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1894.	Mar. 31, 1895.	June 30, 1895.	Sept. 30, 1895.	
Belfast.....	\$2,538,052.42	\$2,917,619.19	\$2,034,228.43	\$2,557,895.22	\$10,047,795.26
Birmingham.....	764,717.80	729,718.19	780,925.55	824,027.03	3,099,988.57
Bradford.....	3,737,179.55	6,783,210.70	6,325,573.55	7,880,846.05	24,708,809.85
Bristol.....	295,568.64	185,586.90	112,288.68	174,675.68	717,882.10
Cardiff.....	223,077.94	185,623.43	59,621.59	147,838.02	616,155.98
Cork.....	28,752.08	25,023.59	24,577.66	30,933.86	109,286.71
Dublin.....	191,545.55	239,516.98	235,093.66	241,093.33	907,249.52
Dundee.....	2,170,500.04	2,038,317.37	2,038,823.28	2,131,658.76	8,379,354.45
Dunfermline.....	534,915.54	521,454.73	353,217.55	607,193.56	1,996,781.18
Falmouth.....	78,888.13	61,748.30	59,933.96	74,010.20	274,580.49
Glasgow.....	1,528,615.61	1,511,878.28	1,006,586.50	1,286,800.84	5,333,976.23
Huddersfield.....	752,986.00	1,250,018.66	1,123,273.93	1,328,210.16	4,454,483.75
Hull.....	779,538.30	77,370.70	82,561.21	71,210.88	1,010,680.59
Leeds.....	440,669.38	728,356.12	719,637.96	852,455.70	2,741,119.16
Leith.....	171,667.28	253,875.14	206,899.90	230,072.56	862,314.88
Liverpool.....	8,520,361.77	6,866,850.88	6,784,900.06	8,138,221.11	30,309,963.62
London.....	12,607,990.72	12,159,007.25	12,854,044.10	15,903,723.89	53,504,765.96
Manchester.....	2,993,286.49	3,626,836.73	3,135,007.08	3,702,619.05	13,457,719.35
Newcastle.....	207,536.27	283,640.77	255,707.04	273,421.28	970,305.36
Nottingham.....	1,435,723.22	1,784,235.78	983,736.89	1,158,158.65	5,329,852.54
Plymouth.....	80,193.80	72,377.61	79,816.57	92,784.65	324,673.63
Sheffield.....	715,232.04	547,978.80	603,835.11	685,235.76	2,552,279.61
Southampton.....	18,301.00	13,250.12	25,076.44	38,897.81	95,025.37
Swansea.....	1,676,481.20	1,402,386.66	1,271,713.96	1,721,426.08	6,072,008.56
Tunstall.....	1,041,914.46	1,086,958.23	1,197,642.14	1,256,212.61	4,582,727.44
Total.....	43,531,555.09	45,232,450.91	42,284,110.62	51,409,612.54	182,457,720.16

DECLARED EXPORTS, BY CONSULATES, FOR 1896.

Value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the year ending September 30, 1896, and compared with the corresponding quarters of the previous year (see foregoing tabular statement).

Consulate.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1896.	
Belfast.....	\$2,493,538.69	\$2,597,314.18	\$1,722,390.40	\$2,383,629.49	\$9,196,872.76
Birmingham.....	1,024,823.70	877,104.26	767,962.15	665,489.74	3,335,379.85
Bradford.....	6,775,466.30	6,131,856.30	2,456,596.35	2,223,321.10	17,587,239.05
Bristol.....	129,686.00	121,836.00	76,967.61	76,994.25	407,513.86
Cardiff.....	173,384.75	138,771.01	25,863.48	40,903.60	378,922.84
Cork.....	54,533.35	12,417.44	4,754.65	28,665.29	100,370.73
Dublin.....	246,000.07	139,490.46	169,679.13	204,100.97	759,330.63
Dundee.....	1,998,097.74	2,061,154.93	1,660,849.03	1,805,241.02	7,515,342.72
Dunfermline.....	573,324.98	497,821.14	300,507.44	562,579.66	1,934,233.22
Falmouth.....	80,115.74	75,533.12	70,589.52	47,385.36	273,021.74
Glasgow.....	1,491,666.41	1,237,400.76	689,523.80	878,482.29	4,296,972.26
Huddersfield.....	1,036,476.17	1,092,309.83	715,649.52	709,048.96	3,553,484.48
Hull.....	150,341.95	45,789.63	49,961.55	38,133.11	284,236.24
Leeds.....	797,441.47	868,689.01	516,621.00	431,803.11	2,614,554.68
Leith.....	225,099.51	262,895.33	177,457.43	182,171.10	848,223.37
Liverpool.....	8,644,271.33	6,122,328.63	4,768,274.11	3,996,030.78	23,530,904.85
London.....	10,700,683.28	11,738,728.74	7,917,795.86	7,497,874.42	37,915,082.30
Manchester.....	3,691,981.68	3,750,188.03	2,710,137.80	2,113,335.26	12,265,642.86
Newcastle.....	380,544.38	286,618.00	166,370.94	192,452.21	1,005,985.53
Nottingham.....	1,175,628.43	1,375,470.13	792,011.64	1,081,695.27	4,429,805.47
Plymouth.....	65,012.70	108,896.15	77,298.60	104,016.11	355,223.56
Sheffield.....	772,582.29	810,000.64	639,775.03	584,661.14	2,807,019.10
Southampton.....	22,645.83	15,263.44	34,464.97	22,047.81	94,422.05
Swansea.....	1,397,312.30	799,283.47	917,714.61	941,230.14	4,055,004.52
Tunstall.....	1,135,813.69	1,025,271.40	996,739.67	988,869.19	4,146,693.95
Total.....	45,276,971.71	42,182,431.03	28,432,986.47	27,800,321.38	143,692,610.62

Summary of declared exports for 1895 and 1896.

Quarter ending—	Amount.	Quarter ending—	Amount.
December 31, 1895.....	\$45,276,971.74	Decrease for March quarter, 1896.....	\$3,050,019.88
December 31, 1894.....	43,531,555.00	Decrease for June quarter, 1896.....	13,851,124.15
Increase.....	1,745,416.65	Decrease for Sept. quarter, 1896.....	23,609,391.16
March 31, 1895.....	45,232,450.91	Total.....	40,510,535.19
March 31, 1896.....	42,182,431.03	Increase for Dec. quarter, 1895.....	1,745,416.65
Decrease.....	3,050,019.88	Net decrease for year ending Sep- tember 30, 1896.....	38,765,118.54
June 30, 1895.....	42,284,110.62	Total for year ending—	
June 30, 1896.....	28,432,986.47	September 30, 1895.....	182,457,729.16
Decrease.....	13,851,124.15	September 30, 1896.....	143,692,610.62
September 30, 1895.....	51,409,612.54	Decrease.....	38,765,118.54
September 30, 1896.....	27,800,221.38		
Decrease.....	23,609,391.16		

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The total number of British and foreign steam and sailing vessels (with cargoes and in ballast) that entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions in 1895 was 60,714, of 40,001,691 tons, being, as compared with the previous year, a net decrease in number of 1,217 vessels but a net increase in tonnage of 183,672 tons.

The total number of vessels cleared from ports in the United Kingdom for foreign countries and British possessions (with cargoes and in ballast) was 60,696, of 40,537,483 tons, a net decrease of 1,541 vessels, and of 180,857 tons.

The number of sailing vessels registered under the British flag employed in the home and foreign trades in 1895 was 9,482, of 2,736,770 tons, manned by 71,606 persons, a decrease of 529 vessels, 85,455 tons, and 3,245 persons employed, as compared with 1894.

The number of steam vessels similarly employed under the British flag was 6,623 vessels, of 6,125,078 tons, manned by 168,880 persons, being an increase of 87 vessels, 231,018 tons, and 3,273 persons employed over the numbers for the previous year.

The shipbuilding trade shows an increase on the preceding year in number but a decrease in tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom in 1895, there being 1,099 vessels, of 647,634 tons, built during the year, of which 239 vessels, of 128,012 tons were for foreigners.

The increase in the number built amounts to 31 vessels and the decrease in the tonnage to 52,166 tons. Both the number and the tonnage of vessels built for foreigners showed an increase for the year of 69 vessels and 33,136 tons, respectively.

The number of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost in 1894 (exclusive of vessels belonging to the royal navy) was 539, of 174,918 tons, 390, of 70,792 tons, being sailing vessels, and 149, of 104,126 tons, steam vessels.

The number of passengers lost was 1,254 and of seamen 1,482.

Compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the number lost of 16 vessels but a decrease in the tonnage of 4,006 tons. In the number of passengers lost, there is an increase of 1,164 and of seamen an increase of 85,

VESSELS ENTERED, 1894 AND 1895.

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered, with cargoes and in ballast, from foreign countries and British possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

TOTAL STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austrian	99	95,616	90	95,839	.....	223	9	.....
Belgian	1,296	510,301	1,311	551,513	15	41,212	.....	.....
British	37,970	29,032,959	37,534	29,175,282	.....	142,323	436	.....
Danish	2,988	991,774	2,764	961,730	.....	.....	224	30,044
Dutch	1,851	1,135,028	1,915	1,150,098	64	15,070	.....	.....
French	3,258	880,735	3,147	929,250	.....	48,515	111	.....
German	3,793	1,865,426	3,705	1,940,358	.....	74,932	88	.....
Italian	281	218,355	198	156,115	.....	.....	83	62,240
Norwegian	6,160	2,664,654	5,995	2,604,049	.....	.....	165	60,605
Russian	803	317,967	769	320,969	.....	8,002	34	.....
Spanish	648	620,873	666	645,210	18	24,337	.....	.....
Swedish	2,552	1,039,618	2,396	990,728	.....	.....	156	48,890
United States	100	273,306	94	323,700	.....	50,394	6	.....
Other foreign countries	132	171,407	130	156,850	.....	.....	2	14,557
Total	61,931	39,818,019	60,714	40,001,691	97	400,008	1,314	216,336

STEAM VESSELS.

Austrian	72	84,084	70	76,562	2	7,522	.....	.....
Belgian	1,298	550,515	1,284	509,650	14	40,865	.....	.....
British	33,042	27,296,294	33,170	27,006,221	.....	290,073	128	.....
Danish	1,376	748,329	1,422	748,782	.....	.....	46	453
Dutch	1,454	1,078,719	1,428	1,057,927	26	20,792	.....	.....
French	2,053	772,775	2,030	717,886	23	54,889	.....	.....
German	2,521	1,561,703	2,596	1,473,729	.....	87,974	75	.....
Italian	24	29,765	44	63,073	.....	.....	20	33,308
Norwegian	1,962	984,077	1,839	930,125	123	53,952	.....	.....
Russian	148	102,899	143	98,706	5	4,193	.....	.....
Spanish	647	638,860	613	607,677	34	31,183	.....	.....
Swedish	1,201	649,661	1,247	659,841	.....	.....	46	10,180
United States	66	285,266	47	199,368	19	85,898	.....	.....
Other foreign countries	107	146,048	106	151,318	3	.....	.....	5,270
Total	45,973	34,928,995	46,039	34,800,865	249	677,341	315	49,211

SAILING VESSELS.

Austrian	29	19,054	18	11,755	.....	.....	11	7,299
Belgian	12	661	13	998	.....	347	.....	.....
British	4,800	2,026,738	4,492	1,878,988	.....	.....	308	147,750
Danish	1,566	242,992	1,388	213,401	.....	.....	178	29,591
Dutch	423	77,101	461	71,379	.....	.....	.....	5,722
French	1,228	162,840	1,094	156,475	38	.....	134	6,374
German	1,197	391,697	1,184	378,655	.....	.....	13	13,042
Italian	237	155,282	174	126,350	.....	.....	63	28,932
Norwegian	4,321	1,734,529	4,033	1,619,972	.....	.....	288	114,557
Russian	660	219,261	621	218,070	.....	.....	39	1,191
Spanish	35	13,196	19	6,350	.....	.....	16	8,846
Swedish	1,305	379,777	1,195	341,067	.....	.....	110	38,710
United States	53	73,938	28	38,434	.....	.....	25	36,504
Other foreign countries	26	20,089	21	10,802	.....	.....	5	9,297
Total	15,892	5,517,154	14,741	5,072,696	39	347	1,190	444,805

VESSELS CLEARED.

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, to foreign countries and British possessions from ports in the United Kingdom.

TOTAL STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS.

Flag.	1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austrian	106	105,665	106	113,953		8,288		
Belgian	1,282	513,511	1,288	537,969	6	24,458		
British	37,874	29,648,688	37,283	29,516,644			591	132,044
Danish	3,097	1,008,353	2,832	990,006			265	18,347
Dutch	1,838	1,143,359	1,909	1,158,836	71	13,577		
French	3,304	885,291	3,119	808,493		24,202	185	
German	3,736	1,962,702	3,664	1,948,284			72	14,418
Italian	1,295	234,181	227	180,197			68	53,964
Norwegian	6,367	2,754,300	6,104	2,680,795			263	93,505
Russian	8,838	330,801	773	324,278			65	6,623
Spanish	661	632,260	693	682,184	32	49,924		
Swedish	2,678	1,046,512	2,436	1,003,634			142	45,878
United States	96	263,147	97	352,825	1	69,685		
Other foreign countries	165	186,497	165	180,285				6,212
Total	62,237	40,718,340	60,696	40,537,483	110	190,134	1,651	370,991

STEAM VESSELS.

Austrian	81	89,918	80	96,115		6,197	1	
Belgian	1,277	513,107	1,279	537,247	2	24,140		
British	33,164	27,406,909	32,891	27,603,686		196,777	273	
Danish	1,405	745,034	1,371	764,898		19,864	34	
Dutch	1,422	1,066,961	1,458	1,087,345	36	20,384		
French	2,084	715,703	2,068	761,193		45,490	16	
German	2,489	1,531,162	2,481	1,570,067		38,905	8	
Italian	59	77,730	31	39,252			28	38,478
Norwegian	1,833	949,379	2,011	1,027,924	128	78,545		
Russian	155	105,864	157	108,706	2	2,842		
Spanish	621	618,829	671	674,121	50	55,292		
Swedish	1,252	663,785	1,227	653,778			25	10,007
United States	48	197,964	67	288,793	19	90,829		
Other foreign countries	143	175,435	135	165,548			8	9,887
Total	46,083	34,857,780	45,927	35,378,673	237	579,265	393	58,372

SAILING VESSELS.

Austrian	25	15,747	26	17,838	1	2,091		
Belgian	5	404	9	722	4	318		
British	4,710	2,241,779	4,392	1,912,958			318	328,821
Danish	1,692	263,319	1,461	225,108			231	38,211
Dutch	416	76,396	451	99,591	35			6,807
French	1,230	169,583	1,051	148,300			169	19,288
German	1,247	431,540	1,183	378,217			64	53,323
Italian	236	156,431	196	140,945			40	15,486
Norwegian	4,484	1,804,921	4,093	1,632,871			391	174,050
Russian	683	225,037	616	215,572			67	9,465
Spanish	40	13,431	22	8,068			18	5,368
Swedish	1,326	385,727	1,209	349,858			117	35,871
United States	48	65,176	30	44,032			18	21,144
Other foreign countries	22	11,062	30	14,737	8	3,675		
Total	16,154	5,880,560	14,760	5,158,810	48	6,084	1,433	707,834

BRITISH TONNAGE REGISTERED.

Number and tonnage of registered vessels of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, which were employed in the home and foreign trades, and the number of persons employed therein.

Description.	Vessels.	Tons.	Persons employed. ^a		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.
1893.					
Sailing vessels.....	10,468	2,899,193	66,158	11,689	78,806
Steam vessels.....	6,360	5,642,195	120,110	17,860	162,668
Total.....	16,828	8,541,388	186,628	29,549	240,974
1894.					
Sailing vessels.....	10,011	2,822,225	62,915	11,857	74,851
Steam vessels.....	6,536	5,894,060	120,318	19,193	165,607
Total.....	16,547	8,716,285	183,233	31,050	240,458
1895.					
Sailing vessels.....	9,482	2,736,770	59,489	12,040	71,606
Steam vessels.....	6,623	6,125,078	120,585	20,295	168,880
Total.....	16,105	8,861,848	180,074	32,335	240,486

^a Including Lascars and Asiatics.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE BUILT.

Number and net tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for the royal navy and for foreigners.)

[The figures are those of the ships finished building in the years named.]

Description.	Iron. ^a		Steel.		Wood. ^b		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1893.								
Sailing vessels.....	50	3,386	99	102,710	184	8,799	333	114,896
Steam vessels.....	85	7,286	328	372,395	35	712	448	380,393
Total.....	135	10,672	427	475,105	219	9,511	781	495,288
1894.								
Sailing vessels.....	46	4,450	139	75,819	178	8,887	363	89,156
Steam vessels.....	87	8,178	417	477,020	20	262	524	485,460
Total.....	133	12,628	556	552,839	198	9,149	887	574,616
1895.								
Sailing vessels.....	46	4,987	93	41,026	180	8,142	319	54,155
Steam vessels.....	79	5,641	425	458,824	37	1,002	541	465,467
Total.....	125	10,628	518	499,850	217	9,144	860	519,622

^a Including vessels built partly of iron and partly of steel.

^b Including composite vessels.

Number and net tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam vessels built in the United Kingdom for foreigners.

Description.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
War.....			25	4,152	25	4,152
Mercantile.....	60	10,562	154	118,298	214	123,860
Total.....	60	10,562	179	117,450	239	128,012

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

The total cultivated area in the United Kingdom in 1895 was 47,883,133 acres, the net decrease on the area in the previous year being 36,697 acres.

The acreage under cereal crops decreased in 1895 to the extent of 86,143 acres, while the acreage of permanent pasture increased 252,717 acres.

The area under wheat decreased 524,186 acres, while the average yield was 26.33, and the average price rose to \$5.61 per imperial quarter.

The area devoted to the cultivation of oats was 4,527,899 acres; the average yield being 38.67 bushels; and the average price declined to \$3.53 per imperial quarter.

The area under barley increased 78,174 acres, the yield averaging 32.09 bushels, and the average price \$5.33 per imperial quarter.

The hay harvested resulted in the produce of 12,237,604 tons, an average of 2.71 to the acre.

Hops yielded 553,396 hundredweight against 636,846 in 1894; the average being 9.39 against 10.70 in 1894.

The returns of live stock show a decrease in the number of cattle and sheep of 27,482, and 262,965, respectively, and increases of 19,917 and 444,827, respectively, in the numbers of horses and pigs when compared with 1894.

Acreage under crops, fallow, and grass in the United Kingdom on June 4, 1895, compared with that of June 4, 1894.

Crops.	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Corn crops:				
Wheat	1,456,042	1,980,228		524,186
Barley or bear	2,346,867	2,268,193	78,174	
Oats	4,527,899	4,524,187	3,732	
Eye	80,293	102,676		22,383
Beans	245,128	247,062		1,934
Pease	209,609	243,551		33,942
Total	8,865,358	9,365,877	81,906	582,445
Green crops:				
Potatoes	1,262,766	1,232,055	30,711	
Turnips and swedes	2,237,653	2,276,284		38,631
Mangold	388,441	408,164		17,723
Cabbage, etc.	198,465	228,230		29,765
Vetches or tares	170,368	192,113		21,745
Other green crops	142,256	151,246		8,990
Total	4,399,949	4,486,092	80,711	116,854
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses:				
For hay	2,952,636	2,776,226	176,410	
Not for hay	3,108,508	3,086,528	21,975	
Total	6,061,139	5,862,754	198,385	
Permanent pasture:				
For hay	6,327,228	6,408,260		81,032
Not for hay	21,503,889	21,170,140	333,749	
Total	27,831,117	27,578,400	333,749	81,032
Flax	97,225	102,622		5,397
Hops	58,940	59,535		595
Small fruit	74,920	68,868	6,052	
Bare fallow	494,505	396,682	98,823	
Cultivated area	47,883,133	47,919,830	668,594	705,291
Total area United Kingdom (land and water)	77,671,319			
Net total decrease				36,697

Estimated total produce and average yield per acre of each of the principal crops in the United Kingdom for the years 1894 and 1895.

Crop.	1894.		1895.	
	Produce.	Yield.	Produce.	Yield.
Wheat..... bushels..	80,704,382	30.70	82,285,107	28.23
Barley..... do.....	78,600,835	34.77	75,028,474	32.09
Oats..... do.....	190,862,714	42.34	174,476,182	38.97
Beans..... do.....	7,197,709	29.17	5,626,485	22.98
Peas..... do.....	6,228,097	25.64	4,731,735	22.62
Potatoes..... tons.....	4,662,147	3.82	7,064,634	5.64
Turnips..... do.....	30,677,732	13.53	29,221,055	13.11
Mangolds..... do.....	7,309,823	18.02	6,876,386	16.44
Hay..... do.....	15,089,383	3.47	12,237,604	2.71
Hops..... cwt.....	636,846	10.70	553,396	9.39

Highest, lowest, and average prices of oats, wheat, and barley in 1895 in England and Wales.

Description.	1894.			1895.		
	Average.			Average.		
	Highest weekly.	Lowest weekly.	For year.	Highest weekly.	Lowest weekly.	For year.
Gazette price, per imperial quarter:						
Oats.....	\$4.97	\$3.22	\$4.16	\$4.03	\$3.20	\$3.53
Wheat.....	6.41	4.26	5.56	6.43	4.81	5.61
Barley.....	7.10	3.99	5.96	6.24	4.42	5.33

Number of live stock in the United Kingdom.

Animals.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horses, used solely for agriculture; mares, kept solely for breeding, and unbroken horses.....	2,092,290	2,112,207	19,917	.....
Cattle.....	10,780,796	10,753,314	.....	27,482
Sheep.....	30,037,818	29,774,853	.....	262,965
Pigs.....	3,794,043	4,238,870	444,827	.....

BRITISH MINES.

The number of persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom in 1895 was 733,657, of whom 584,298 were employed under ground and 149,359 above ground, 5,636 of this number being females. There is a decrease compared with last year of 5,440 in the number of persons employed.

The number of fatal accidents during the year was 868, causing 1,042 deaths. Compared with 1894, there is an increase of 55 in the number of accidents, and a decrease of 85 in the number of deaths.

The death rate of the underground workers in coal mines was 1.635 per 1,000 persons employed; and in metalliferous mines, 2.391 per 1,000.

The output of coal was 189,661,362 tons, an increase of 1,383,837 tons over 1894, which was the highest output of coal ever recorded.

The average price of coal for the United Kingdom at the pit's mouth was \$1.50 per ton, being 12 cents less than in 1894.

The quantity of iron ore produced during the year was 12,615,414 tons, an increase of 248,106 over the last year's production; the quantity of pig iron obtained from same was 4,394,987 tons, valued at \$92,281,015, an increase of \$6,866,580.

The quantity of tin ore raised in 1895 was 10,612 tons, a decrease of 2,398 tons compared with the previous year; 6,648 tons of tin were produced by smelting, valued at \$2,113,605, a decrease of \$908,895.

Of other minerals produced in 1895, there is an increase in alum clay of 2,438 tons; clays, 6,532,318 tons; gypsum, 23,442 tons; limestone, 9,525,939 tons; sandstone, 4,230,526 tons, and whinstone of 1,728,350 tons.

The total value of coal and metals produced in 1895 was \$383,006,285, a decrease of \$21,498,080 compared with the previous year.

Persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Under ground, males.	Above ground.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
1894.....	589,689	143,733	5,675	739,097
1895.....	584,298	143,723	5,636	733,657
Decrease.....	5,391	10	39	5,440

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Quantities of minerals produced in the United Kingdom during the year 1895, compared with the previous year, and return of pure metal smelted from same.

Mineral.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.	Metal obtained by smelting, 1895.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Alum clay	7,970	10,408	2,438		
Alum shale	3,972	2,063		1,909	
Arsenic	4,801	4,798		3	
Arsenical pyrites	3,288	2,951		337	
Barytes	20,656	21,170	514		
Bog ore	7,803	5,652		2,151	
Chalk		2,924,235			
Chert and flint		94,787			
Clays	3,263,768	9,796,086	6,532,318		
Coal	188,277,525	189,661,362	1,383,837		
Copper ore	5,752	7,531	1,789		579
Copper precipitate	241	260	19		
Fluor spar	126	36		90	
Gold ore	a 6,603	a 13,266	a 6,663		a 6,600
Granite		1,667,766			
Gravel and sand		1,014,477			
Gypsum	153,450	177,892	23,442		
Iron ore	12,367,308	12,615,414	248,106		4,394,987
Iron pyrites	15,523	9,048		6,475	
Jet	b 479	b 168		b 311	
Lead ore	40,589	38,412		2,187	29,000
Lignite	334			334	
Limestone		9,525,039	9,525,039		
Manganese ore	1,809	1,273		536	
Ocher	8,516	7,625		891	
Oil shale	1,986,385	2,246,865	260,480		
Petroleum	49	15		34	
Phosphate of lime	709	500		200	
Plumbago		40	40		
Quartz		724	724		
Salt	2,235,912	2,173,253		62,659	
Sandstone		4,230,526	4,230,526		
Slag		134,882	134,882		
Slate and slabs	461,673	581,760	120,087		
Soapstone	10			10	
Strontium sulphate	6,823	12,273	5,450		
Tin ore	12,910	10,612		2,398	6,648
Uranium ore	19	40	21		
Whinstone, basalt, etc		1,728,350	1,728,350		
Zinc ore	21,821	17,478		4,343	6,654

a Ounces.

b Pounds.

VALUE OF COAL AND METALS PRODUCED.

Estimated value, at the place of production, of coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom during the year 1895, compared with the value for 1894.

Produce.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coal	\$313,650,895	\$238,156,065		\$27,494,830
Pig iron.....	85,414,435	92,281,015	\$6,866,580	
Copper.....	97,410	136,315	38,905	
Lead.....	1,423,120	1,543,670	120,550	
Tin.....	3,022,500	2,113,605		908,895
Zinc.....	655,385	508,475		146,910
Silver.....	168,565	174,540	7,975	
Gold.....	74,055	92,000	18,545	
Total	404,504,365	383,006,285	7,052,555	28,550,635
Net decrease compared with previous year				21,498,080

RAILWAYS.

There were 21,174 miles of railway open in the United Kingdom in 1895, an increase of 266 miles as compared with 1894. The paid-up capital amounted to \$5,005,551,105, an increase of \$78,614,330.

The gross receipts in 1895 amounted to \$429,613,510 and the working expenditure to \$239,383,185, leaving net receipts of \$190,230,325, an increase of \$4,717,735 as compared with the previous year.

Passenger traffic shows increased receipts by \$4,328,370, while goods traffic shows an increased revenue of \$3,279,035.

The number of passengers conveyed, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 929,770,909, and the tonnage of goods and minerals carried was 334,230,991 tons, being an increase of 18,357,983 in the number of passengers, and an increase of 9,814,769 tons of minerals conveyed, as compared with 1894.

The proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts remains the same as last year, at 56 per cent.

The receipts from passenger and goods traffic average \$20,290 per mile of line open, as compared with \$19,100 in the previous year.

The rolling stock has increased, and consists of—

Locomotives	18,658
Carriages (passenger).....	42,230
Other vehicles (passenger)	16,507
Wagons, etc. (goods).....	603,710
Other vehicles (goods)	14,581
Total	695,686

The following tables give summaries of capital, traffic, etc., for the year ended December 31, 1895:

Length of lines, paid-up capital, passengers and merchandise conveyed on railways in the United Kingdom in 1895.

Divisions.	Length of line open.	Paid-up capital.	Number of passengers conveyed. ^a	Weight of goods and minerals conveyed.
	<i>Miles.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>
England and Wales.....	14,651	\$4,125,979,400	816,921,056	230,324,042
Scotland.....	3,350	683,233,700	86,604,305	49,147,492
Ireland.....	3,173	196,338,005	26,246,548	4,759,457
Total	21,174	5,005,551,105	929,770,909	334,230,991
Total in 1894.....	20,908	4,926,936,775	911,412,928	324,416,222

^a Season tickets excluded.

Receipts and working expenses of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1895.

Divisions.	Gross receipts.					Working expendi- ture.	Net receipts.
	From passenger traffic.	From goods traffic.	Per mile of line open. ^a	Miscella- neous.	Total.		
England and Wales.....	\$158,438,870	\$185,074,740	\$24,842	\$20,445,180	\$363,958,790	\$205,631,490	\$158,327,300
Scotland	19,161,595	27,268,685	14,391	1,781,150	48,211,430	24,323,075	23,888,355
Ireland.....	9,206,345	7,831,000	5,497	406,945	17,443,290	9,428,620	8,014,670
Total	186,806,810	220,174,425	20,290	22,633,275	429,613,510	239,383,185	190,230,325
Total in 1894.....	182,477,440	216,895,390	19,100	22,181,325	421,554,155	236,041,565	185,512,590

^a Average receipts from passengers and goods.

TRAMWAYS.

The total length of tramways open in the United Kingdom in the year ending June 30, 1895, was 982 miles, an increase of 7 miles over that of the preceding year.

The passengers carried numbered 661,760,461, an increase of 54,787,631 over the total for 1894.

The amount of paid-up capital was \$70,557,605. The gross receipts were \$18,668,450; the working expenses \$14,392,450, leaving net receipts of \$4,276,000, an increase of \$492,095 over the net receipts in 1894.

Total length, paid-up capital, traffic, receipts, and working expenses of tramways in the United Kingdom on June 30, 1895.

Divisions.	Miles open.	Paid-up capital.	Number of passengers conveyed.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.
England and Wales.....	774	\$56,561,690	525,838,417	\$15,194,020	\$11,721,510	\$3,472,510
Scotland.....	93	7,386,385	94,011,220	2,124,410	1,665,895	458,515
Ireland.....	115	6,609,530	41,910,824	1,350,020	1,005,045	344,975
Total	982	70,557,605	661,760,461	18,668,450	14,392,450	4,276,000
Total in 1894.....	975	70,562,865	616,972,830	18,079,185	14,295,280	3,783,905

SEA FISHERIES.

The total quantity of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1895 amounted to 13,996,000 hundredweight, valued at \$35,745,000 at the point of landing.

In addition to this, the value of shellfish landed amounted to \$1,940,000, thus making a total of \$37,685,000 as the gross value of the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom at the place of landing in 1895.

Compared with the totals for the year 1894, a decrease in the quantity and an increase in the value of the fish landed is shown, the relative totals being:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1894.....	<i>Owts.</i> 14,046,000	\$36,000,000
1895.....	13,996,000	37,685,000
Decrease in 1895	50,000	
Increase in 1895.....		1,685,000

The total value of fish imported into the United Kingdom during the year amounted to \$14,876,365, of which \$2,623,900 worth was reexported, leaving a net import for home consumption amounting to \$12,252,465, an increase on the previous year's amount of \$1,500,000.

The exports of fish of British and Irish production amounted to \$11,374,700, an increase of over \$1,000,000 compared with last year.

The number of boats engaged in the fisheries in 1894 was 24,069, or 104 less than in 1893. The number of men and boys constantly employed was 77,167, a decrease of 3,299 as compared with 1893. There is an increase of 1,090 in the number of those occasionally employed in 1894 over 1893.

Quantities, values, and average price per pound of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1895.

Description.	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
			<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Soles.....cwt..	82,786	\$2,821,625	29.21	19,351	\$188,265	8.34
Turbot.....do..	77,031	1,509,985	18.60	3,583	59,415	14.30
Other prime fish.....do..	43,902	654,305	12.78	346	5,670	14.04
Cod.....do..	495,923	1,545,465	2.66	459,045	835,470	1.58
Haddock.....do..	2,432,938	5,936,990	2.10	1,000,907	2,047,860	1.76
Herrings.....do..	1,436,701	2,085,795	1.24	4,075,743	4,593,370	1.96
Ling.....do..	114,118	332,285	2.50	164,043	213,065	1.12
Mackerel.....do..	374,616	1,524,610	3.48	1,732	5,515	2.72
Sprats.....do..	91,035	71,345	.66	12,840	13,780	.92
All other fish.....do..	2,113,645	9,163,040	3.72	366,485	854,730	2.00
Total.....	7,263,595	25,645,445		6,104,053	8,817,140	
Shell fish:						
Crabs.....number..	4,500,907	275,330	a 71.16	2,546,883	65,370	a 29.83
Lobsters.....do..	877,431	149,485	a 257.00	604,526	127,010	a 245.00
Oysters.....do..	25,276,000	388,355	a 117.50	239,406	5,535	a 26.83
All other shellfish.....cwt..	590,228	730,970		265,878	133,135	
Total.....		1,544,140			331,050	
Total value of all fish.....		27,189,585			9,148,190	

Description.	Ireland.			Total United Kingdom.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
			<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Cents.</i>
Soles.....cwt..	1,852	\$34,840	18.12	103,989	\$3,041,730	25.10
Turbot.....do..	981	15,855	13.86	82,475	1,585,255	16.48
Other prime fish.....do..				44,248	850,975	12.78
Cod.....do..	42,992	91,840	1.84	997,960	2,472,775	2.12
Haddock.....do..	30,952	90,840	2.52	3,464,797	8,075,690	2.00
Herrings.....do..	126,600	172,985	1.18	5,639,044	6,852,150	1.04
Ling.....do..	28,309	50,935	1.54	306,470	596,285	1.66
Mackerel.....do..	314,488	633,285	1.72	680,846	2,162,510	2.68
Sprats.....do..	2,673	1,670	.54	106,548	86,795	.70
All other fish.....do..	79,888	187,815	2.02	2,560,016	10,205,585	3.42
Total.....	628,745	1,280,165		13,996,393	35,742,760	
Shellfish:						
Crabs.....number..	240,464	3,970	a 19.25	7,288,254	344,670	a 55.16
Lobsters.....do..	275,009	40,500	a 172.00	1,558,968	316,995	a 237.00
Oysters.....do..	547,050	6,395	a 13.91	26,062,456	400,285	a 17.50
All other shellfish.....cwt..	16,233	14,045		872,339	578,150	
Total.....		64,910			1,940,100	
Total value of all fish.....		1,345,075			37,682,860	

a Per dozen.

Number of boats, men, and boys employed in the sea fisheries of the United Kingdom in 1893 and 1894.

Description.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom, including islands.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Boats	6,993	6,802	9,981	10,202	6,550	6,515	24,069	24,173
Men and boys constantly employed	32,893	33,651	34,326	33,711	8,731	11,741	77,167	80,406
Men and boys occasionally employed	9,098	9,043	16,263	16,555	17,449	16,088	44,811	43,721

POPULATION.

The population of the United Kingdom, estimated to the middle of 1896, exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, was 39,465,720, making a net increase on the previous year of 341,224.

The increase in England and Wales was 337,014; in Scotland, 31,195. In Ireland there was a decrease of 26,985.

The births in the year 1895 numbered 1,154,427, an increase of 35,494 over the previous year. The deaths amounted to 735,017, an increase of 81,862.

The number of marriages was 279,208, being an increase on the previous year of 3,936.

Total population of each division of the United Kingdom, estimated to the middle of each year, exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad.

	1896.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
England and Wales	30,731,092	30,394,078	337,014	.....
Scotland	4,186,849	4,155,654	31,195	.....
Ireland	4,547,779	4,574,764	.....	26,985
Total	39,465,720	39,124,496	368,209	.....
Net increase			341,224	.....

PAUPERS.

The number of paupers in receipt of relief in each division of the United Kingdom was as follows:

England and Wales:			
Indoor		216,872	
Outdoor		610,345	
			827,217
Scotland:			
Paupers		64,673	
Dependents		31,847	
			99,520
Ireland:			
Indoor		42,195	
Outdoor		55,019	
			97,214
Total			1,023,951

CRIMINALS.

The total number of criminal offenders committed for trial during the year 1895 was 11,621 in England and Wales, of whom 9,169 were convicted and 2,397 acquitted. In Scotland, 2,027 offenders were committed

for trial, of whom 1,653 were convicted and 371 acquitted. In Ireland, 1,769 were committed for trial, 1,096 of whom were convicted and 657 acquitted.

Births, deaths, and marriages in the United Kingdom in 1895.

Division.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
England and Wales.....	921,880	227,885	568,758
Scotland.....	129,454	28,380	81,864
Ireland.....	106,113	22,963	84,896
Total, 1895.....	1,154,427	279,208	735,017
Total, 1894.....	1,118,933	275,272	663,155
Increase.....	35,494	3,936	81,862

ARMY.

The army of the United Kingdom consisted of 220,309 officers and men, of whom 107,636 were stationed at home and 112,673 abroad.

The number of officers and men stationed at home has increased by nearly 2,000, while the number stationed abroad has decreased by 700, making a net increase of 1,300 in the strength of the army over the previous year.

The reserve forces show a net decrease of 1,354 over those of 1894. There was an increase in the army reserve of 2,417, but the militia and militia reserve show a decrease of 3,878. The volunteers have increased by 437.

Average strength of the regular army of the United Kingdom at home and abroad in 1895 compared with 1894.

Description.	1895.			1894.		
	Athome.	Abroad.	Total.	Athome.	Abroad.	Total.
Officers.....	3,930	3,783	7,713	3,908	3,771	7,679
Noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and men.....	103,706	108,890	212,596	101,841	109,601	211,442
Total.....	107,636	112,673	220,309	105,749	113,372	219,121

Description.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Athome.	Abroad.	Total.	Athome.	Abroad.	Total.
Officers.....	22	12	34	.....	.....	.....
Noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and men.....	1,865	.....	1,154	.....	711	.....
Total.....	1,887	12	1,188	.....	711	.....

Enrolled strength of the army reserve, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers in the year 1895 compared with 1894.

Description.	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Army reserve a.....	82,947	80,530	2,417	.....
Militia and military reserve b.....	117,789	121,667	.....	3,878
Yeomanry b.....	9,745	10,014	.....	269
Volunteers: c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Efficient.....	224,962	224,525	437	.....
Nonefficient.....	6,742	6,803	.....	61
Total.....	442,185	443,589	.....	d 1,354

a On the 1st of January in each year.

b At the date of inspection.

c On the 1st of November in each year.

d Net decrease.

POLICE.

The police force in 1895 numbered, in England and Wales, 40,968; in Scotland, 4,583; in Ireland, 13,187; total, 58,738. The number has thus increased since 1894 to the extent of 273 men.

EMIGRATION.

The gross emigration from the United Kingdom out of Europe in 1895 amounted to 271,772, and the immigration into the United Kingdom from other countries, to 175,674. Of these totals, 185,181 emigrants and 109,418 immigrants were persons of British and Irish origin.

Of the total emigration, 195,632 persons went to the United States, of whom 126,502 were persons of British and Irish origin, viz, English, 61,211; Scotch, 13,244; Irish, 52,047.

The number of immigrants from the United States was 130,798, of which 71,059 were of British and Irish origin.

Recorded emigration and immigration to and from the following places in 1895.

Emigrated to—	Comparing total emigration with total recorded immigration.			Comparing emigration and immigration of persons of British and Irish origin only.		
	Emi-grants.	Immi-grants.	Excess of emi-grants.	Emi-grants.	Immi-grants.	Excess of emi-grants.
United States.....	195,632	130,798	64,834	126,502	71,059	55,443
British North America.....	22,357	12,134	10,223	16,622	10,671	5,951
Australasia.....	10,809	9,888	921	10,567	9,608	959
Cape of Good Hope and Natal.....	25,988	9,815	16,173	20,234	8,304	11,930
All other places.....	16,986	13,039	3,947	11,256	9,776	1,480
Total.....	271,772	175,674	96,098	185,181	109,418	75,763

Emigration in 1895.

Nationality.	To United States.	To British North America.	To Australasia.	To Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	To all other places.	Total.	
						1895.	1894.
English.....	61,211	14,099	9,328	17,869	10,031	112,538	99,590
Scotch.....	13,244	1,404	623	2,073	950	18,294	14,432
Irish.....	52,047	1,119	616	292	275	54,349	42,008
Total British and Irish..	126,502	16,622	10,567	20,234	11,256	185,181	156,030
Foreigners.....	69,017	5,670	217	5,751	2,163	82,818	67,032
Not distinguished.....	113	65	25	3	3,567	3,773	3,765
Total.....	196,632	22,357	10,809	25,988	16,986	271,772	226,827

Immigration in 1895.

Nationality	Countries whence arrived.					Total.	
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other places.	1895.	1894.
British and Irish.....	71,059	10,671	9,608	8,304	9,776	109,418	118,309
Foreigners.....	59,727	1,463	229	1,413	1,971	64,803	66,129
Not distinguished.....	12	.....	51	98	1,292	1,453	1,361
Total.....	130,798	12,134	9,888	9,815	13,039	175,674	185,799

REVENUE.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1896, was \$509,869,145, and the total expenditure \$488,821,785, leaving a balance of income over expenditure of \$21,047,360.

The net receipts from customs amounted to \$103,780,000, being an increase of over \$3,000,000. The receipts from excise amounted to \$134,133,775, an increase of over \$4,000,000.

The revenue derived from stamps shows an increase of nearly \$22,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31, 1896.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Customs	\$103,780,000	National debt services	\$125,000,000
Excise	124,000,000	Civil list	100,256,785
Estate duties	58,000,000	Army	92,300,000
Stamps	38,750,000	Navy	88,620,000
Land tax	5,075,000	Annuity under Indian army pension	
House duty	7,475,000	deficiency act, 1895	750,000
Property and income tax	80,500,000	Charges for collection of revenue	65,885,000
Post-office	56,900,000		
Telegraphs	14,200,000		
Crown lands	2,075,000	Balance, excess of income over ex-	488,821,785
Interest on advances for local works	80,535	penditure	21,047,360
Interest on Suez Canal shares	2,387,090		
Fee and patent stamps	4,155,355		
Receipts by civil departments	3,511,165		
Total	509,869,145	Total	509,869,145

Receipts from customs for the year ending March 31, 1896.

Articles.	Net receipts.
Tea	\$18,730,970
Coffee	838,365
Spirits, foreign and colonial	21,084,805
Wine	6,274,870
Tobacco and snuff	53,742,610
Currants, raisins, and dried fruits	1,975,930
Other imported articles	1,010,485
Miscellaneous receipts	148,130
Total, 1896	103,812,085
Total, 1895	100,694,740

Receipts from excise for the year ending March 31, 1896.

Articles.	Net receipts.
Beer	\$53,563,595
Spirits	78,018,400
Coffee mixture, label and chicory	12,295
Railways	1,296,710
Licenses	1,192,700
Other receipts	20,075
Total, 1896	134,133,775
Total, 1895	129,378,130

Receipts from stamps for the year ending March 31, 1896.

Articles.	Net receipts.
Probate duty.....	\$1,266,055
Estate duty.....	37,823,220
Legacy and succession duty.....	19,110,225
Deeds and other instruments.....	23,219,110
Bills of exchange, bankers' notes, and composition of duty on bills and notes.....	8,981,815
Life and marine insurances.....	1,056,605
Receipts, drafts, and other penny stamps.....	6,306,505
Other receipts.....	2,132,120
Total, 1896.....	94,895,655
Total, 1895.....	72,938,430

National debt of the United Kingdom for year ended March 31, 1896.

Description.	Amount.
Funded debt.....	\$2,945,734,390
Terminable annuities (estimated value).....	246,757,325
Unfunded debt.....	49,879,000
Other capital liabilities.....	20,329,810
Total.....	3,262,700,525
ESTIMATED ASSETS.	
Market value of Suez Canal shares on Mar. 31, 1896.....	113,135,000
Capital value of Indian and colonial annuities payable.....	1,677,470
Outstanding advances.....	3,019,300
Total.....	117,831,770

POST-OFFICE.

Estimated number of letters, etc., delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31, 1896.

Articles.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average number to each person.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Letters.....	1,834,200,000	3.6		46.8
Post cards.....	314,500,000	.6		8
Book packets, circulars, and samples.....	672,800,000	9.4		17.1
Newspapers.....	149,000,000		1.8	3.8
Total.....	2,970,000,000			
Parcels.....	60,527,000	5.9		1.5
Grand total.....	3,030,527,000	4.2		77.2

The total number of inland money orders issued during the year ending March 31, 1896, was 9,334,296, representing \$127,911,180, an increase in the number of orders issued of 143,992 and in the value of \$3,143,520, as compared with the totals for the previous year.

The total number of foreign and colonial money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad was 457,282, of the value of \$6,172,010, an increase of 11,174 in the number issued and of \$101,155 in the value over the totals of last year.

The total number of foreign and colonial money orders issued abroad and paid in the United Kingdom was 1,109,385, representing a value

of \$14,550,895, an increase in the number issued of 60,591 and in the value of \$773,775, as compared with the totals of the previous year.

The money-order system has been extended during the year to Finland and Servia and certain places in the Levant.

The value of money orders issued in the United Kingdom during the year ending March 31, 1896, and payable in the United States, was \$1,109,365, a decrease of \$111,520 from last year's total; and the value of money orders issued in the United States and payable in the United Kingdom was \$5,075,935, an increase over last year of \$314,385.

The total number of postal orders issued in the United Kingdom was 64,076,377, representing a value of \$119,482,970, an increase compared with last year's totals in the number of 3,395,299 and in the value of \$5,686,560.

The balance at credit of depositors in the Post-Office Savings Bank, on December 31, 1894, was as follows:

Balance at credit of depositors.....	\$446, 330, 330
Deposits, 1895.....	\$160, 393, 300
Withdrawals, 1895.....	128, 491, 480
Excess of deposits over withdrawals.....	31, 901, 820
Add interest, 1895, credited to depositors.....	11, 112, 725
Balance due depositors December 31, 1895.....	489, 344, 875

This is an increase during the year in the amount due to depositors of \$43,014,545.

The number of accounts remaining open on December 31, 1895, was 6,453,597, an increase over the previous year's figures of 344,834 accounts.

The average balance to the credit of each account open at the end of the year was \$73.81, against \$72.94 in 1894.

The daily average number of deposits made throughout the year was 37,084, against 35,861 in 1894, and the average amount deposited each day was \$522,450, against \$497,375 in 1894. The daily averages of withdrawals were 13,361 and \$418,535, against 12,627 and \$388,675 in 1894. The average amount of each deposit was \$13.70, and of each withdrawal \$30.46.

The total number of telegrams of all kinds forwarded during the year amounted to 78,839,610, showing an increase of 7,250,546, or 10.12 per cent, over the previous year.

Of the total number, 64,563,587 were ordinary inland telegrams, the increase in this class being 5,656,179, or 9.6 per cent.

The postal revenue for the year 1895-96 amounted to \$57,326,850 and the expenditure to \$40,404,365, leaving a surplus in revenue of \$16,922,485.

The total telegraphic revenue for the same period was \$14,178,745 and the expenditure \$13,867,680, making a net revenue of \$311,065.

Taking the postal and telegraphic services together, there is a net balance of revenue over expenditure of \$17,233,550.

HUMIDITY.

Mean relative humidity of the atmosphere for each month of the year ending September, 1896, at the naval observatory, Greenwich.

Month.	Mean humidity. <i>a</i>	Month.	Mean humidity. <i>a</i>
1895—October	84	1896—April	75
November	87	May	67
December	88	June	69
1896—January	89	July	64
February	85	August	76
March	82	September	85

a Complete saturation=100.

PATRICK A. COLLINS,
Consul-General.

LONDON, *January 16, 1897.*

BRADFORD, 1896.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Though the declared value of goods and material shipped from Bradford to the United States during the year 1896 was about 52 per cent less than for 1895, it is possible that its results are altogether more satisfactory. For 1896, the total value was \$13,682,839.25, as compared with \$27,745,096.60 in 1895. Though there have been many disquieting events in the United States which are given as causes for the decline in trade, such as the Venezuelan incident, the drain of gold, excitement over the Cuban rebellion, the currency troubles, and the Presidential election, the true reason is probably to be found in the fact that too many goods were purchased in 1895. Then, there had been a long period of depression during which the people had economized. When there were signs of better times, and with the impetus of a lower tariff, the people began to consume and merchants to lay in supplies of goods from all parts of the globe. The importers may have misjudged the vacuum there was to fill, they may have counted on a continued consumption after the first needs were supplied and have erred in their forecasts, or they may simply have lost their heads and bought with the boom. Certain it is there was a delirium of buying. The fact that the staples of this district went up substantially in price did not seem to be a deterrent. Indeed, in mohair and other luster goods, the question for a time did not seem to be one of price, but to get the goods at any price. Buyers were not particular as to defects; their cry was for "deliveries." The older heads looked grave and remarked that they did not like booms. That they were right was proven by events. The importers of the United States suddenly found their stores full of merchandise, much more in the United States bonded warehouses, and still more contracted for with foreign and domestic manufacturers, and all on a falling market. With the bursting of the boom, they had stock thrown back on their hands and claims for damages for defective and short-weight goods. To Bradford manufacturers and merchants, therefore, the year 1895—the big year—proved in

the end a bitter disappointment. It left an aftermath of cancellations, lawsuits, and compromises. Many local exporting houses have been in litigation during the entire year with manufacturers over matters arising out of their American accounts, and I am creditably informed that never before have there been so many differences between United States importers and English exporters. Some firms have had trouble with nearly all their customers on account of cancellations, the goods being thrown back on the hands of the exporter. All this was the heritage of 1896 from 1895.

The decrease in the value of worsted coatings exported during 1896 is over 60 per cent compared with 1895, the total being \$3,070,931.42, as against \$8,561,228.25 in 1895. But in fact, some of the coatings included in the value for 1895 were never taken out of the bonded warehouse, but reshipped during the year and sold by the importers to Bradford at a loss. I know personally two important firms that have done this, one of them returning only last week about forty cases, representing a value of, say, \$15,000. In stuff goods, including dress goods and linings, the decrease was not so great, being from \$9,748,527.40 in 1895 to \$4,863,357.12 in 1896. This keeping up was largely due to the fashion in dress goods veering toward Bradford and to a demand for boucles or curl goods and black lusters, which were very well made and at low prices. Woolens, which include ladies' cloakings, overcoatings, meltons, kerseys, and the heavy goods made in Batley and Dewsbury, do show a falling off of not quite 50 per cent, the returns for 1895 being \$2,297,527.05 and for 1896, \$1,500,001.32. In wool, the total value declared was, in 1896, \$1,478,229.17, as against \$2,975,547.21 in 1895, a decrease of just about 50 per cent.

The following table showing the exports for the past seven years may be interesting for comparison:

Year.	Stuff goods.	Worsted coatings.	Woolen goods.	Wool.	Total.
1890	\$9,302,229.28	\$4,021,095.01	\$249,186.30	\$1,275,035.09	\$14,848,146.28
1891	4,658,559.14	3,028,995.39	124,546.89	942,459.33	8,754,560.75
1892	4,953,200.03	5,302,701.37	149,061.97	720,355.87	11,125,319.24
1893	4,438,638.21	3,590,065.01	84,103.59	598,785.36	7,711,592.17
1894	2,902,050.70	2,159,176.37	105,496.33	1,080,815.97	6,247,539.37
1895	9,748,527.40	8,561,228.25	2,297,527.05	2,975,547.21	23,582,829.91
1896	4,863,357.12	3,070,931.42	1,500,001.32	1,478,229.17	10,912,519.03

Though the wool figures seem to stand out rather well compared with other products, this was largely occasioned by a spurt during the last quarter, when \$716,251.82 was declared, of which \$460,000, nearly all English wool, was declared during the last fortnight of the year. It is supposed this sudden increase was due to a desire on the part of the importers to lay in a stock of wool before tariff changes are effected and prices go up.

A new export from Bradford during the year 1896 was camel's-hair bagging, which went forward to the amount of \$13,824.63. Scotch whisky to the amount of \$83.47 appears on the sheet for the first time, being imported by a gentleman in Ohio. Stone quarried here for building purposes, known as York stone, was exported to New York to the value of \$2,870.98. Gutta percha to the amount of \$459.04 went forward. Grease to the amount of \$30,262.16 was declared, and cow and calf hair valued at \$4,705.90.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1896.

[Exchange \$4.8665=£1.]

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
Alpaca		\$5,851.50		\$25,715.82	\$31,567.32
Camel's hair:					
Bagging			\$9,558.13	4,266.50	13,824.63
Tops and noils	\$2,704.37			602.61	3,306.98
Card clothing	55,161.92	25,838.48	19,545.04	12,604.86	113,150.30
Carpets and rugs	67,908.05	15,449.88	54,756.29	11,626.40	149,740.62
Cashmere cardings		179.33			179.33
Chemicals	772.00	1,576.34	1,201.33	556.80	4,106.47
Cotton goods	284,966.00	158,387.70	158,124.89	174,691.40	771,169.99
Cow and calf hair	956.83	264.60		3,484.47	4,705.90
Grease, etc.	3,350.67	6,562.70	12,500.28	7,848.51	30,262.16
Gutta-percha				459.04	459.04
Haircloths	182.48	1,035.80	10,512.76	27,419.57	39,150.61
Hemp bagging	7,705.00	7,249.87	1,190.99	318.20	16,404.06
Household furniture			118.17	150.86	270.03
Iron, steel, etc.	37,005.37	35,614.48	25,639.14	26,841.60	125,100.59
Lanterns and slides	1,393.88	121.55	482.56	1,088.27	3,086.26
Laps	14,651.13	8,025.93	32,401.86	42,177.55	97,256.47
Leather	9,843.21	12,127.44	6,650.78	10,541.42	39,162.85
Machinery	182,373.32	75,546.15	41,203.29	22,282.65	321,405.41
Miscellaneous	554.31	637.40	1,169.55	41.47	2,402.73
Mohair (goat's hair)	46,201.86	7,194.70		716.55	54,113.11
Noils	28,570.61	7,719.93	5,189.61	56,245.54	97,735.69
Oil cake	2,407.67	2,911.80	561.45		5,880.92
Paintings	8,585.24				8,585.24
Paper	1,959.50	450.92	591.79	904.12	3,906.33
Plants		101.60			101.60
Provisions				146.04	146.04
Rags	9,664.43	3,934.63	1,760.92	1,582.49	16,942.47
Ready-made clothing	12.17				12.17
Reeds and heels			250.45		250.45
Rovings				1,450.50	1,450.50
Shawls, etc.	2,934.85	1,431.72	3,412.96	512.08	8,291.61
Shoddy		1,192.40			1,192.40
Silk goods	35,527.36	11,365.35	30,734.05	3,335.75	80,962.51
Silk waste	433.56	5,648.25	513.72	2,942.93	9,538.46
Skins	312.06	63.25		428.99	804.30
Statuary	73.90				73.90
Stone		507.90	2,188.91	179.17	2,876.98
Stuff goods	2,084,239.28	917,142.95	1,034,593.75	837,381.14	4,863,357.12
Tape, braid, etc.	2,789.87	1,480.37	859.60	1,630.19	6,700.03
Tapestry, damasks, etc.	4,336.53	2,447.57	3,375.46	178.24	10,337.80
Tops	23,556.60	2,196.52			25,753.12
Waste (worsted)	112,699.85	5,741.72	6,181.14	5,075.20	129,697.91
Wines and spirits	83.47				83.47
Wool	562,965.00	110,739.17	88,273.18	716,251.82	1,478,229.17
Woolen goods	659,184.95	388,726.60	260,121.90	191,967.87	1,500,001.32
Worsted coatings	1,688,181.15	541,208.85	302,117.35	539,474.57	3,070,981.42
Yarns:					
Silk	115,750.35	75,942.15	68,824.40	79,583.45	340,100.35
Worsted and mohair	58,920.45	16,868.35	38,252.00	67,506.72	179,547.52
Other	12,986.05	2,112.00	2,467.40	855.14	18,420.59
Total	6,131,855.30	2,456,596.35	2,223,321.10	2,871,066.50	13,682,839.25
Total, 1895	6,763,210.70	6,325,573.55	7,880,846.05	6,775,466.30	27,745,096.60
Decrease					14,062,257.35

CLAUDE MEEKER, Consul.

BRADFORD, January 12, 1897.

BRADFORD TRADE REVIEW FOR 1896.

I subjoin extracts particularly relating to the trade of this district with the United States from the Annual Trade Review of the Bradford Daily Observer, which deals with the special business conditions of 1896. As this review is very carefully prepared, the various portions of it having been compiled by experts on the subjects treated, its conclusions may be considered entirely accurate.

THE SUMMING UP.

The future historian who shall attempt to record the development of the Bradford trade in the century now fast drawing to a close will assuredly single out 1895 and 1896 as two of its most remarkable years. He must, however, of necessity deal with them together, for one has been the complement of the other. They fulfill in a most striking manner the law of averages. If the previous year was one of jubilation, then no less has the year which closes to-day been one of dejection. It started well, it was believed, but the cankerworm was at the heart of it, and it has ended in sorry disappointment. By and by, when the meteorology of trade is as well understood as that of the winds, we may be able not only to make hay while the sun shines, but to prevent the next crop from being utterly ruined by the wet. But as we are now, we can only be wise after the event and offset the losses of one year by the gains of another. To say that the year has falsified the expectations with which it opened, is to express but mildly the view of every person interested in it. And yet, if we had the means of putting the matter to the test, it would probably be found that the volume of business transacted has been larger than that of any previous year, with the solitary exception of 1895. The reason why most people will class 1896 among the bad years is twofold. Disappointment bears direct proportion to the anticipations not fulfilled, and anticipations of what the year was to bring forth were high indeed. And, secondly, in the conduct of business with a steadily and almost continuously falling market it is always difficult, if not impossible, to avoid making losses. Prices, it is now plain, were forced up in 1895 "without rhyme or reason," and in 1896 we have paid the penalty of that folly.

There are two features, beyond the general fall of prices, which stand out in the review of the year as most marked. The first is the collapse of the mohair "boom." Of the many causes which combined to produce the collapse, there are two which deserve serious consideration at the hands of the trade. The temptation to take orders when prices are advancing which can not possibly be executed within a reasonable time of the date for their fulfillment is great, but the yielding to it is answerable for a vast deal of the mischief, for the man who yields to the temptation is pretty certain to sacrifice his early customer who buys at a low price for the later one who pays a better, and in the end, deliveries are late and with the turn of the market, orders are canceled. The second reason for the collapse to which we refer was the inferior quality of many of the goods which were turned out of the looms. Bradford has been building up a name for excellence which it can ill afford to lose, and if confidence in Bradford men and Bradford fabrics is destroyed, the whole community will suffer permanent injury.

Not altogether unconnected with the failure in bright goods, though extending to much more serious dimensions and due to many causes over which we had no control, has been the heavy falling off in the American trade. This has not only hit those engaged in it very severely, and most especially the manufacturers of worsted coatings, but, by intensifying the competition for business in other branches, has done a great deal to bring down prices and annihilate profits.

As to the future, there is room for hope. Business for the moment is perhaps depressed. But prices are low and scarcely likely to go much lower. Low prices are not only safe, but sooner or later, bring about increased consumption. Industries throughout the country, excepting agriculture, are all active, the peace of nations is not threatened, for the Eastern Question is not an immediate danger, and America can scarcely do otherwise than improve commercially, for things have never been much worse than they are in that country at this moment. At the same time, the company-making craze, though not yet at an end, is certain to produce a reaction, if not next year then later, and we can never know until afterwards exactly when we have reached the crest of a wave of progress and must begin the inevitable descent.

WOOL.

It would be very difficult to point out any previous instance of two succeeding years which were in such contrast with each other as the two years we have just passed through. Last year, we had an enormous increase of tradewith America, we had a remarkable advance in the price of wool, and we had a revival of the luster trade. This year, the expanded American trade has been something like a burst bubble, prices throughout the year, with two small exceptions, have marched steadily downward, and bright goods appear for the moment to have again retired into a subsidiary position.

To the English wool stapler, the trade of the year just closing has been of the most unsatisfactory character from almost every point of view. Not only has he had to suffer in common with the rest of the trade from the conditions indicated above, but he has had special difficulties of his own to contend with, from which there appeared

to be no escape. The one hopeful feature of the situation lies in the fact that he has succeeded in climbing down a steep declivity in a comparatively short period, and has landed at the bottom, though suffering much in the process, yet practically without disaster.

Comment is then made upon the exaggerated advance in the price of Lincoln "hogs" in 1895, and the writer says there was no sound reason why colonial cross-bred and half-bred English should have advanced in 1896 to anything like they did. It argues that it is comparatively easy for wools to advance to a high price, but the reduction is slow. The review continues:

The position of dealers in luster wool has been even worse, for the conditions, although similar, were much more strongly marked. Last year, a great deal of this wool was bought early, and although bought upon a rising market, no doubt left the staplers in many cases a very handsome profit. There is nothing which disgusts the British farmer so much as to think that anybody is getting a profit out of his produce after it leaves his hands. It is a state of mind which accounts for a good many things. This year it accounted for the fact that, during the whole of the clip season, no wool in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire could be bought to sell at Bradford prices. Of course, a considerable quantity was bought. Staplers do not like to lose their old connection, and during the past season there was the feeling that luster wool was only under a temporary cloud, and that the farmers might be right after all. It will be remembered that, for the first two months of the year, the extent of the falling off in the American trade was hardly realized, but when it became palpable during the following months, the reduction in price followed continuously and naturally.

The trade with America for English wools, using the term English in its strict sense, has been very small, until quite recently. The exports of home-grown wool for eleven months of 1896 have been 13,442,500 pounds, as against 20,376,800 pounds during the same period in 1895. At this moment, it is not quite possible to say what proportion of this export was Scotch black-faced or carpet wool. There has, however, been very little heard during the first eleven months of shipments of regular sorts of Irish, Shropshire, north, or luster wools. During the past month, however, some considerable transactions have taken place, which will, no doubt, bring up the yearly total to a more respectable figure.

Very great interest was taken in the American Presidential election, and the success of Mr. McKinley was regarded as presaging a return to some duty on wool. This raised the hopes of the holders of British wools, as these wools, from their light shrinkage, have a preference against heavier wools, which can only be imported more advantageously when there is no duty. The result has been disappointing, for the buyers of wool recently for American account have got in at the very lowest prices current this year. In fact, the anticipations of the wool trade in regard to American tariff arrangements for the last few years have been singularly mistaken. Great things were expected in the English trade from "free wool," and in the result for three years, there has been a much smaller business in it than usual. And now, when there is a prospect of a return to a protective duty, there is no general indication of a return to better business.

MOHAIR.

Mohair has been extensively reported upon from this district on various occasions. The Observer's report simply chronicles a tale of depression. It shows that the high-water mark was reached in September, 1895, when some lots of Turkish reached about 63½ cents per pound. It then shows how prices fell, as low as 30 cents for Turkish in August, 1896, and 28 cents for Cape. It adds:

At the beginning of November, when the result of the American Presidential election became known, mohair came in for a little upward spurt, and the prices jumped to 19d. for Turkey and 18d. for Cape firsts. But the movement was short lived, being born of the speculative instinct and not due to any real improvement in the consumptive demand for either yarns or goods. Inside of three weeks, it became evident that America was not going to boom again just yet, the speculative fever collapsed, and things have been so quiet since that prices may be quoted at least a penny below these points, with the turn of the market against the seller.

The year 1896, it states, was as remarkable for its sudden drops as 1895 for its sudden rise.

YARNS.

Under this head, the review continues:

When we come to investigate the causes of this depression in trade, the most obvious reason lies in the great decrease in the export of goods to America. During last year, enormous shipments of woolen and worsted pieces were made to the United States both from England and Germany, while, owing to the abnormally mild winter of 1895-96, the consumption was very small, thus leaving almost the whole of the goods in the warehouses. As the bulk of these pieces had been bought at or near bottom prices, it was not likely that the merchants would increase their stocks at higher prices, when they are unable to sell those already in their possession. At the present time, we hear that these heavy stocks are nearly all cleared out, so that a revival of the demand for America may come before long; but although the rise in the price of farm products has been a great help to the people generally, there must be a considerable improvement in the financial position of the United States before a steady and reliable basis of trade is reached. But a more serious cause of the bad trade this year lies in the suddenness and extent of the advance which occurred in prices last year. This advance told heavily upon those manufacturers, both at home and abroad, who had not promptly covered their requirements. A delay of even a week last year might make all the difference between a profit and a loss upon pieces sold. Such uncertainty naturally militates against any trade, and the Bradford yarn trade has proved no exception to the rule. Broadly speaking, a sudden and heavy advance in prices may be taken as being profitable to the few, disastrous to the many, and probably harmful to all in its ultimate results.

A third cause of unsatisfactory business in yarns lies in a change of fashion in mantle cloths. Last year, the demand for spiral and corkscrew curls in heavy woollens was very heavy. Foreign merchants and home trade manufacturers were competing eagerly for the supply, which, for several months, lagged painfully behind the demand, and even an advance of 25 per cent in the price of the yarns failed to lessen the rush until November came. Since then—and for the whole of this year—the spiral and corkscrew trade has been in a state of suspended animation. Probably, the demand of the entire last twelve months has not equaled that of September, 1895. But in cross-bred serge yarns, we still hold the bulk of the trade, and even in the present year, the quantities exported to the principal European countries show but little, if any, falling off. The demand has, however, run more on thick counts.

Owing to the enormous falling off in the worsted coating trade for America, it is added, the demand for Botany yarns has been small, and had not colonial trade been good, it would have been smaller. Camel's-hair and alpaca yarns have both been quiet. In Egyptian cotton yarns, so much used as a warp in Bradford dress goods, prices remain about the same.

THE PIECE TRADE—CLOTHS, ETC.

After stating that the trade in manufactured goods had been generally disappointing during 1896, that expectations had been raised high only to be dashed down, the American paragraphs of the review read:

Just as last year, the American trade was the most important in bringing about a year remarkable for its prosperity, so this year, the American trade, or the lack of it, has been the most malign influence with which we have had to contend in a year of utter disappointment. As we urged a year ago, the magnitude of our exports for 1895 should be regarded as exceptional, as indeed they were. But it is the tendency alike of boom and depression to exaggerate themselves. After excitement, comes reaction, and the reaction this year has been quite as marked and exceptional as the boom of the year before. As to the causes for the reaction, universal testimony lays the chief blame upon the paralysis of trade in the United States produced by a phenomenal contest for the Presidency, or rather by the struggle between "sound money" and the silverites, which was waged around it. Of the temper and spirit of the people on the question as to whether they should pay and be paid in money of the same value as that used by other peoples, the verdict of November 4 leaves no doubt, but the anticipation that the moment the question was settled in the way it has been trade would again attain its wonted volume has not been realized. The people have yet to learn that the mischief done by such a struggle is not confined to the period of the contest. Just as a patient in the paroxysms of a violent fever is

left exhausted and weakened by each recurring spell of delirium, so the United States at this moment seem to be prostrated and incapable of "pulling themselves together." It is but small consolation that they suffer themselves far more than they make us suffer. Not only is British confidence in American enterprises shaken, but the wealth of America is, to some extent at least, seeking investment upon this side of the Atlantic. But serious as has been the reaction, its effect upon our own manufacturers and the trade generally has unquestionably been rendered much more hurtful than it could otherwise have been by the reckless disregard of common prudence and solemn obligations by almost everybody in the trade. In March of this year, it is perfectly safe to say that nearly every manufacturer of coatings, linings, or bright goods under contract with American houses was months behindhand with his deliveries. They are not so much to blame, perhaps, as is the system which has grown up among us, but they and the merchants shipping their goods were consequently at the mercy of the American importers. From the moment that business in America began to shrink, "cancels" came by every mail from New York. As a consequence, both merchants and manufacturers in Bradford still hold considerable stocks of goods, both dyed and in the gray, some of which should have been in New York nearly twelve months ago. It is perhaps as well, in one sense, that they were not forwarded, because the stringency of money in America for a large part of the year was intense. But it is the existence of such stocks which, more than anything else, precludes the possibility of any immediate or rapid improvement in manufacturing, and which has brought prices of certain classes of goods actually below the lowest level touched in 1895, notwithstanding the fact that tops are ruling from a penny to three half pence per pound higher.

A study of the monthly returns issued by Consul Meeker during 1896 is about as unpleasant a task as is the self-examination of a man whose excesses have produced a fit of the gout or an attack of delirium tremens; but it may be good discipline all the same. The period covered by our previous twelve months' review was practically all within the operation of the Wilson tariff, and so the comparisons between one twelvemonth and another are not vitiated by any alterations or threatened changes in duties. Briefly, our American export trade has fallen from £5,616,690 (\$27,333,621.88) to £2,992,519 (\$14,563,093.71). In the three items of stuffs, coatings, and woollens, the decline has been £2,022,304 (\$9,841,542.41), in cotton goods £114,627 (\$557,833.29), and in wool (i. e., English, Irish, and Scotch, for very little colonial is sent from Bradford) £263,561 (\$1,282,619.60). Machinery is the only item of importance which has kept its position, the total value, £75,225 (\$366,082.46), being a little larger even than it was in the previous year. This is no doubt a good thing for Keighley, from which place most of it goes, but as it is nearly all spinning machinery of the most modern type, it is not a particularly good thing in the view of the Bradford trade. However, in regard to the export of machinery, the last four or five months have shown a marked falling off.

It will be noted that far the most serious decline has been in the export of worsted coatings. These goods, perhaps more than any other class except mohairs and lusters, went up in price in 1895. When they were at the highest, very few were bought, but in November of that year, a fair number of orders were placed. Since then, however, until quite lately, practically no new business of any importance in worsteds has been transacted, the whole twelve months having been desperately bad for the coating manufacturer. The only business now offering is in a low class of goods at prices which mean a positive loss to the maker who accepts them. Woollens started well, and for several months, the exports were in excess of 1895, but the last half year has been disappointing. Manufacturers being behind hand with deliveries, cancellations were frequent, and the year's trade has probably resulted in a heavy loss. In the lining trade, the volume of business also shows a heavy falling off, and as a result the competition has been keen and prices have come down, though not quite in the same proportion as worsteds. The explanation of this, however, is to be found in the higher prices ruling for cotton warps. During 1895, single 45s, Egyptian warps, could be bought as low as 8½d., whereas this year, they have averaged from a penny to twopence per pound higher. As the weight of cotton in a piece of Italian cloth is from 10 pounds to 16 pounds, it will readily be seen that the price of warps is an important factor in determining the price of the piece. And although Italians may be selling at higher prices than last year, the manufacturer's margin—if there be any left at all—is certainly much smaller. In October of this year, in anticipation of the election of McKinley, a few good orders were placed, but at prices which, from the manufacturer's point of view, were really lower than those of last year; for Botany yarns also are still about 10 per cent above the lowest, whereas piece prices are scarcely more than 5 per cent. The Lancashire cotton-sateen trade is very depressed, and they are feeling the pinch of competition with low worsted Italians, into which crossbred wools are entering more freely every year. With the trade in bright dress goods, which last year was a very important element in our American export, we have already dealt.

As to the future of the American trade, we of course live in hope, though it must be confessed it is by no means a sure and certain hope.

But, although trade conditions in America just now are unquestionably bad, there are many forces making for a recovery. For six months at least of this year, the consumption of goods has been kept within the narrowest limits, and when confidence is restored, there will be leeway to make up. Then, America is happy in having a superfluity of practically all the leading crops and staples which she produces, just at a time when all other countries are suffering from a scarcity—an “unusually fortuitous combination of circumstances” in her favor. There are uninvested millions in England which could find an outlet in the United States * * * *, but Englishmen are learning that it is better to have a moderate yield on capital with the safety of the principal than—the other thing. But it will take some time for the money paid for America’s big crops to find its way to the farmers, and it may be March or April before we feel that our Bradford trade is reverting to normal conditions.

CLAUDE MEEKER, *Consul*.

BRADFORD, *January 4, 1897.*

FALMOUTH.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

The result of last season’s fishery was that about 31,000 casks were put into pickle, being much the same quantity as the previous year. The summer fishery was very successful, and contributed two-thirds of this number, while the remainder of the season was below the average. The great bulk of the fish were again secured by the drift boats, viz, some 28,000 casks. Shipments to Italy amounted to about 31,000 casks, including 500 left over from the previous campaign.

THE MINES OF CORNWALL.

The following are the particulars of the produce of these mines and quarries for the year ended December 31, 1895. No later returns are published:

Arsenic.—Total quantity obtained, 1,821 tons; value at the mines, \$80,307.

Arsenical pyrites.—Total quantity, 1,557 tons; value at the mines, \$4,477.

China clay and china stone.—Total quantity, 413,471 tons; value at the works, \$1,196,545.

Copper ore.—Total quantity, 5,504 tons; metallic copper obtained by smelting, 391 tons; value at the mines, \$87,758.

Copper precipitate.—Total quantity, 5 tons; metallic copper obtained by smelting, 3 tons; value at the mines, \$486.

Granite.—Total quantity, 50,457 tons; value at the quarries, \$168,644.

Gravel and sand.—Total quantity, 415 tons; value at the quarries, \$500.

Limestone.—Total quantity, 2,356 tons; value at the quarries, \$282.

Sandstone.—Total quantity, 20,629 tons; value at the quarries, \$7,052.

Slates and slabs.—Total quantity, 24,328 tons; value at the quarries, \$143,007.

Tin ore (dressed).—Total from mines, 9,557 tons; from quarries, 25 tons; from fore-shores, etc., 1,000 tons; total quantity, 10,582 tons; value at the mines and works, \$1,797,525. The amount of tin obtainable from the foregoing by smelting was 6,227 tons.

Uranium ore.—Total quantity, 40 tons; value at the mine, \$10,079.

Whinstone, etc.—(Various kinds of igneous rocks, other than granite, principally used for road metal and paving stones.) Total quantity, 53,345 tons; value at the quarries, \$22,381.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

The following list gives the number of vessels that arrived at Falmouth during the year ended December 31, 1895, exclusive of men-of-war and coasters:

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	531	623, 770
Norwegian	229	129, 711
German	127	107, 308
Italian	62	39, 744
Danish	58	23, 547
Swedish	42	18, 244
French	23	22, 072
Dutch	19	9, 311
Russian	14	7, 934
Greek	10	6, 392
Austrian	7	6, 503
Spanish	6	3, 514
American	4	4, 966
Portuguese	2	483
Turkish	1	682
Chilean	1	587
Mexican	1	406
Brazilian	1	197
Total	1, 138	1, 005, 366

There is a decrease of 68 in the number of ships, but an increase of 31,714 in the tonnage as compared with 1894.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The imports into Falmouth waters during the year ended September 30, 1896, were the following: British steamer *Oakdale*, 836 tons, South Carolina phosphate; Russian bark *Lennox*, 365 tons, Alabama timber; British bark *Jane*, 630 tons, Florida timber; British steamer *Teutonia*, 1,512 tons, Florida phosphate.

GENERAL IMPORTS.¹

I have obtained the following information concerning these, but am unable to obtain similar information respecting other ports in my consular district that are not in Falmouth waters:

Cargoes.	No. of vessels.	Whence imported.
Barley, oats, wheat, timber	10	Russia.
Timber, oak	9	Sweden.
Onions, flour, slates	8	France.
Phosphate, explosives	7	Belgium.
Timber	7	Norway.
Maize	6	Argentine Republic.
Explosives, sugar, salt, wheat	5	Germany.
Moss litter sugar	4	Holland.
Pyrites of copper	3	Spain.
Timber	2	Canada.
Barley	1	Roumania.
Phosphate	1	Algiers.
Bones	1	Uruguay.

¹ Other than from the United States.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Value of the declared exports from the consular district of Falmouth during the year ended September 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1896.	
Arsenic	\$1,518.40	\$4,719.76			\$6,238.16
Artists' drawings			\$389.32	\$389.32	778.64
China clay and china stone	77,554.07	70,375.27	69,904.95	46,807.78	264,642.07
Pilchards	1,043.27	437.49			1,480.76
Knitted goods			295.25	188.26	483.51
Total	80,115.74	75,533.12	70,589.52	47,385.36	273,623.74
Total previous year	78,888.13	61,748.30	59,933.86	74,010.20	274,580.49
Total net decrease					956.75

HULL, 1896.

The shipping returns for 1896 show a large increase in the tonnage and volume of trade at Hull, which is the chief port on the northeast coast of England. The net registered tonnage entering the port during the year was 3,471,849 tons as compared with 3,255,518 in 1895. There has been an increase each succeeding year, and this in the face of the competition of the Manchester Ship Canal, which, to a not inconsiderable extent, has diverted trade and tonnage from Hull, especially as regards the Baltic. There can be no doubt that the geographical position of Hull gives it a great advantage over competing ports on the east coast. It enjoys exceptional facilities for trade with the near continental ports and with the Scandinavian countries. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the commercial prosperity of Hull will be preserved with unbroken continuity. There is no lack of enterprise on the part of the merchants and shipowners, and on the whole, it may be said that the railway and dock facilities are equal, at any rate, to present requirements.

The Northeastern Railway Company, which about three years ago acquired the estate of the Hull Dock Company, contemplate applying to Parliament for powers to enable them to improve that portion of their dock system which is parallel with the foreshore of the Humber. The project, if carried out, will permit of their docks being much deepened, and thus enable the largest vessels afloat to enter their newest dock at any state of the tide. At present, the largest and deepest dock in the port is owed by the Hull and Barnsley Railway and Dock Company, but should the Northeastern Railway Company carry out their scheme, the town will possess a series of the finest docks in the country. The municipal corporation representing the town is not antagonistic to the projected undertaking, provided the Northeastern Railway Company will give guaranties that the common interests shall be safeguarded. And here, having regard to the fact that Hull is the third port in Great Britain and the principal port of transit on the whole of the northeast coast of England, it may be mentioned that there is a surprising lack of knowledge concerning it in the United States. I can only account for this by the fact that nearly the whole of the shipping trade from the United States is done with the ports on the west coast of England, such as Liverpool and Bristol.

The only direct line between Hull and the United States is the Wilson line. This firm dispatches a steamer once a week to and from New York, and once a fortnight to and from Boston. Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Limited, started the New York trade about twenty years ago, and have developed it very largely. It is stated on authority that the trade would be unremunerative were it not for the fact that the firm make their profit on the transshipment of goods to and from the European Continent. Messrs. Wilson own something like ninety steamers, and run their vessels to almost every port where trade can be done.

It may not be out of place here to show the number of vessels, with their tonnage, to and from ports in the United States during 1896:

Port.	Inward vessels.	Tonnage.	Outward vessels.	Tonnage.
Baltimore.....	4	6,962	4	8,289
Bangor.....	2	2,180		
Boston.....	19	34,531	21	38,948
Brunswick.....	6	4,309	1	611
Delaware.....			1	1,456
Galveston.....	1	1,638		
Mobile.....	1	1,295	1	1,906
New Orleans.....	10	22,286	4	7,747
New York.....	64	157,495	57	148,017
Newport.....	2	2,822		
Norfolk.....	8	12,888		
Pensacola.....	5	6,982	3	2,636
Pascagoula.....	1	1,274		
Philadelphia.....	10	20,509	9	17,767
Port Royal.....	3	3,754		
Savannah.....	5	3,799	3	1,764
Wilmington.....	1	411		
Total, 1896.....	142	283,085	104	229,141
Total, 1895.....	92	180,513	85	174,159

Having had many inquiries recently from firms and individuals in the United States in reference to the paint, oil, and cotton-seed industries of Hull, I have made a special effort to obtain information from trustworthy sources and to ascertain expert opinion on the questions submitted to me. As the result of my investigations, I am satisfied that it would be profitable to American merchants and shippers to give their attention to the trades mentioned. I would also suggest a direct trade between the wholesale dealers in the United States and the manufacturers of paints in Hull. Special attention should also be given to the tobacco, tar, and turpentine industries.

With regard to the manufacture of tobacco, there are five firms in the town, and their output is constantly increasing. They obtain their supplies chiefly from Liverpool, London, and Glasgow. Formerly, they used to import direct from the United States to a considerable extent, but were compelled to obtain their supplies from other ports, in consequence of the bad accommodation provided by the Hull Dock Company in the matter of warehousing. Twenty-five years ago, the whole of the bond warehousing was done in Hull. It is now done at Grimsby, Chesterfield, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leeds, Otley, and other places.

The manufacturers state that, were the warehouse accommodations suitable, they would much prefer to import their tobacco directly from the United States, for the simple reason that it would cost them less for freight than it costs them in carriage from London, Liverpool, or Glasgow to Hull. On the other hand, the local manager of the Northeastern Railway Company, which, as I have already stated, own all but one dock in the port, says his company are prepared to provide every facility for the tobacco trade.

Within the last month, additional warehouse room has been provided, and he anticipates that some of the business which is done at Grimsby in this respect will be diverted to Hull. I have pointed out that there is a direct line of steamers running regularly between Hull, New York, and Boston; and I am certain that were our shippers in the United States to negotiate with the local manufacturers, a very remunerative trade might be created in the direction indicated. It is, as it appears to me, simply a question of warehouse accommodation, and that is likely to be provided.

Turning to the subject of cotton seed, I find from the statistics issued by the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping that it continues to command an important share in the seed-crushing industry of Hull, which is the largest in the country. The imports during 1896 show a decrease when compared with 1895, namely, 1895, 206,763 tons; 1896, 175,942 tons.

The chief source of supply is Egypt. From inquiries I have made, the objection to American cotton seed appears to be that it is very woolly and requires decorticating. I am informed that this is done in the United States, where the shell is used for fuel and the seed crushed. One of the leading crushers in Hull says that, some years ago, his father imported decorticated cotton seed from the United States, and it was found that the seed would not stand the passage across the Atlantic. Moreover, when it arrived at Hull, it was worth \$4.84 per ton less than the cotton seed from Alexandria. Then the freight had to be taken into account, and under such circumstances, there was very little profit left for the shipper. The question has been discussed frequently among the seed crushers, and some time ago, it is stated, the Americans talked of sending decorticating machinery to Hull to crush their cotton seed; but no such machinery has as yet been introduced. This is the alleged reason why the American cotton seed is out of the market compared with Egyptian. It may well be that, with proper machinery and the quicker passages now made between Hull and the United States, American cotton seed would find more favor than formerly. It is, at all events, worth while, considering how far the objection urged against it is based upon fact.

Hull is as famed for its manufacture of paints as for its seed-crushing operations. There are many extensive works, and the production of paints is probably greater than elsewhere in Great Britain. I have endeavored to obtain full and accurate information concerning this industry, but the manufacturers are reluctant to disclose anything connected with their trade, which they guard with the greatest jealousy. Two of the largest firms have an annual output second to none in the world, and yet their business in the United States is almost entirely done through middlemen.

The many letters from wholesale dealers in the United States expressing a desire to open up direct communication with these manufacturers have for this reason been answered unsatisfactorily. Feeling convinced that a direct business intercourse between the paint-producing firms in Hull and the wholesale dealers on our side of the Atlantic would result in mutual benefit, I have made inquiries, and am informed that there is a tendency to eliminate the middleman from business transactions. A member of one of the leading firms says that latterly the American consumers are dealing more and more with the manufacturers.

The imports of tar during 1896 show a slight decrease when compared with 1895, namely: 1895, 17,169 barrels; 1896, 15,839 barrels. Tar is received exclusively from Archangel, Stockholm, and the Baltic

ports. On the other hand, the imports of spirits of turpentine were mostly from American ports. There was a considerable falling off, doubtless owing to the fact, as stated in the annual report of the chamber of commerce, that the London market had been very low during the year. The imports for the year 1896 show a decrease when compared with 1895, namely, 1895, 23,204 barrels (73,510 cwt.); 1896, 16,790 barrels (50,473 cwt.)

Now that there are numerous railroads recently built and building through Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Texas, running through immense bodies of walnut, hickory, pecan, pine, cypress, and hardwood forests, the present low ocean freights should enable American lumber dealers to build up a profitable trade with Hull if the inland freights could be made sufficiently reasonable.

The following figures show the imports of wood during 1895 and 1896 for comparison (a load is equal to 50 cubic feet):

Description.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>
Timber	157, 867	176, 787
Deals	437, 630	643, 476
Staves	6, 273	4, 021

The imports to this port show an increase of nearly 33 per cent. The supplies from the American ports were the following:

Port.	Tons.	Port.	Tons.
Bangor	1, 413	Norfolk	430
Boston	230	Pascagoula	1, 597
Brunswick	52	Pensacola	9, 527
Mobile	1, 609	Savannah	47
Newport News	560	Wilmington	6
New York	4, 106		

During 1896, there was a falling off in the imports of meats into Hull, the chief reason being the marked difference in time taken to send meats from New York to Hull via Liverpool and by steamer direct. The imports of provisions during 1895 and 1896 consisted of articles as follows:

Articles.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Bacon	345, 615	639, 294
Beef and pork	61, 076	73, 500
Hams	28, 496	33, 487
Meat	18, 099	12, 037
Butter and margarin	750, 262	788, 864
Cheese	20, 157	37, 064
Potatoes	253, 395	210, 638

The wheat imports for the year 1896 reached 3,073,530 quarters, as against 3,479,530 quarters in 1895. The great decrease in the wheat imports has been from the west coast of America and India.

From western America, the port has received 264,000 quarters less than in the previous year. The arrivals from the east coast of America were unaltered. The lowest price reached during the year was \$6.08, the highest \$8.32, and the mean average \$7.30 per quarter of 448 pounds.

The foreign arrivals of barley during 1896 show a considerable increase when compared with 1895, namely, 1895, 549,224 quarters; 1896, 679,081 quarters.

As regards the sources of foreign supplies of barley, the experience of the past year confirms the indications of previous years, namely, that such old sources as the Saale, Oderbrück, Rhine, Moravia, Bohemia, Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, and France have either ceased to supply the Hull market or only send small quantities and that intermittently. Barley from Turkey, California, Egypt, Algeria, and southern Russia have taken their place.

The imports of maize (Indian corn) in 1896 more than doubled those received in 1895, thus showing a very considerable increase, namely, 1895, 376,571 quarters; 1896, 768,849 quarters.

During the year, there were heavy arrivals of Platte maize, but the condition was far from being satisfactory. Almost the entire supply, however, comes from the United States. Prices during the year were as follows: Lowest price, \$3.22; highest price, \$3.34, and the mean average price, \$3.28 per quarter of 480 pounds.

During 1896, there was a large excess of imports in linseed when compared with previous years, namely, 1893, 559,601 quarters; 1894, 680,309 quarters; 1895, 767,828 quarters; 1896, 1,031,780 quarters. The principal sources of supply are the River Plate, India, and the Black and Baltic seas.

During 1896, cotton oil reached the lowest prices ever known, owing primarily to the extremely low prices of tallow and other greases. This depression was the cause of the soap makers using more tallow and less cotton oil. The prices during the year were: Lowest, \$3.31; highest, \$3.92; the mean average was \$3.61 per hundredweight of 112 pounds.

Owing to the large import of linseed into the United Kingdom during 1896, linseed oil, like cotton oil, reached the minimum of prices. The following were the prices: Lowest, \$3.61; highest, \$4.77, and the mean price was \$4.19 per hundredweight of 112 pounds.

During the year under review, the volume of trade in all kinds of hull oilseed cakes was larger than usual. The foreigner was driven out of the market by the lower prices and better average quality of English linseed cake. The year opened with the price at \$29.20 per ton; but which gradually fell to \$23.73 per ton in July, which is the lowest record price. From July, the price gradually rose until \$30.41 was reached, but the price could not be maintained and the year closed with \$29.20 per ton.

Concerning cotton cake, roughly estimated, the demand during the year was 8 tons of cotton cakes to 5 tons of linseed cakes. The year opened at \$17.64 per ton and rose and fell until November, when by a sudden rise—which was due to the boom in freight—it reached \$21.29 per ton, but was not maintained, the year closing as it had begun at \$17.64.

Rape cake improved in value from \$10.94 to \$15.87 per ton during the year.

The direct imports of rosin was less in 1896 than in the previous year, mainly from American ports, and consisted of 20,134 barrels or 67,750 hundredweight. The year opened with common, at \$1.21; medium, at \$1.33, and fine, at \$1.82 per hundredweight of 112 pounds. These prices rose and fell considerably during the early half of the year, but toward and at the close common was \$1.46; medium, \$1.52, and fine, \$1.70 per hundredweight of 112 pounds.

For the purpose of reference and comparison, the subjoined tabular statements may be useful:

Imports of flax, etc.

From—	1894.	1895.	1896.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Riga.....	581	333	368
Libau.....	331	101	25
Pernau.....			55
Pillau.....	209	4	1
Petersburg.....	42	384	138
Reval.....	320	35	294
Holland.....	561	620	341
Belgium.....	271	367	341
Königsberg.....	252	41	23
Dunkirk.....	76	18	52
Germany.....		3	
Sundry.....	8	11	
Total flax.....	2,651	1,917	1,648
Tow and codilla.....	212	93	559

Estimated stocks in warehouses, excluding mills.

Articles..	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wheat.....quarters..	102,500	226,500	223,000
Barley.....do.....	115,500	79,000	160,000
Oats.....do.....	15,500	11,800	30,000
Beans.....do.....	10,000	13,800	10,000
Pease.....do.....	4,500	1,100	7,000
Maize.....do.....	150	10,000	65,000
Linseed.....do.....	20,000	45,000	63,000
Rape seed.....do.....	14,000	11,100	5,000
Cotton seed.....tons..	5,000	3,500	450
Clover seed.....do.....	50	200	300
Oilseed cakes.....do.....	2,500	500	200
Olive oil.....tuns..	600	300	200
Tar in distillers' hands.....barrels..	3,700	3,850	4,300

Importations of sundry goods into Hull.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Wheat.....quarters..	2,850,375	3,479,530	3,073,729
Barley.....do.....	896,586	549,224	679,081
Oats.....do.....	309,602	254,887	298,094
Beans.....do.....	297,249	188,065	131,413
Pease.....do.....	45,799	61,472	85,330
Maize.....do.....	477,294	376,571	768,849
Tares.....do.....	11,075	8,469	5,539
Linseed.....do.....	680,309	797,828	1,031,780
Rape seed.....do.....	150,077	167,776	110,894
Cotton seed.....tons..	187,472	206,763	175,942
Clover seed.....do.....	2,188	2,815	8,219
Oilseed cakes.....do.....	16,877	17,320	13,839
Cattle bone and ash.....do.....	3,220	1,005	910
Guanos.....do.....		1,400	507
Flax.....do.....	2,651	1,917	1,648
Hemp.....do.....	5,207	7,310	7,754
Iron.....do.....	106,465	111,882	124,681
Timber.....loads..	182,163	157,367	176,787
Deals.....do.....	448,880	437,830	634,476
Staves.....do.....	3,950	6,273	4,024
Tar.....barrels..	18,440	17,169	15,839
Olive oil.....tuns..	9,376	3,851	5,780

Imports of wheat.

From—	1894.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>
United States, east coast	740, 530	440, 270	427, 386
United States, west coast	618, 441	837, 625	573, 530
Australia	146, 242	65, 660	.....
Bombay	74, 170	119, 469	57, 791
Calcutta	15, 684	33, 571	.....
Chile	4, 423	7, 937	9, 688
Egypt .....	.....	.....	3, 719
Germany	44, 370	40, 736	60, 860
Kurrachee	422, 140	712, 551	173, 079
Russia	748, 319	1, 017, 866	947, 222
Roumania	16, 826	162, 211	621, 678
Turkey .....	.....	15, 510	163, 319
Sundry	19, 230	26, 074	26, 957
Total	2, 850, 375	3, 479, 530	3, 073, 729

Linseed imported.

From—	1894.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>
St. Petersburg	87, 624	198, 630	218, 533
Revel	10, 881	18, 141	22, 960
Riga	64, 325	118, 692	130, 933
Libau	59, 480	64, 619	35, 034
Other Russian ports	33, 858	4, 679	19, 111
Königsberg	7, 700	18, 546	17, 212
Other German ports	3, 565	4, 697	11, 863
Black Sea ports	34, 722	63, 598	117, 470
Bombay	132, 735	13, 669	53, 329
Calcutta	155, 590	39, 482	.....
Italy	741	2, 520	2, 589
North America	72, 337	213, 189	139, 605
South America			260, 159
Holland			2, 174
Sundry ports	15, 436	3, 531	808
Total	680, 309	767, 828	1, 031, 780

Cotton oil exported.

To—	1894.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Austria	413	263	81
Belgium	669	1, 137	3, 164
Denmark	144	165	232
France	291	19	1, 423
Germany	3, 833	4, 559	3, 810
Holland	4, 026	4, 257	5, 527
India .....	.....	.....	23
Italy	74	40	62
Egypt	112	52	2
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	482	594	568
Sundry .....	.....	15	24
Total	10, 043	11, 101	14, 946

Linseed oil exported.

To—	1894.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Austria	52	97	79
America	90	99	53
Belgium	77	87	214
Denmark	46	61	133
France	21	19	24
Germany	1,107	791	1,086
Holland	338	403	608
Italy	6	7	18
India	237	283	457
Norway	1,962	2,007	2,097
Russia	99	31	2
Sweden	185	40	40
Turkey		34	18
Sundry	64	11	6
Total	4,304	3,950	4,924

Sundry articles of food imported.

Year.	Bacon.	Beef and pork.	Hams.	Meat.	Butter and margarin.	Cheese.	Potatoes.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
1896	639,294	73,500	33,487	12,037	788,864	37,084	210,638
1895	345,615	61,076	28,496	18,099	750,262	20,157	253,395
1894	316,777	47,731	48,504	11,722	719,832	60,510	244,830
1893	232,163	25,333	32,584	19,925	712,961	45,523	218,660
1892	414,513	37,612	58,034	23,618	788,355	43,844	331,070
1891	428,663	45,467	50,200	24,596	747,844	46,910	294,012

R. L. MILLER, *Consul.*HULL, *January 23, 1897.***HULL COMMERCIAL AND TRADING INTERESTS.****ADVANCE IN SHIPPING RATES.**

The year 1896, till September 30, has not been marked by imperial legislation materially affecting British commercial and trading interests; nor have the public bodies intrusted with the navigation of the rivers Humber, Ouse, and Trent promoted measures or undertaken works of more than ordinary interest and importance.

During the nine months ending September 30, the shipping within the limits of the port of Hull has experienced a great revival. In the early part of the year, the freight market was in a very depressed state. Rates ruled exceedingly low to the Baltic; in fact they fell lower than they had ever done previously. One dollar per ton was the recognized minimum to Cronstadt, but the rate fell as low as 76 cents. In September, rates took a turn for the better, and the improvement continued until from 84 to 90 cents became procurable to the upper Baltic. At the close of the Baltic season, however, it should be noted that there is generally an increase in the rates of freight, so that a rise from 84 to 90 cents is not an unusual occurrence.

The freight market from the Baltic was weak in comparison with the Mediterranean and Atlantic rates in the spring and summer, but the rates rose materially later in the season for wood and grain.

The improvement in the shipping industry has been reflected in the increased activity of the general trade of the port. Labor has been

well employed and, with the exception of a strike at the leading ship-building firm, there has been no serious movement among the working classes in respect of industrial rights.

TRADES UNIONS AND STRIKES.

At one time, it was feared that combined action would take place between the National Union of Dockers, the National Union of Seamen and Firemen, and the organized laborers on the Continent. The officials made certain demands upon the shipowners, but inasmuch as their chance of obtaining them depended upon united action, no serious thought was given to the ultimatum of the several unions by the federated shipowners and employers.

When the great dock strike at Hull took place three years ago, there were upward of 10,000 men enrolled in the various local branches of the dockers' union. At the present moment, notwithstanding a vigorous propaganda, the organized dockers at Hull will not exceed more than 4,000.

Another fact which militates against the success of a strike in the shipping industry of the port is that the Hull Seamens and Firemen's Association declines to act in cooperation with the National Union of Seamen and Firemen. The local association is a very powerful body, and when the executive committee were asked to join in the recent demands made upon the owners of vessels, they declined to do so. Any action, therefore, without the cooperation of the Hull Seamens and Firemen's Association would be a failure so far as regards the manning of ships from the port of Hull.

The freedom from any extensive labor movement undoubtedly has contributed largely to the prosperity of the port, although unquestionably much is due to the spirit and enterprise of the local merchants and shipowners and to the excellent facilities which are afforded by the railway and dock companies.

DIVERSION OF TRADE BY THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

For the nine months ending September 30, 1896, the tonnage of the port shows a total increase of more than 100,000 tons, as compared with the corresponding period of 1895.

This increase is the more remarkable when the fact of the increasing traffic on the Manchester Ship Canal is taken into consideration. Before the canal was opened, there was a considerable difference of opinion as to whether the undertaking would affect the trade of Hull to any considerable or appreciable extent. Many commercial experts, including shipowners, derided the idea that the canal could injuriously interfere with the old established trading services between Hull and the Continent. Their views were not indorsed by Messrs. T. Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, the largest shipowners in the town. On the contrary, they predicted that Manchester would divert a large volume of traffic from the Humber ports, and particularly Hull.

For instance, it was contended that the Baltic trade would always remain with the Third Port (for such is Hull called), any considerable diversion being regarded as next to an impossibility. As a matter of fact, however, the result has proved that the canal at Manchester must be reckoned as inimical to the trade of Hull. Also, contrary to the balance of commercial opinion, tonnage has been largely diverted from Hull, not only with respect to the Baltic but the nearer continental ports.

The diversion is not confined to one or two branches of trade, but to many; and apart from timber and wood, the canal has secured a very considerable share of the foreign fruit and vegetable trade. Prior to the opening of the Lancashire waterway, this trade was brought to Hull and distributed thence to the West Yorkshire and Lancashire towns. The reason for this diversion is not difficult to find. Although the sea route is longer than that to Hull, Manchester, for many of the consuming districts in West Yorkshire, is a better distributing center than Hull. Wholesale buyers of fruit and vegetables, as well as of timber and other articles, save a great amount in the cost of railway carriage as compared with Hull.

The Northeastern Railway Company, which, several years ago, purchased the undertaking of the Hull Dock Company, an estate comprising the whole of the local docks, except one—the Alexandra Dock, which belongs to the Hull and Barnsley Railway Company—say they are powerless, while aware of the injury done to Hull by the Manchester Ship Canal, to arrest the diversion of which the shipowners and others complain. They allege, and no doubt with truth, that they are tied down by arrangements with other large companies.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In speaking of communication with inland towns by waterways, it should be stated that the geographical position of Hull gives it exceptional advantages. By the canal system, the boats which carry goods from the docks and the railway depots can reach with the utmost facility almost any part of the country. It is stated that, during 1896, there has been a vast increase in the canal traffic to and from Hull. This has been notably the case with Sheffield; and the increase is said to be due to the reduction of rates resultant from the railway and canal traffic act, the operation of which has been very beneficial to trade and commerce.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

Although the Northeastern Railway Company may not be free to reduce its rates of carriage in view of the Manchester Ship Canal, it is doing a great deal to provide facilities for trade at the docks and to encourage new departures. This is the case with respect to the erection of cold-storage warehouses for the preservation of perishable produce of all kinds. An experimental warehouse was provided on the eastern side of the port, and with the object of giving every opportunity for the opening of new trade, the company has in course of construction a very capacious cold-storage warehouse on the western side of its system of docks.

The Hull corporation have a similar scheme on hand, which it is estimated will cost about \$300,000. The idea is to develop the live and dead meat trade, together with foreign and colonial produce of a perishable nature generally. At present, a very large quantity of meat is imported—and is distributed in London—from South America. It is brought in vessels which bring cargoes of linseed, and seeing that Hull is a great manufacturing center, so far as the linseed cake and oil trades are concerned, it is thought that, with the accommodation which a storage warehouse would provide, much of this trade might be brought to Hull direct. This would involve ships specially fitted up for the purpose, but it is said that Messrs. Wilsons are prepared to undertake the enterprise.

The Northeastern directors have in contemplation a scheme of dock improvement of much importance and magnitude. At present, the only real deep-water dock is the Alexandra, which is owned by the Hull and Barnsley Railway Company. Most of the docks comprising the estate of the Northeastern are comparatively shallow, and particularly those in what is known as the old town, one of them having been built more than a century ago. A scheme is now under consideration by which it is designed to deepen the Albert Dock, which is on the western foreshore of the Humber, carry the foreshore line farther into the river, and, by construction of a large basin, render it not only possible but easy for the town docks to be brought into contact with the newer and deeper docks on the foreshore. The scheme is a very bold one, and will extend to the company's docks on the eastern side of the town. In point of fact the whole frontage of the town, so far as the line of docks on the Humber is concerned, will be physically altered. The company's engineer has explained the character of the proposal to the parliamentary committee of the Hull corporation and to the Humber conservancy commissioners, and there is no reason to suppose that the improvement contemplated will meet with much opposition.

In order to provide adequate accommodation for the fishing industry at Hull, the Northeastern Company entered into a contract for an extension of the St. Andrew's Dock. The work was well-nigh completion when the new dock became flooded. Great damage was done, and the work of construction has been seriously retarded. The fishing trade of Hull is growing to enormous proportions, new steam trawlers being added to the fleet nearly every month. It is estimated that, directly and indirectly, upward of 30,000 persons are dependent upon the local fishing trade. Most of the steamers are built at Hull or Beverley, about 8 or 9 miles up the River Hull. The wooden fishing vessel is rapidly disappearing, having scarcely any market value. The steam trawlers fish not only in the North Sea, but off the coast of Iceland and the Bay of Biscay.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

With regard to the declared exports from Hull to the United States, there is a considerable decrease for the year ending September 30, 1896, compared with the same period in 1895, viz, \$1,010,681.50 in 1895, and \$284,226.24 in 1896.

IMPORTS.

With regard to the imports into Hull during the nine months ending September 30, 1896, flour reached 397,876 hundredweight, as against 208,861 hundredweight in the corresponding period of 1895, being a very distinct increase.

In barley, a new trade has sprung up during the year with San Francisco, Cal. One vessel alone brought 71,360 quarters and another, within a few days of the preparation of this report, 57,348 quarters. The total of imports up to September 30 is 350,588 quarters, as compared with 292,596 quarters in the like period in 1895.

In oats, there has been a slight falling off, namely, 142,663 quarters, as against 205,303 quarters in 1895.

The imports of beans also show a decline, the figures being 89,195 quarters for 1896, compared with 141,594 quarters in 1895, but when these figures were taken out, beans were entering the port very freely.

Pease show 48,153 quarters for 1896, as against 41,806 quarters for the preceding year.

Maize, 474,034 quarters, against 283,077 quarters in 1895. This is a large increase, and for the first time, maize is being received this year from Buenos Ayres. In all probability, the increase is due to the South American imports.

The quantity of linseed up to the end of September, 1896, amounted to 598,457 quarters, as against 446,028 quarters in the corresponding period in 1895. There have been large quantities from New York, which are alone sufficient to account for the increase.

Rape seed reached 72,581 quarters, compared with 105,696 quarters in 1895. Of this there was none from the United States.

Cotton seed imports reached 113,156 tons, against 137,445 tons in 1895.

For the thirty-eight weeks ending September 17, 1896, the imports of American cotton reached 71,345 bales.

Of oil cake, there were 9,843 tons, against 9,920 tons in 1895.

Flax, 25,823 hundredweight, as against 32,386 hundredweight in 1895.

In hemp, there was an increase, namely, 123,848 hundredweight, against 105,143 hundredweight in 1895.

The tar imports amounted to 15,840 barrels, against 15,713 barrels in 1895.

In timber, there was a great increase, namely, 135,943 loads, as against 121,911 loads in 1895, the imports already being in excess of the trade last year, which was a "record year."

Of deals, the entries at the custom-house showed 377,800 loads, as against 275,203 loads in 1895.

As to wheat, during 1896, there has been a much larger quantity from Russia and India than from San Francisco and Portland. A few years ago, Hull received more wheat from San Francisco than anywhere else. Latterly, there has been a falling off and an increase from Russia and India. The imports of wheat this year have, up to the autumn, shown a considerable decrease—many thousands of quarters.

KENNETH G. MILLER,
Acting Consul.

HULL, *October 12, 1896.*

HULL, 1895.

Having received many inquiries recently from individuals and firms in the United States in reference to the trade of Hull in paints, oils, and cotton seed, I have decided to prepare and forward the subjoined report of the business at this port for the year 1895.

These facts and figures were gathered from the merchants, the board of trade, the chamber of commerce, and other sources, and are perfectly reliable. There are several industries here that I believe would pay our merchants and shippers to look carefully into. Notably among these, the cotton-seed, tobacco, tar, and turpentine trades; also, a direct trade between the wholesale dealers in the United States and the manufacturers of paints in Hull.

Several years ago, the Hull Dock Company built a large storage warehouse, a part of which was specially fitted up for the purpose of storing tobacco, but owing to bad management on the part of the people into whose hands it fell, the enterprise languished for a short time and finally died. Yet there are five manufacturing firms here, all of whom have to get their raw material from London, Liverpool, or Bristol, although there is a regular line of steamers running between this port and New York and Boston by which the raw material can be shipped

direct, with every facility at this place for storage and handling. Were shippers in the United States to open up correspondence with these manufacturers, there is no reason why a direct trade should not be built up which would prove of mutual profit to the parties interested.

COTTON SEED.

The subjoined tables will show the large imports of cotton seed into Hull, which now come mainly from Egypt. The American seed, I am informed, is equally as good for making cake and oil, and the price paid for the Egyptian would be about approximately that which could be obtained for the American.

TAR AND TURPENTINE.

From information obtained from the chamber of commerce, it seems that the principal supply, if not the entire quantity shipped to this port, is obtained from Archangel, Stockholm, and the Baltic, while spirits of turpentine is supplied almost wholly by the United States, as will be seen from the tables following.

WOODS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Now that there are numerous railroads, recently built and building, in Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Texas, running through immense forests, if the inland freights could be made sufficiently reasonable, the present low ocean freights should enable our lumber dealers to build up a profitable trade with this port.

The meat trade is well looked after, and the imports are very large. Converting Chicago hams and sides into beautiful "Yorkshire" bacon is a very large industry in Hull, and as "Yorkshire" commands several cents per pound more than the original American product, there is a good profit in the business.

The figures I give below apply only to Hull. Goole and Grimsby, both in this consulate, are ports of considerable magnitude, and while relying upon Hull for their needs, they do a considerable trade direct.

I have used every effort to get a full report of the paint industry of Hull, which is probably the largest in Great Britain, but up to the present writing have been unable to do so, owing to the dislike on the part of the manufacturers to allow any insight into their business, which is guarded with the greatest secrecy. There are two houses in Hull with an annual output second to none in the world, yet their entire business is done through middlemen in the United States, and the many letters received from our wholesale dealers, expressing a wish to open up direct communication with these manufacturers, have to be answered in a very unsatisfactory manner. Could the manufacturer on this side and the wholesaler on our side be brought into direct communication, it would be greatly to their mutual benefit.

TONNAGE.

The net registered tonnage entering the port of Hull during the year ending December 31, 1894, amounted to 3,400,647 tons; 1895, 3,255,518 tons.

IMPORTS.

Wheat.—The imports come mainly from the United States, Canada, Russia, and Argentine Republic.

Barley.—Barley is imported from the United States, southern Russia, France, Denmark, Turkey, and Chile, with a considerable quantity of home-grown. Prices range from \$3.16 to \$4.38 per quarter of 448 pounds.

Maize.—Almost the entire supply comes from the United States. Prices ruled from \$3.40 to \$3.89 per quarter of 480 pounds.

Linseed.—The principal contributors of supply are the River Plate, the Black and Baltic seas, and India. Prices ruled from \$7.79 to \$9.25 per quarter.

Cotton seed.—Almost the entire quantity used here comes from Egypt. The prices for 1895 ranged from \$21.29 to \$25.54 per ton.

Linseed oil.—The quotations during the year 1895 ranged between \$4.56 to \$5.19 per hundredweight (112 pounds).

Cotton-seed oil.—Cotton-seed oil fluctuated between \$3.77 and \$4.33 per hundredweight.

Linseed cake.—The range of prices per ton was from \$23.72, the lowest for years, or possibly on record, to \$34.07 per ton for 95 per cent pure, the highest for years.

Cotton-seed cake.—Prices ran between \$15.20 per ton and \$19.47, the maximum for the year.

Rape cake.—The prices ranged from \$9.73 to \$15.81, the outside price for 1895.

Tar.—The prices ranged from \$3.16 to \$5.23 per barrel for best Stockholm tar.

Spirits of turpentine.—The principal supply, coming from the United States ranged from \$4.93 to \$5.75 per hundredweight. The quantity imported in 1895 amounted to 23,204 barrels, or 73,510 hundredweight.

Rosin.—The principal importations came from Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C., and amounted to 26,632 barrels, or 78,830 hundredweight. The prices fluctuated between \$1.03 per hundredweight to \$2.19, according to quality.

Wood.—This is an excellent market for wood of all sorts, and by judicious management the trade with the United States might be greatly increased.

Importation of sundry goods into Hull.

Articles.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wheat.....quarters of 480 pounds..	2,346,184	2,850,375	3,479,530
Barley.....quarters of 445 pounds..	717,405	896,588	549,224
Oats.....quarters of 336 pounds..	215,335	308,802	254,887
Beans.....quarters of 504 pounds..	198,304	287,249	188,065
Pease.....do.....	39,434	45,799	61,472
Maize.....quarters of 480 pounds..	358,697	477,294	376,571
Tares.....quarters of 504 pounds..	9,413	477,075	8,469
Linseed.....quarters 410 to 424 pounds..	559,601	680,309	767,828
Rape seed.....do.....	102,756	150,077	167,776
Cotton seed.....tons of 2,240 pounds..	186,418	187,472	206,763
Clover seed.....do.....	2,301	2,188	2,815
Oilseed cakes.....do.....	21,063	16,877	17,320
Cattle bones and ash.....do.....	1,226	3,220	1,005
Guano.....do.....	.....	.....	1,400
Flax.....do.....	2,305	2,651	1,917
Hemp.....do.....	6,575	5,207	7,340
Iron.....do.....	70,598	106,485	111,882
Timber, hard and other woods....loads of 40 and 50 cubic feet..	197,862	152,163	157,367
Deals.....do.....	407,758	448,880	437,630
Staves.....do.....	3,680	3,952	5,273
Tar.....barrels..	13,267	18,440	17,167
Olive oil.....tuns of 252 gallons..	8,500	9,376	8,851

Imports of wheat.

Whence imported.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Quarters. a</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>
United States, east coast.....	641,855	740,530	440,270
United States, west coast.....	708,067	618,441	837,025
Australia.....	27,627	146,242	65,660
Bombay.....	185,227	74,170	119,469
Calcutta.....	44,149	15,684	33,571
Chile.....	55,037	4,423	7,937
Egypt.....	2,696		
Germany.....	1,790	44,370	40,786
Kurrachee.....	274,068	442,140	712,551
Russia.....	392,197	748,919	1,017,896
Roumania.....	8,029	16,826	162,211
Turkey.....			15,510
Sundry.....	5,442	19,230	26,074
Total.....	2,346,184	2,850,375	3,479,530

*a The quarter = 480 pounds.**Imports of flax, etc.*

Whence imported.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Riga.....	722	581	223
Libau.....	68	331	101
Pernau.....	90		
Pillau.....	150	209	4
Petersburg.....	72	42	384
Revel.....	36	320	35
Holland.....	668	561	620
Belgium.....	151	271	367
Königsberg.....	292	252	41
Dunkirk.....	1	76	18
Germany.....	55		3
Sundry.....		8	11
Total flax.....	2,305	2,651	1,917
Tow and codilla.....	208	212	98

Linseed imported.

Whence imported.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Quarters. a</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>	<i>Quarters.</i>
St. Petersburg.....	111,571	87,624	198,630
Revel.....	1,962	10,881	18,141
Riga.....	36,325	64,325	118,692
Libau.....	70,858	59,480	64,619
Other Russian ports.....	13,392	33,858	4,679
Königsberg.....	3,854	7,700	18,546
Other German ports.....	281	3,565	4,697
Black Sea ports.....	37,295	34,772	63,596
Bombay.....	66,162	132,735	13,669
Calcutta.....	147,350	155,590	39,482
Italy.....	2,209	741	2,520
America.....	53,086	72,337	213,180
Holland.....	1,831	1,315	3,835
Sundry ports.....	13,416	15,436	3,531
Total.....	559,601	660,309	767,828

a The quarter = 480 pounds.

Linseed oil exported.

To—	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Tons. a</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Austria	107	52	97
United States	50	90	89
Belgium	63	77	67
Denmark	48	46	61
France	25	21	19
Germany	837	1,107	791
Holland	280	338	403
Italy	14	6	7
India	256	237	283
Norway	1,480	1,982	2,007
Russia	194	90	31
Sweden	372	185	40
Turkey			34
Sundry	10	64	11
Total	3,816	4,304	3,950

*a The ton=2,240 pounds.**Cotton oil exported.*

To—	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Austria	949	412	263
Belgium	632	609	1,137
Denmark	65	144	165
France	223	291	19
Germany	2,593	3,833	4,559
Holland	4,538	4,026	4,287
Italy	94	74	40
Egypt	48	112	52
Sweden and Norway	464	482	594
Sundry	12		15
Total	9,847	10,043	11,101

Estimated stocks in warehouse, excluding mills.

Articles.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wheat	163,459	102,500	226,500
Barley	108,098	115,500	79,000
Oats	9,731	15,500	11,800
Beans	2,400	10,000	13,800
Pease	3,990	4,500	1,100
Maize	4,091	150	10,000
Linseed	16,095	20,000	45,000
Rape seed	13,685	14,000	11,100
Cotton seed	3,497	5,000	3,500
Clover seed	2	50	200
Oilseed cakes	1,876	2,500	500
Olive oil		600	300
Tar in distillers' hands	4,700	3,700	3,850

Sundry articles of food imported.

Year.	Bacon.	Beef and pork.	Hams.	Meat.	Butter and margarin.	Cheese.	Potatoes.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
1893	232,163	25,333	32,584	19,925	712,961	45,523	218,060
1894	316,777	47,731	48,504	11,732	719,832	60,510	244,830
1895	345,615	61,076	28,496	18,099	750,262	20,157	253,395

R. L. MILLER, *Consul.*

HULL, September 1, 1896.

IRELAND.

The registrar-general of Ireland has just issued the banking, railway, and shipping statistics of Ireland for the half year ended June, 1896, from which the following figures are taken:

BANKS AND NOTE CIRCULATION.

The deposits and cash balances in joint-stock banks gradually increased from £29,223,000 in June, 1886, to £38,758,000 in June of the present year, this being the highest amount yet reached for June, and showing an increase of £1,267,000, as compared with the amount of June, 1895, and an increase of £9,535,000, or 32.6 per cent, as compared with the amount in June, 1886. In no year since June, 1886, has there been a decrease.

The balance deposits in savings banks consist of two groups—those in the post-office savings banks, and those in trustees' savings banks. The amounts in the post-office savings banks have steadily increased from £1,066,000 in June, 1876, to £2,592,000 in June, 1886, and to £5,919,000, in June, 1896, this year showing an increase of £582,000, as compared with June, 1895. In no year since 1876 has there been a decrease. The amounts in the trustees' savings banks have varied from £2,108,000 in June, 1876, to £1,994,000 in June, 1886, and to £2,128,000 in 1896. The total deposits in all the banks therefore increased from £33,899,000 in June, 1886, to £46,805,000 in June, 1896, or an increase of £12,996,000.

Government funds, India stocks, and guaranteed land stock (the latter of which was created in 1892) have gradually fallen from £33,424,000 in June, 1876, to £30,484,000 in June, 1886, and to £24,776,000 in June, 1896, this year showing a decrease of £1,048,000 as compared with June, 1895.

The circulation of bank notes in June, 1896, was £5,918,000, showing a decrease of £330,000 as compared with June, 1895.

RAILWAYS.

The total mileage of Irish railways in June, 1887, was 2,630, and the receipts for the half year ended June 30, 1887, was £1,339,534, or an average of £509 per mile. On June 30, 1896, there were 2,976 miles open, and the receipts for the half year were £1,595,285, or £536 per mile. The total receipts for the half year ended June 30, 1896, showed an increase of £10,003, as compared with the same period of 1895, with an increase of 120 miles in length of line open, but the average earnings per mile dropped from £555 in 1895, to £536 in 1896. The authorized capital of Irish railways in 1895 was £43,216,873. This amount is £647,750 under the amount for 1894, but the decrease is mainly due to the winding up of the Derry City and County Railway, under act of Parliament, and the lapse of the powers of the Cork and Fermoy Railway Company. The paid-up stock and share capital amounted to £27,588,444, consisting of £16,208,416 ordinary, £3,198,861 guaranteed, and £8,181,167 preferential.

The capital raised by loans and debenture stock was £11,679,157, viz, £821,725 loans and £10,857,432 debenture stock, making a total paid-up and borrowed capital amounting to £39,267,601, which is the working capital of the Irish railway system.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

In 1895, the tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade which were entered in the ports of Ireland was 1,022,536, being 49,094 under the tonnage for 1894, but 90,534 above the average for the ten years 1885-1894. In the coasting trade, the tonnage entered in 1895 was 5,721,578, being an increase over 1894 of 40,097 and being 415,723 above the average tonnage for the ten years 1885-1895.

The tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade cleared in 1895 was 435,207, being 80,238 over the average for the ten years 1885-1894 and 25,149 over 1894, which was the highest of any of the ten years 1885-1894. The tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade that cleared in 1895 was 4,295,027, being 287,692 more than the average for the years 1885-1894, but 92,729 under the tonnage of 1894, which was the highest during the ten years mentioned.

A. DON PIATT,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

DUBLIN, *August 25, 1896.*

JERSEY.

The early potato crop, which forms the principal item of the island's exports, was, in 1896, both abundant and remunerative. In 1895, the number of tons amounted to 54,290, which realized \$1,751,887 (£359,989 4s. 6d.); in 1896, 64,583 tons were exported and produced \$2,117,862 (£435,192 6d.). The year 1891 was, so far as statistical returns are available, the record year; 66,810 tons were exported, the price realized being \$2,373,110.65 (£487,642 1s. 8d.). It may be assumed, on the authority of the acreage returns of the island supplied to the English Government, that, during these years, rather more than a third (7,344 acres) of the cultivated soil of the island was taken up in potato culture as a first crop.

The importance of this industry to an island which contains 54,518 inhabitants, of whom rather less than 25,000 come from the agricultural districts, can not be overestimated. Taken over a period of ten years, it means a revenue per head of \$32.78 (£6 14s. 9d.). Some of this money is taken out of the island by the Breton laborers, who each season come over to assist in the harvesting of the crop; some is spent in the purchase of seed and of artificial manures; more for the importation from France of hay and straw, which the Jersey farmer is, generally speaking, unwilling to grow, so as to devote more of his land to potato culture but the greater portion goes to enrich the landlord and the farmer, and to render the commercial community fairly prosperous.

JERSEY FOR THE TOURIST AND HEALTH SEEKER.

It is difficult to form even an estimate of the number of English residents who have been attracted by the natural beauties of the island and by its mild and equable winter season, but the number is large. There are many foreigners—principally French. Americans are scarce, though not unknown. As a health resort in winter, the reputation of the island stands high.

From May to September, but principally during the months of July, August, and September, the tourist from England and the Continent,

and the American who is doing Europe, finds his way to the island—a bird of passage. In 1896, during the longer period mentioned, 52,779 passengers arrived in Jersey, as against 49,856 in 1895. In recent years, the competition between rival companies has done much, not only to facilitate communication with the islands from England, but to provide fast and luxurious passenger boats. Local enterprise has, in a great measure, met the requirements of these altered conditions; and much has been done and more is being attempted to popularize the island as a resort for tourists.

The amount of money spent in the island by these tourists can only be approximated. Assuming, however, that each tourist spends \$25—a low estimate, I believe—the result would be about \$1,250,000. This, added to the agricultural wealth of the island, would give an approximate yearly average total of \$3,000,000.

TAXATION.

The burden of taxation in the island is exceptionally light. The municipalities levy rates to meet the requirements of the poor, who are few in number, and for other parochial purposes. The States of the island, by authority of Her Majesty in council, levy a duty on all imported wines and spirits at the rate of, per gallon, \$1.22 on spirits and 18 cents on wines. There are no other dues, with the exception of harbor dues on ships.

The income from wines and spirits in 1895 realized \$145,736 (£29,946 19s. 8d.). In the States Budget for 1896, the revenue from this source is estimated at \$194,660 (£40,000). This increase is due to an additional duty recently levied (included in the \$1.22 above referred to) for the purpose of meeting the costs of a compulsory educational act.

COMMERCE.

Information under this head valuable to the Department must necessarily be scanty. There is no direct communication with the United States. American imports are therefore comprised in those of the United Kingdom. American goods—particularly those which have a world-wide market—may be found here, but no specialty is made.

I have on several occasions suggested that artificial manures would probably find a profitable market in the island, seeing that about \$200,000 are annually spent on this article alone.

The cycle mania is particularly prevalent in the island, and a large trade is done in English machines. A leading American firm, which is actively pushing its cycles in England and on the Continent, wrote me a short time ago with reference to the Jersey trade. I gave them, as I do to all inquirers, all the information I could gather, but I am not aware that the matter has gone beyond this stage.

American goods can, I am convinced, be advantageously pushed on the Jersey market; but the American trader must do as his competitors of England, France, and Germany are doing—he must send his agent and his samples. The establishment of depots in England, which would have their ramifications throughout the Kingdom and extending to these islands, would enable him to compete on equal terms with the English trader in a market which, if relatively small, is a profitable one.

E. B. RENOUR, *Consular Agent.*

JERSEY, December 31, 1896.

LIVERPOOL.

Value of imports of foreign and colonial produce and total exports—the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and also the foreign and colonial produce during the years 1888 to 1895.

Year.	Value of total imports, foreign and colonial merchandise.	Value of total exports, the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Value of total exports, foreign and colonial merchandise.
1889	\$540, 921, 242	\$498, 883, 023	.....
1890	527, 901, 729	508, 702, 463	.....
1891	560, 344, 800	467, 149, 564	\$58, 931, 018
1892	581, 428, 140	438, 213, 378	63, 896, 524
1893	474, 827, 968	405, 968, 327	57, 481, 300
1894	462, 362, 767	380, 043, 456	51, 044, 284
1895	464, 764, 176	379, 470, 544	60, 944, 579

Customs revenue received at the port of Liverpool during the years 1890 to 1895.

Year.	Amount.
1890	\$13, 147, 472
1891	13, 884, 508
1892	14, 377, 862
1893	13, 888, 752
1894	14, 578, 789
1895	14, 727, 768

IMPORTS.

Foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool during the years 1894 and 1895.

Principal articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:				
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....number..	218, 551	198, 269	.....	20, 282
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	199, 135	495, 007	295, 872	.....
Horses.....do.....	1, 517	5, 519	4, 002	.....
Caoutchouc.....cwt.....	238, 573	281, 411	42, 838	.....
Chemical manufactures and products.dollars..	1, 722, 275	1, 468, 288	.....	253, 987
Cocoa.....pounds..	3, 306, 598	5, 603, 122	2, 396, 524	.....
Coffee.....cwt.....	17, 588	26, 715	9, 127	.....
Corn:				
Wheat.....do.....	17, 707, 606	20, 743, 850	3, 036, 244	.....
Barley.....do.....	1, 632, 724	1, 392, 480	.....	240, 244
Oats.....do.....	259, 412	178, 560	.....	85, 852
Pease.....do.....	511, 685	544, 190	32, 505	.....
Beans.....do.....	1, 023, 728	962, 480	.....	61, 248
Indian corn.....do.....	8, 822, 981	11, 330, 770	2, 507, 789	.....
Wheat meal and flour.....do.....	4, 698, 721	4, 417, 730	.....	280, 991
Cotton:				
Raw.....do.....	14, 447, 593	14, 894, 006	.....	53, 587
Manufactures.....dollars..	1, 164, 385	782, 528	.....	381, 862
Dyes and dyeing stuffs:				
Indigo.....cwt.....	3, 563	6, 216	2, 653	.....
From coal tar.....dollars..	5, 220	4, 782	.....	448
Farinaceous substances, unenumerated.do.....	164, 216	1, 009, 519	845, 303	.....
Feathers, ornamental.....pounds..	.....	3, 824	.....	.....
Flax.....cwt.....	12, 280	20, 160	7, 900	.....
Fruit:				
Currants.....do.....	434, 876	416, 365	.....	18, 511
Oranges and lemons.....bushels..	2, 930, 281	{ a 438, 846 b 2, 752, 826 }	.....	.....
Raisins.....cwt.....	221, 084	225, 108	4, 114	.....
Apples, raw.....bushels..	1, 469, 816	1, 087, 148	.....	382, 668
Unenumerated.....do.....	246, 655	.....	.....	.....

a Oranges.

b Lemons.

Foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool during the years 1894 and 1895—Continued.

Principal articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Glass, all kinds except bottles cwt.	57,869	58,655	.....	1,204
Hemp do.	487,300	472,780	.....	14,520
Hides, raw do.	226,858	271,509	44,651	.....
Hops do.	29,600	28,175	.....	1,425
Ice tons	13,815	12,330	.....	1,485
Jute do.	2,422	1,557	.....	896
Leather pounds	40,620,841	40,485,674	.....	135,167
Gloves doz. pairs	100	12	.....	88
Linen yarn pounds	101,030	476,294	375,264	.....
Manures:				
Guano tons	1,378	7,863	6,490	.....
Nitrate of soda do.	87,174	89,650	2,476	.....
Phosphate of lime and rock do.	84,542	58,918	.....	25,624
Unenumerated do.	4,659	5,961	1,302	.....
Metals:				
Copper ore and regulus do.	33,679	47,720	14,041	.....
Manufactured and part wrought do.	32,089	22,098	.....	9,991
Iron ore do.	21,940	22,724	784	.....
Pig do.	1,555	3,779	2,224	.....
Bar do.	3,016	2,592	.....	424
Steel manufactures unenumerated cwt.	222,412	217,782	.....	4,630
Lead—pig and sheet tons	18,463	14,384	.....	4,079
Pyrites of iron and copper do.	190,415	158,490	.....	31,925
Tin in ingots, bars, etc cwt.	23,717	28,243	4,526	.....
Zinc, crude and manufactures do.	127,777	116,401	.....	11,376
Oil:				
Train, blubber, and sperm tons	1,857	.....	.....	.....
Olive do.	3,097	2,872	.....	225
Palm cwt.	1,091,681	1,214,321	122,640	.....
Seed tons	4,692	13,500	8,818	.....
Oil-seed cake do.	78,473	99,470	20,997	.....
Painters' colors dollars	391,170	379,293	.....	11,877
Paper of all kinds, except hangings cwt.	119,927	160,027	48,100	.....
Paper-making materials tons	54,205	38,484	.....	15,721
Petroleum gallons	32,501,288	38,991,451	6,490,163	.....
Provisions:				
Bacon and hams cwt.	2,972,972	3,131,378	158,406	.....
Beef, salted and fresh do.	1,442,379	1,323,647	.....	118,732
Pork do.	118,016	111,370	.....	6,637
Mutton, fresh do.	519,279	615,141	95,862	.....
Meat, preserved do.	107,161	141,258	34,097	.....
Butter do.	24,379	46,002	21,623	.....
Margarine do.	3,090	2,672	.....	418
Cheese do.	628,425	604,111	.....	24,314
Eggs great hundred	218,371	272,786	54,415	.....
Fish cwt.	438,165	530,514	92,349	.....
Lard do.	775,108	902,071	126,963	.....
Milk, condensed do.	.....	42,158	.....	.....
Onions bushels	1,700,433	1,457,049	.....	242,984
Potatoes cwt.	128,962	63,473	.....	65,489
Rice do.	2,366,465	2,481,737	115,272	.....
Vegetables, raw, unenumerated dollars	582,705	733,145	150,440	.....
Salt-peter cwt.	40,831	26,804	.....	14,027
Seeds:				
Clover and grass do.	30,601	28,113	.....	2,488
Cotton tons	38,703	40,705	2,002	.....
Flax and linseed quarters	152,452	174,282	21,830	.....
Rape do.	260	.....	.....	.....
Silk:				
Raw pounds	10,675	4,870	.....	5,805
Manufactures dollars	95,045	56,730	.....	38,315
Skins:				
Goat, undressed number	.....	1,900,653	.....	.....
Sheep and lambs, undressed do.	1,016,381	1,276,221	259,840	.....
Spices: Pepper pounds	782,099	863,618	81,549	.....
Spirits:				
Rum proof gallons	1,270,153	1,257,547	.....	12,606
Brandy do.	544,599	363,111	.....	181,458
Geneva do.	47,641	42,622	.....	4,999
Other unsweetened spirits do.	135,550	76,187	.....	59,363
Straw plaiting for hats pounds	10,547	10,692	145	.....
Sugar:				
Refined cwt.	377,198	440,361	63,163	.....
Unrefined do.	5,586,598	6,784,939	1,198,341	.....
Tallow and stearine do.	225,198	222,959	.....	2,237
Tea pounds	73,188	66,509	.....	6,679
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured do.	51,242,883	45,582,871	.....	5,660,012
Manufactured do.	1,520,269	2,225,934	705,665	.....
Wine gallons	1,776,317	1,909,988	133,671	.....

Foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool during the years 1894 and 1895—Continued.

Principal articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wood and timber:				
Hewn.....loads..	150,063	148,544	.....	11,509
Sawn or split.....do..	487,576	384,617	.....	102,959
Staves.....do..	26,885	27,661	776	.....
Wool:				
Sheep and lambs.....pounds..	71,284,679	83,938,044	12,653,365	.....
Goats' wool or hair.....do..	7,505,935	11,564,522	4,058,587	.....
Woolens:				
Yarn.....do..	24,839	34,470	10,131	.....
Rags.....tons..	1,483	2,017	534	.....
Manufactures of all kinds, including manu- factures of goats' wool.....dollars..	441,040	517,930	76,898	.....

BRITISH GOODS EXPORTS.

Produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1894 and 1895.

Principal articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali.....cwt..	5,087,514	5,424,877	337,363	.....
Apparel.....dollars..	2,490,055	2,822,998	332,943	.....
Arms and ammunition:				
Gunpowder.....pounds..	3,369,800	3,317,800	.....	52,000
Firearms, small.....number..	91,551	79,252	.....	12,299
Of all other sorts.....dollars..	772,135	435,265	.....	336,869
Bags and empty sacks.....dozens..	886,689	874,854	.....	11,835
Beer and ale.....barrels..	82,279	68,768	1,487	.....
Biscuit and bread.....cwt..	.....	48,036	.....	.....
Bleaching materials.....do..	32,659	982,377	.....	1,739
Books, printed.....do..	12,817	30,920	.....	.....
Butter.....do..	4,436,500	14,046	1,229	.....
Candles, of all sorts.....pounds..	1,353,015	5,392,500	958,100	.....
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....dollars..	.....	1,428,407	75,392	.....
Cement for building and engineering pur- poses.....tons..	9,569	9,052	.....	507
Chemical products, including dyestuffs.....dollars..	5,964,850	6,299,117	334,267	.....
Coal, coke, and patent fuel.....tons..	440,268	384,959	55,309	.....
Coal: Products of.....dollars..	.....	938,864	.....	.....
Carriages, etc.:				
Railway carriages for passengers.....do..	.....	384,722	.....	.....
Railway wagons, trucks, etc.....do..	.....	1,507,076	.....	.....
Cycles and parts of.....do..	.....	1,134,890	.....	.....
Other sorts, including carts.....do..	.....	192,562	.....	.....
Cordage and twine.....cwt..	.....	105,500	.....	.....
Cotton yarn.....pounds..	84,313,800	76,502,500	.....	7,811,300
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece goods.....yards..	3,940,020,200	3,195,717,300	.....	744,302,900
Of all other sorts.....dollars..	15,425,210	15,014,036	.....	411,174
Earthen and china ware.....do..	5,799,365	6,790,610	991,245	.....
Fish:				
Herrings.....barrels..	104,426	88,678	.....	15,748
All other sorts.....dollars..	.....	938,295	.....	.....
Glass: All sorts.....do..	1,769,125	1,934,848	165,723	.....
Haberdashery and millinery.....dollars..	681,150	485,031	.....	196,219
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated.....do..	3,817,715	3,705,186	.....	112,529
Hate of all sorts.....dozens..	267,759	265,157	.....	2,602
Implements and tools of all sorts.....dollars..	.....	2,507,269	.....	.....
Jute:				
Yarn.....pounds..	6,705,000	7,674,900	969,900	.....
Piece goods.....yards..	36,962,100	43,501,900	6,519,800	.....
Leather:				
Unwrought.....cwt..	15,004	22,099	7,095	.....
Wrought, boots, shoes, etc.....dozen pairs..	56,803	70,482	13,679	.....
Linen yarn.....pounds..	4,680,700	4,117,700	.....	563,000
Linen manufactures:				
Piece goods.....yards..	85,976,800	115,316,700	29,339,900	.....
Thread, unenumerated.....dollars..	2,722,995	3,481,558	758,563	.....
Machinery and mill work.....do..	22,143,455	21,518,461	.....	624,994
Manure, including sulphate ammonia and other chemical manures.....tons..	84,067	70,544	.....	13,518
Metals:				
Iron, pig, puddled and angle.....do..	122,719	141,334	18,615	.....
Railroad, all sorts.....do..	64,292	83,927	19,635	.....

Produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1894 and 1895—Continued.

Principal articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Metals—Continued.				
Steel—				
Unwrought.....tons	35,217	31,611	.....	3,606
Of all other sorts, including manufactures of.....tons	358,474	396,223	37,749	.....
Brass and manufactures, not being ordnance.....cwt.	.....	47,245	.....	.....
Copper—				
Unwrought.....do.	53,740	80,580	26,840	.....
Wrought or manufactured, including yellow metal.....cwt.	809,287	337,627	28,390	.....
Lead of all sorts.....tons	1,921	2,605	684	.....
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	83,851	29,783	.....	4,066
Oil and floor cloth.....yards	.....	6,452,100	.....	224
Oilseed.....tons	.....	6,048	.....	.....
Painters' colors, etc.....dollars	1,104,240	1,267,512	103,272	.....
Paper of all sorts.....cwt.	84,103	99,805	15,702	.....
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc.....dollars	.....	665,735	.....	.....
Provisions, including meat.....dollars	718,900	842,228	123,328	.....
Rags and other materials for paper making, tons	.....	18,213	.....	.....
Saddlery and harness.....dollars	656,285	694,999	.....	.....
Salt: Rock and white.....tons	558,780	569,890	11,110	.....
Silk:				
Thrown, twist, and yarn.....pounds	384,084	481,992	47,908	.....
Manufactures of all sorts.....dollars	2,699,355	2,974,810	275,455	.....
Skins and furs all sorts.....do.	2,366,910	2,607,858	330,948	.....
Soap.....cwt.	.....	619,888	.....	.....
Spirits, British and Irish.....proof gallons	296,506	284,008	.....	12,498
Stationery, other than paper.....dollars	.....	581,401	.....	.....
Sugar, refined, and candy.....cwt.	603,409	590,420	.....	12,980
Telegraph wires and apparatus.....dollars	66,375	70,931	4,556	.....
Wool:				
Sheep and lambs.....pounds	2,995,300	7,993,300	4,998,000	.....
Flocks and rag wool.....do.	.....	629,300	.....	.....
Noils.....do.	.....	1,102,800	.....	.....
Waste.....do.	.....	1,102,400	.....	.....
Combed or carded, and tops.....do.	.....	3,197,900	.....	.....
Worsted and woolen yarn.....do.	966,700	2,102,500	236,800	.....
Worsted and woolen manufactures:				
Woolen tissues.....yards	15,126,000	23,797,900	8,641,900	.....
Worsted coatings and stuffs.....do.	45,927,100	94,967,800	49,070,500	.....
Damasks and plushes.....do.	.....	39,500	.....	.....
Flannels and carpets.....do.	5,186,800	5,020,100	783,800	.....
Blankets.....pairs	356,212	426,384	70,172	.....
Yarn: Alpaca, mohair, and unenumerated pounds	309,000	541,400	232,400	.....
All other articles.....dollars	2,132,255	2,659,518	527,263	.....

FOREIGN GOODS EXPORTS.

Foreign and colonial merchandise exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1894 and 1895.

Principal articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bacon and hams.....cwt.	52,673	44,972	.....	7,901
Butter.....do.	5,998	5,001	.....	97
Margarine.....do.	250	411	161	.....
Caoutchouc.....do.	108,648	148,284	44,636	.....
Cheese.....do.	24,425	20,457	.....	3,968
Chemical manufactures and products.....dollars	.....	238,367	.....	.....
Cocoa.....pounds	387,896	488,308	100,913	.....
Coffee.....cwt.	12,581	11,567	.....	1,014
Corn:				
Wheat.....do.	201,785	76,186	.....	25,599
Wheat, meal, and flour.....do.	61,942	77,676	15,734	.....
Cotton:				
Raw.....do.	719,183	833,619	114,436	.....
Waste of raw and yarn.....pounds	.....	7,785,124	.....	.....
Manufactures.....dollars	1,089,560	820,645	.....	262,915
Drugs:				
Peruvian bark.....cwt.	29	57	23	.....
Opium.....pounds	.....	51,985	.....	.....
Unenumerated.....dollars	.....	220,371	.....	.....

Foreign and colonial merchandise exported from the port of Liverpool during the years 1894 and 1895—Continued.

Principal articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dyes and dyeing stuffs:				
Cochineal.....cwt.	540	535		5
Cutch and gambier.....tons		1,268		
Indigo.....cwt.	1,939	4,695	2,756	
Feathers, ornamental.....pounds		116,109		
Fish, cured or salted.....cwt.		107,171		
Flax, dressed, undressed, and tow.....tons	315	330	15	
Fruit:				
Currants.....cwt.	3,186	2,455		731
Raisins.....do.	9,087	11,250	2,163	
Guano.....tons	36	19		7
Gum of all sorts.....cwt.		10,878		
Hemp, dressed, undressed, and tow.....do.	98,640	102,780	9,120	
Hides, raw.....do.	26,520	63,612	37,092	
Ivory, elephants' teeth, etc.....do.		1,414		
Jute.....tons	2,125	1,622		503
Lard.....cwt.	8,644	29,064	420	
Leather.....pounds	2,354,944	2,482,340	127,396	
Metals:				
Copper, part wrought, and old copper.....tons	726	2,789	63	
Iron bars.....do.	2,167	1,835		332
Tin, in ingots and slabs.....cwt.	1,214	10,350	9,316	
Nuts, for expressing oil therefrom.....tons		29,124		
Oil:				
Cocoanut.....cwt.	10,547	9,014		1,533
Palm.....do.	684,408	779,117	94,709	
Paper-making materials.....tons		3,060		
Quicksilver.....pounds	422,437	428,665	6,218	
Rice.....cwt.	1,897,709	1,865,315		32,394
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed.....quarters	4,331	5,457	1,126	
Rape.....do.	12	2		10
Shells:				
.....dollars		85,686		
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds	21,300	54,599	33,299	
Thrown.....do.	2,407	2,011		456
Manufactures.....dollars	733,885	677,430		56,455
Skins, furs, and pelts:				
Goat, undressed.....number		1,857,249		
Sheep.....do.		652,774		
All other sorts.....do.		1,113,803		
Spices:				
Cinnamon.....pounds	139,965	102,423		37,542
Pepper.....do.	1,301,395	461,839		839,556
Spirits:				
Brandy.....proof gallons	5,569	7,109	1,540	
Rum.....do.	27,633	26,369		3,314
Geneva.....do.	1,221	1,054		167
Other unsweetened spirits.....do.	1,870	153		717
Mixed in bond.....do.	155,412	138,932		16,480
Straw plaiting for hats and bonnets.....pounds		250,700		
Sugar:				
Refined, and candy.....cwt.	12,353	11,539		814
Unrefined.....do.	201,166	80,845		120,323
Molasses.....do.	4,052	3,158		894
Tallow and stearin.....do.	25,303	38,738	13,435	
Tea.....pounds	156,153	143,903		12,250
Tobacco:				
Manufactured, all kinds.....do.	661,797	746,885	85,088	
Unmanufactured.....do.	5,345,129	4,807,887		537,242
Wine.....gallons	53,831	50,040		3,791
Wool: Sheep and lambs.....pounds	22,669,443	41,705,089	19,035,647	
Woolen manufactures.....dollars		2,643,888		

NAVIGATION.

British and foreign vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared to and from the port of Liverpool during the year 1895.

From and to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Russia:				
Northern ports	25	19, 145	25	13, 393
Southern ports	91	128, 101	37	55, 825
Sweden	75	48, 606	41	25, 065
Norway	114	54, 985	51	26, 882
Denmark (including Iceland and Greenland)	54	7, 453	83	24, 553
Danish West India	1	297	1	206
Germany	159	127, 951	102	81, 308
Holland	45	31, 973	86	59, 042
Dutch Possessions in Indian seas—				
Java	37	58, 002	26	36, 811
Dutch Guiana	1	1, 527	—	—
Belgium	101	86, 555	82	66, 976
France	258	133, 352	266	127, 117
Algeria	19	16, 520	—	—
French Possessions in Western Africa	1	1, 735	2	1, 119
French Indo-China (Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin)	—	—	1	2, 048
French Islands in the Pacific	4	2, 680	2	1, 473
French West India Islands	—	—	—	—
Portugal	82	55, 243	68	31, 257
Azores	—	—	2	1, 874
Madeira	—	—	1	710
Portuguese Possessions in Western Africa	7	9, 443	24	34, 548
Spain	344	240, 128	162	115, 353
Spanish possessions in the Indian seas—				
Philippine and Ladrone Islands	27	57, 019	11	28, 864
Spanish West India Islands	7	6, 748	89	144, 812
Italy	49	51, 696	65	72, 019
Austrian territories	8	10, 517	81	37, 594
Greece	34	30, 931	7	7, 442
Roumania	18	21, 198	29	34, 990
Turkish Dominions:				
European Turkey	34	42, 547	23	32, 493
Asiatic Turkey (including El Hejas and Turkish ports on Persian Gulf)	41	45, 828	26	34, 391
Cyprus	4	1, 936	—	—
Egypt	109	153, 703	80	119, 118
Tripoli	3	3, 763	—	—
Tunis	4	5, 108	2	2, 546
Morocco	—	—	1	271
Kongo Free State	4	5, 006	—	—
Persia	—	—	1	1, 343
Siam	1	2, 000	—	—
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	—	—	1	2, 497
Japan	—	—	2	3, 091
Islands in the Pacific (not elsewhere specified)	5	2, 444	6	7, 088
United States of America:				
On the Atlantic	949	2, 525, 150	676	2, 027, 555
On the Pacific	74	148, 651	29	58, 383
Haiti and Santo Domingo	8	2, 093	4	1, 967
Mexico	23	24, 816	8	4, 919
Republic of Colombia	17	28, 723	39	81, 660
Venezuela	3	724	—	—
Ecuador	—	—	3	3, 402
Peru	25	43, 746	26	42, 259
Chile (including the Pacific coast of Patagonia)	62	121, 791	62	115, 871
Brazil	110	111, 634	203	179, 486
Uruguay	1	863	1	848
Argentine Republic (including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia)	180	272, 271	106	163, 062
Total foreign countries	3, 218	4, 743, 800	2, 586	3, 917, 176
Total British possessions	498	854, 541	—	966, 023
Total, 1895	3, 716	5, 598, 341	3, 168	4, 883, 199
Total, 1894	3, 873	5, 492, 327	3, 406	4, 997, 251

Sailing and steam vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared from and to foreign countries and British possessions at the port of Liverpool during the year 1895.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	2,920	4,891,420	2,360	4,159,194
Russian	18	9,573	20	11,055
Swedish	73	41,013	61	32,541
Norwegian	240	140,851	216	128,793
Danish	60	11,391	56	10,964
German	51	49,482	37	87,177
Dutch	34	42,961	31	38,801
Belgian	25	56,321	21	49,377
French	34	24,109	56	35,554
Spanish	199	233,321	236	276,734
Italian	14	12,750	21	19,481
Austrian	2	3,500	1	973
United States	24	52,595	26	58,834
All other countries	23	29,034	26	27,721
Total for 1895	3,716	5,598,341	3,168	4,883,199
Total for 1894	3,873	5,492,327	3,436	4,997,251

METEOROLOGIC CONDITIONS.

Humidity, etc., of Liverpool, England, for the year 1895.

[Liverpool Observatory, Bidston, Birkenhead. Latitude 53° 24' 5" N.; longitude 3° 4' 20" W. Height above the mean level of the sea, 201 feet.]

Month.	Mean barometer.	Mean tem- perature.	Rainfall.	Number of days on which 0.01 inch or more rain fell.	Mean monthly humidity.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>		
January	29.725	33.2	2.898	20	90
February	30.138	30.1	.312	4	83
March	29.678	41.7	2.797	21	87
April	29.876	47.6	1.782	13	75
May	30.109	54.7	.416	8	70
June	30.078	57.7	.995	9	79
July	29.832	59.4	3.808	17	74
August	29.839	60.4	1.853	16	79
September	30.115	61.0	1.085	8	75
October	29.829	45.6	5.443	22	80
November	29.825	45.4	2.440	15	86
December	29.740	40.1	2.436	19	84

a Complete saturation equals 100.

Differences from the average quantities observed during the last twenty years.

Month.	Barometer.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Above average.	Below average.	Above average.	Below average.	Above average.	Below average.
	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
January		0.186		6	0.040	
February	0.194			11.1		1.329
March		.236		.5	1.126	
April	.019		0.3		.182	
May	.152		2.9			1.472
June	.088		.3			.996
July		.084		1.4	.814	
August		.070		.1		1.024
September	.176		4.8			2.016
October		.084		4	1.790	
November		.054	2.3			.345
December		.139	.2			.185

Observations of velocity of wind.

Month.	Average hourly velocity.	Maximum hourly velocity.	Date of maximum velocity.	Minimum hourly velocity.	Date of minimum velocity.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	
January.....	17.6	50	Jan. 12	1	January 5.
February.....	14.2	40	Feb. 28	1	February 12, 17, 18.
March.....	17.1	50	Mar. 24	1	March 11, 17, 20.
April.....	14.7	45	Apr. 10	1	April 1, 3, 8, 18, 28.
May.....	12.3	42	May 15	1	May 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, etc.
June.....	11.6	31	June 11	1	June 1, 4, 7.
July.....	16.1	57	July 14	1	July 23.
August.....	15.3	39	Aug. 30	1	August 1, 15, 20, 22.
September.....	13	46	Sept. 11	1	September 6, 14, 16, 24, 25.
October.....	15.4	58	Oct. 3	0	October 17, 26, 29.
November.....	19	49	Nov. 6	1	November 4.
December.....	24	69	Dec. 6	0	December 20.

JAMES E. NEAL, *Consul.*LIVERPOOL, *September 17, 1896.*

PLYMOUTH, 1896.

I beg to submit my report of the trade and commerce of this port and district.

As for several years past, the trade and commerce of the port of Plymouth showed an increase during 1896 in all its branches. This satisfactory result applies to each of the principal receiving places where cargoes are imported and exported and to the mail-boat service, while the development of railway works and the construction of the great extension works at Kegham (part of the dockyard) has materially aided in the growing prosperity of the three towns (Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport) and district. These works have given employment to a large number of men, and during the present year, many more are likely to be engaged.

In The Hamoaze and at its entrance, considerable dredging operations have been carried on, and in this direction, further and more extensive operations are being considered by the admiralty.

In the early part of last year, in consequence of the great increase in the ocean-mail traffic, it was found necessary to add an additional baggage room, in order to facilitate the quick clearance of passengers' luggage. In this respect, the traffic has created a record year. At the commencement of the season, the Hamburg-American Company began an express service between New York and Plymouth, and the quick dispatch of their immense and splendid steamers elicited general praise. This has been a growing and paying service, and during the present year, it is expected that a very large number of visitors will come to Europe, first proceeding to France before going to London for the celebrations in connection with the Queen's reign. Another company, the North German Lloyd, have decided to make Plymouth their first port of call from New York for several of their steamers at the beginning of the spring. In regard to the passengers embarking and disembarking at Plymouth, the number is about 15,000, as compared with 11,000 in 1895. This improvement is likely to be maintained, as within the past few months the Great Western Railway Company have run special trains in connection with all mail steamers arriving between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m.

Throughout the year, the fishing industry of the port of Plymouth has fallen below the previous five years. Trawling has suffered from various causes, and the gross return has been very disappointing to owners and crews. Early in the year, very unsettled weather seriously interfered with the trawling vessels working the home grounds, and very few were able to work off Mounts Bay and the Bristol Channel. All kinds of fish were scarce, and for the most part have remained scarce all through the year. The summer fishing suffered from the prevailing light winds, which are fatal to good trawling by sailing vessels. Several steam trawlers from other ports, fishing the Bristol Channel, the Irish coast, and the Bay of Biscay, visited the port and sold their catches here. There is every reason to suppose that this branch of trawling will increase rather than otherwise and will become a serious competition with our sailing trawlers. In the last three months of the year, owing to the very unsettled weather, the trawlers have had poor fishing, and the aggregate result is a very indifferent year's earnings. The drift fishing has not held its own. The pilchard fishery, so far as Plymouth is concerned, was a complete failure and may be considered the worst for the past fifteen years or more. The hook-and-line fishery has brought out a larger number of craft; about 120 boats are now engaged chiefly in the whiting fishing by hand line, but the total catch fell below 1895. During the year, some splendid lots of conger and ray have been landed by the long-line fishermen, a decided improvement on the previous year's deliveries. The new fish market is completed and affords considerable facilities for the fishing trade of the port. Plymouth boats lost about 15 sets of gear, in addition to trawls and trawl beams, through sunken wrecks lying on the trawling ground.

Plymouth shipping returns give the following statistics relating to 1894, 1895, and 1896:

Freight.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Grain	144, 252	145, 675	166, 787
Coal	37, 379	38, 471	37, 636
Clay	17, 378	21, 733	18, 603
Manures	17, 860	10, 615	14, 360
Sundries &	126, 194	130, 586	150, 256
Total	353, 063	347, 080	387, 642

a Sundries include 15,950 tons of timber and 3,452 of stone. In 1895 there were 12,778 tons of timber and 3,738 of stone; in 1894, 13,083 of timber and 5,064 of stone.

Vessels entered and their tonnage in 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Description.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Great Western docks:			
Vessels entered	3, 218	3, 315	3, 007
Registered tonnage	679, 899	647, 080	674, 512
Mails in and out	326	313	328
Sutton Harbor:			
Vessels entered	883	876	990
Registered tonnage	115, 688	117, 419	124, 057
Cattewater Harbor:			
Vessels entered	1, 565	1, 512	1, 609
Registered tonnage	160, 134	172, 433	171, 350

During the latter part of the year, an exceptionally large number of vessels put in damaged, and two, owing to their great size, had to be repaired in the royal naval dockyard.

The year 1896 has caused anxiety to farmers. The early and mild spring raised hopes and the prospect seemed very promising. The wheat and early barley and oats were tilled in good condition, and with regard to these the promise was fulfilled, for they certainly were very good. Those who left their root crops to go to seed and become useless for feeding purposes, and sowed their barley and oats late, have suffered considerably, as these were simply killed by the drought. The dry season was fatal to a good hay crop. Farmers declare that never in their experience have they known such a total failure in return for labor expended. There was simply no growth at all for months, and turnips, rape, and mustard, in most cases, sown after the stubble was cleared, will not pay the seed that was sown, leaving out the labor and other expenses. The root crops are about half an average, and the straw about the smallest on record.

With regard to cattle, the early spring caused the store stock to increase in value by leaps and bounds. Although in a dry, hot summer, cattle always do well if they have shade and water, they have had to be supplied with cake and other feeding stuffs to fatten. One firm of auctioneers alone reports from 8 to 10 shillings (\$1.95 to \$2.43) per head depreciation on 50,000 breeders, lambs, and store sheep. Fat stock, unless of the best quality, have been low throughout the year, but latterly some improvement in prices has taken place.

The borough of Plymouth has been increased, the area of the municipality has been enlarged from 1,479 acres to 2,464 acres, a very considerable extension of territory, which adds at once to the population and ratable value of the town.

Mr. G. Hingston, consular agent at Dartmouth, has nothing fresh to report.

Mr. William Carey, consular agent at Guernsey, says he has nothing interesting to impart.

THOS. W. FOX, *Consul*.

PLYMOUTH, *January 15, 1897.*

PLYMOUTH, 1895.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT.

Although the increase of imports and exports in the port of Plymouth in 1895 was slight, the upward tendency in trade manifested for several years past was maintained. In other directions, especially in the mail service, there were developments, which, within a very short period, are likely to advance in a material degree the commercial prosperity of the port. Works in progress, or contemplated, are numerous, and of such a nature as to insure for the port the position which it ought to occupy as the principal naval and military and commercial center of the west of England. Among the most important undertakings was the construction of the railway from Plymstock to Turn-chapel. This work is now completed and is likely to prove of immense advantage to Cattewater traders, as cargoes will be discharged alongside the quays, and can be conveyed direct over the Great Western system. This facility can not fail to have lasting beneficial effects, and the benefit will be increased when the new line to Yealmpton—already started—is completed. The dredging of the harbor is also an important item in the advance of this portion of the port. This has been

expeditiously carried out, and the danger to deep-water vessels by the silting up of Cattedwater is obviated. In Sutton Harbor, the fishing folk are at last within measurable distance of the use of the handsomest fish market in the west of England. The buildings on the newly formed quay are expected to be completed within three months, and the opening of the market will be one of the most important functions in the municipal history of Plymouth in 1896.

At the Great Western docks, the company have decided upon improving the entrance to the basin at considerable cost, and the work will shortly be commenced. When finished, the new entrance will prove of immense advantage to shipping, and will furnish a much-needed improvement. The contemplated alterations to Plymouth (Millbay) Station, in view of the increasing mail service, is of equal importance, and will in all probability be speedily effected. Coming to The Hamoaze, the extensions at Keyham will be a gigantic affair. Tenders were invited last year, and that of Sir John Jackson's firm has been accepted. In order to complete the extension within the contract time, several thousand men will have to be employed, and this large increase to the population must affect in a successful manner the trade of Plymouth and district. Other minor improvements are in contemplation which will give employment to many men, and there is little doubt that 1896 has, so far as labor is concerned, been entered upon under the most auspicious circumstances.

PLYMOUTH V. SOUTHAMPTON AS A PORT OF CALL.

Apart from the increase of cargoes, the past year was remarkable for the increasing recognition of Plymouth as a port of call, both for outward and homeward bound vessels. The most important addition to the fleet of mail steamers were the vessels of the Hamburg-American Line. This company made two experimental calls with their magnificent express steamers *First Bismarck* and *Augusta Victoria*, and, as a result of the undoubted advantages of Plymouth over Southampton as the first port of call from New York, decided that from March next all their express steamers shall call at Plymouth on the homeward voyage. In connection with the mail service, the Great Western Railway ran special trains and created a record by covering the distance to Paddington in less than four and a half hours. Other additional lines of steamers have also called. During the year over 11,000 outward and homeward bound passengers passed through Plymouth. There have been very few wrecks in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

Plymouth shipping returns give the following statistics relating to 1893, 1894, and 1895:

Freight.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Grain	129, 238	144, 252	145, 675
Coal	81, 400	87, 879	38, 471
Clay	16, 812	17, 378	21, 733
Manure	13, 908	17, 860	10, 615
Sundries ^a	139, 972	136, 194	130, 586
Total	331, 325	353, 063	347, 080

^a Sundries include in 1895 12,778 tons of timber and 3,738 tons of stone.

Vessels entered, and their tonnage, in 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Description.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Great Western docks:			
Vessels entered.....	8,256	8,216	3,135
Registered tonnage.....	631,514	679,899	647,980
Mails in and out.....	292	326	313
Sutton Harbor:			
Vessels entered.....	950	883	876
Registered tonnage.....	187,017	115,688	117,419
Cattewater Harbor:			
Vessels entered.....	1,529	1,565	1,514
Registered tonnage.....	170,821	168,800	172,576

An important work which the chamber of commerce has taken up is the proposed Canadian mail service. No definite arrangement has been made, but it is known that Plymouth is "in the running" as the first port of call in Europe.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS FOR DEVON.

The year just closed has certainly been, if not altogether disastrous to farmers, at least unprofitable. The weather in February was phenomenal. The long and severe frost did not damage crops much, but greatly improved the tilling and facilitated spring sowing. Never were barley, oats, roots, and other spring crops tilled with less labor or in better condition. Wireworms and other grubs were destroyed, and as 1894 supplied record crops of hay, roots, and fodder, farmers were well supplied with these commodities, and the weather, although delaying tilling operations, saved labor in getting out the manure for future crops. The wheat crop, on the whole, was a failure, both with respect to the area sown and the yield per acre; in fact this crop seems likely to go out of cultivation altogether in a few years. Even now, wheat is grown as much for the sake of the straw as for the grain. The crop of Devon was early estimated at 16 bushels per acre. Many people considered the yield underestimated, but results proved the estimate not far wrong, and the samples were also inferior. Taking it, however, at 18 bushels per acre and at 3s. per bushel, the value would equal £2 14s. (£13.12), whereas the cost of production in labor, seed, top dressing, hoeing, harvesting, threshing, and sending to market would probably be £4 5s. to £4 10s. (\$20.70 to \$21.90) per acre, or a loss of nearly £2 (\$9.73) per acre. Is it any wonder that farmers prefer other crops?

Barley has been quite an average in Devon, both in extent and quantity per acre, but is, as usual in this county, deficient in quality. In respect of oats, also, the area sown was larger and the crop was an average one in quantity. The straw is valuable as fodder, and in Devon there are vast tracts of land around the moors only suitable for this crop. The price now is very low, yet the extent sown this season has increased considerably, no doubt because it is less expensive to grow than wheat and is not so liable as that cereal to failure from climate. Beans and pease are not extensively grown in Devon. Pease do in lighter soils, but the extent sown in Devon is so small as to be scarcely worth mentioning. Vetches were a general failure. Rape and mustard this fall have been exceptionally fine. Rye has not succeeded so well this year. The dry weather prevented anything like a full crop of clover for hay, although there was plenty of seeds. A heavy second cutting was, however, secured after the rain, and, to a certain extent, compensated for the light first crop. Meadows and grass land for hay

also suffered considerably and the crops were light; but a lot of old hay being about, farmers have not suffered by this, and the mild fall has been very beneficial in having dry fodder. Mangolds have shown great fluctuation; in a few districts, there have been record crops and in others a serious failure. On the whole, this useful crop in the county is below an average, and considerably below 1894. Swedes are also below the average, and in many cases the bulbs are very small, although there are instances of extraordinary crops. From observation, it may be said that this crop is 20 per cent worse than in 1894. Common turnips in early, well-cultivated districts were good, but later were not up to the average, and, as compared with last year, show a great deficiency. Potatoes might perhaps be properly considered the crop of the season both for quality and quantity; but the wholesale price is so low that it will pay the farmer better to boil them and give them to his pigs and cattle.

Apples and other fruit followed in 1894 with another record crop, and in many districts, the fruit has been allowed to spoil and rot. Some farmers declare that it paid better to give away their apples and sell their casks than to make cider.

During the year, and especially in spring, the value of store cattle advanced considerably and the markets were generally buoyant. This was good for the breeder, but at no period of the year has fat stock sold high, and therefore, grazing has not paid. In the fall, stock again dropped in price, but on the whole this season has been better for stock breeders than for some years past, as herds have been very healthy and feeding stuffs cheap. In sheep, also, the year has shown an improvement on its immediate predecessors, and at one time, ewes and lambs were selling high, and good small-size sheep, like Dartmoors, with a fair proportion of lean meat, have realized remunerative prices. Pigs have increased in quantity and suffered considerably by prices, but as meal is so cheap, they should have paid for rearing. Dairy produce and poultry have been on the whole cheap, owing to foreign competition. The cattle shows during Christmas time have shown some first-class exhibits and indicate that the breeders of Devon are capable of holding their own against all comers.

Last year, there was an increase of 2,319 acres under cultivation in Devon, which is extinguished by a decrease of 3,213 acres in 1895.

The number of horses in Devon was 57,850, 58,536, and 59,916 in 1893, 1894, and 1895, respectively.

Mr. W. Carey, consular agent at Guernsey, writes: "The only exports from this island to the United States are cattle for breeding purposes and flower bulbs, neither of which are dutiable. These exports are gradually falling off, and I believe that they will cease in a short time."

THOS. W. FOX, *Consul*.

PLYMOUTH, *January 14, 1895.*

SHEFFIELD:

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of declared exports to the United States from this district during the year ended September 30, 1896, amounts to \$2,807,019.10, made up as follows: Sheffield, \$2,695,244.50; Barnsley Agency, \$111,774.60. Sheffield figures show an increase of \$273,089.64, as compared with last year, and Barnsley Agency shows a decrease of \$18,350.15, resulting in a net increase of \$254,739.49. This increase is due to special shipments of steel cotton ties and steel rails.

The following figures give the value of the exports of unmanufactured steel for the past seven years:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1890.....	\$1,538,205.62	1894.....	\$841,513.27
1891.....	1,310,708.63	1895.....	1,475,038.19
1892.....	1,289,298.45	1896.....	1,465,888.40
1893.....	1,209,847.28		

Cutlery shows a falling off for the year of \$59,529.81. The following table shows the value of the exports of cutlery for the past seven years:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1890.....	\$1,307,540.85	1894.....	\$407,379.13
1891.....	497,281.87	1895.....	739,814.64
1892.....	629,093.98	1896.....	680,284.83
1893.....	593,013.88		

The following figures show the yearly value of the total exports for the past seven years:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1890.....	\$3,364,415.14	1894.....	\$1,502,975.59
1891.....	2,314,100.49	1895.....	2,552,279.61
1892.....	2,350,474.74	1896.....	2,807,019.10
1893.....	2,194,314.82		

It is to be noted that the volume of trade for the year ending September 30, 1896, is larger than for any year since 1890.

Trade generally in this district is good and the prices of shares, bonds, and securities have advanced considerably.

Below is a detailed statement of exports for the year ended September 30, 1896:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
SHEFFIELD.		SHEFFIELD—continued.	
Animals for breeding.....	\$295.64	Steel forgings.....	\$1,447.88
Dogs.....	583.40	Steel rails and accessories.....	183,540.68
Anvils.....	2,086.12	Steel tires.....	4,992.65
Combs.....	563.74	Steel umbrells ribs.....	445.57
Cutlery.....	680,284.83	Steel wire rope.....	1,506.83
Edge and other tools.....	10,700.72	Wines and spirits.....	879.27
Ferro-chrome.....	1,282.89	Sundries.....	2,371.46
Files.....	4,383.68		
Glue.....	21,834.11	Total, Sheffield.....	2,695,244.50
Graining combs, steel.....	1,063.27		
Grindstones.....	1,458.14	BARNSELY AGENCY.	
Hair and fiber.....	3,490.79	Bottle glassware.....	175.71
Horn pieces.....	10,715.73	Confectionery.....	87.73
Horn, manufactures of.....	17,274.01	Cotton goods.....	187.76
India rubber.....	304.84	Dead oil.....	1,314.25
Lace.....	292.25	Glue.....	53,953.92
Leather laces.....	13,279.35	Grease.....	40.12
Magnets.....	504.61	Leather laces.....	362.19
Machinery.....	13,706.50	Linen goods.....	14,821.70
Measures.....	19,238.46	Machines (reimported).....	392.97
Needles and pins, steel.....	1,573.96	Machine teeth.....	67.15
Oil, sod.....	1,785.32	Paper.....	54.28
Platinum sponge.....	1,187.92	Rubber rings.....	30.84
Pearl, manufactures of.....	27,294.12	Scythe stones.....	144.30
Raddle.....	2,756.36	Skins, pickled.....	38,311.90
Scythes and sickles.....	5,061.09	Steel wire.....	136.02
Silver and E. P. goods.....	3,353.13	Sulphide of arsenic.....	896.78
Steel wire, sheets, etc.....	1,465,888.40	Unions (linen and cotton).....	793.90
Steel axles.....	781.74		
Steel boiler tubes.....	4,935.30	Total, Barnsley.....	111,774.60
Steel buffers.....	327.52		
Steel cotton ties.....	182,308.22	Total for district.....	2,807,019.10

BEN. R. BEDLE, Consul.

SHEFFIELD, October 8, 1896.

WALES.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS IN SOUTH WALES.

The South Wales coal field has earned for itself unenviable notoriety in respect of the appalling number of breadwinners, who, in the pursuit of their daily toil, have met with death in the bowels of the earth, owing to the explosion which, like some all-powerful, destroying angel, spreads gloom wherever it goes.

The ablest pens can never describe the harrowing details of the scenes which follow an explosion in a colliery district, and the man is unborn who could not be moved by the wails of the widows and orphans. Early this month (February, 1896) at about 5.30 a. m. on a Monday morning a dreadful explosion occurred and ushered 57 lives into eternity. Had the fell disaster been delayed a couple of hours, when between 1,500 and 2,000 operatives would have descended the mine, the death roll of 276 at a neighboring colliery in June, 1894, would probably have been dwarfed in comparison.

It will be seen from the following list of explosions and the numbers of lives lost thereby that the seriousness of the question can hardly be exaggerated, when it is borne in mind that the actual area of the district in which these calamities occurred is somewhat restricted, no mine mentioned being situate more than a few miles from any of the others:

Date and name of mine.	Killed.	Date and name of mine.	Killed.
1845. August 2, Cwmbach	26	1875. December 5, Llan colliery (Pentyrch)	12
1846. January 14, Risca	35	1876. December 18, Abertillery	20
1848. June 21, Victoria (Monmouth)	11	1877. March 8, Worcester New pit (Swansea)	18
1849. August 11, Lletty Shenkin (Aberdare)	52	1878. September 2, Prince of Wales pit (Abercarn)	62
1852. May 10, Duffryn	64	1878. September 11, Abercarn	268
1853. March 12, Risca Vale	10	1879. January 13, Dinas	3
1856. July 13, Cymmer	114	1879. September 23, Waunilwyd (Ebbw Vale)	84
1858. October 18, Duffryn	20	1880. July 15, Risca	119
1859. April 5, Neath Chain colliery	26	1880. December 10, Naval steam colliery	96
1860. December 1, Risca	145	1882. January 15, Risca	4
1862. February 19, Gethin (Merthyr)	47	1882. February 11, Coedcae	6
1863. October 17, Margam	39	1883. February 1, Coedcae	5
1863. December 24, Maesteg	14	1883. August 21, Gelli	4
1866. June 16, New Bedwellty pit (Tredegar)	36	1884. January 16, Cwmavon	10
1866. December 8, Gethin	36	1884. January 28, Penygraig	11
1866. December 20, Upper Gethin	30	1884. November 8, Pochin colliery (Tredegar)	14
1866. June 16, New Bedwellty pit (Tredegar)	25	1885. Naval colliery	14
1867. November 8, Ferndale	178	1885. December 24, Mardy	81
1869. May 23, Llanerch	7	1887. February 18, Ynyshir	87
1869. June 10, Ferndale	60	1888. May 14, Aber (Tynnewydd)	5
1870. July 23, Llanisamlet	19	1890. January 24, Glyn pit (Pontypool)	5
1871. February 24, Pentre	38	1890. February 8, Llanerch	176
1871. October 4, Gelli pit (Aberdare)	4	1890. March 8, Morfa	87
1872. January 10, Oakwood (Llyuvi Valley)	11	1892. August 26, Park Slip	70
1872. March 2, Victoria	19	1892. August 12, Great Western colliery	58
1872. March 8, Wernfach	18	1894. June 25, Cilfynydd	276
1874. April 5, Abertillery	6	1896. February 3, Tylorstown	57
1874. July 24, Charles pit (Llanisamlet)	19		
1875. December 4, Powell Duffryn (New Tredegar)	22		

This list by no means represents the total number of fatalities, but thanks to stringent regulations and scientific improvements, the proportionate number of accidental deaths in mines has decreased largely during recent years. It is noteworthy, however, that such calamities usually take place before the day workers, the actual coal operators, descend the mine, the single shift system being in vogue in each

instance; the explanation of this being that "squeezing" takes place to a much greater extent during nighttime, causing numerous falls; hence, gas oozes out in more or less quantities. Moreover, shot firing is permissible only in the roof above or the bottom below the coal, and is done by the fireman when the fewest possible number of men are in the mine. Theoretically, no miner enters his working place until after it has been examined and found safe by the fireman whose round of his district has been completed, but in spite of the most stringent regulations enforced by any Government, these gaseous mines now and again seem to defy all the resources of science and legal enactment alike.

A practical acquaintance with mining matters, extending over a period of half a century, has taught me that the only man who might have told the true story as to the cause of an explosion has been silenced forever, and was the first killed by it. The most exhaustive inquiry results in nothing more than that "some one has blundered," and I am convinced that mining engineers and chemists have scarcely crossed the threshold of knowledge as regards what actually takes place when an explosion occurs underground. It is a remarkable fact that, in all big explosions, the immediate vicinity of the origin shows cleaner than other parts, and it is surmised that a spark, say from a shot, would have caused a flame by the ignition of gas, and that the big explosion would follow by the firing of the coal dust throughout the mine.

In the case of the Tylorstown disaster, the impression of the jury appears to be that the explosion was due to shot firing, as their verdict given to-day is:

We are of opinion that the cause of the explosion was the firing of a shot in gas in Daniel Williams's road, in No. 8 pit, and that the air passing through the faces was charged with gas and probably came in contact with the film of gas in Daniel Williams's road, and the explosion was also accelerated by coal dust. We also are of opinion that no one living is responsible for the explosion.

The following riders were added:

We recommend that a competent man be appointed to fire all shots—one in each shift. We are of opinion that a practical and competent "overman" be appointed to have sole charge of the night shift in each pit. We were surprised to understand by the evidence given that Her Majesty's inspectors have not made a thorough and systematic inspection of the No. 8 pit during the past fifteen months; and we also recommend that practical workmen be appointed as assistant inspectors of mines.

It transpired in the course of the inquiry that the body of a fireman, upon whom the duty of shot firing devolved, was found in a "stall" or room, described above as "Daniel Williams's," in which a shot was to have been fired, the explosive being a charge of bellite.

There seems to be no room to doubt the inadequacy of the present system of inspection, as it is simply a physical impossibility for a few of Her Majesty's inspectors of mines to inspect the whole of the mines in their district, and every inquiry into mining disasters in South Wales has pointed to the absolute necessity which exists for more independent inspection by practical men. It is therefore the popular feeling among the miners generally that a real grievance and danger would be removed by the appointment of practical working miners as assistant inspectors; and, although the present home secretary in reply to a Parliamentary question on the subject a few days since, refused to promise that this innovation would be brought about, I dare say that the question is really only a matter of time, since the example was set by the former home secretary of employing practical workmen as assistant inspectors

under the factory act. It was thought some years ago, when the system of special inspection by what is termed the "workmen's committee" was introduced, that the miners themselves would, in their own interests, make periodical examinations of so thorough a nature that the dangers of explosions would be reduced to a minimum; but experience has taught the utter futility of the scheme in many instances.

I note that occasionally the attention of the management is directed by such "committee" to the need of certain steps being taken, but after an exhaustive inquiry into the causes of the holocaust at Cilfynydd (a dozen miles from Cardiff) in 1894, the jury declared that the inspections made by the workmen's representatives were "worthless." It is said that the men run the risk of being victimized if they make themselves unpleasant to the management, and that there are many ways whereby indirectly the workmen's inspector, who should act consistently in the protection of his own and his fellow-workmen's lives, could be made to feel that such a course of conduct was objectionable; whereas men who inspect on behalf of the operatives should be quite independent of the management, having no fear and expecting no favor. The weakness of the present system, therefore, lies in the fact that men chosen for one day in a month to serve their fellows are the employees of the management during the remainder of the month, and although, on the whole, they may be conscientious in the discharge of their duties, and undoubtedly are so, yet the carelessness of one will suffice to spoil the system. For instance, on several occasions, it has transpired in evidence that a workman has been aware of shot firing taking place in his own "stall" under the most dangerous conditions, yet has not remonstrated with the fireman responsible for thus contravening the mine's regulations, nor complained to anybody else. The popular contention, therefore, is that inspectors from among the operatives should be chosen as assistants to Her Majesty's inspectors and be constantly employed in frequent examinations within a given area, and to devote extra attention to the fiery seams in which the explosions usually occur. Times out of number has attention been drawn to the need of more thorough and frequent examination being made by the official inspectors, and the Government department of the home office granted two additional qualified inspectors last year, thus raising the total number for the district to five.

An element of danger in shot firing is the liability of the sputtering of a fuse igniting gas, and it seems safer, therefore, that the firing should be done by means of an "electric gas-proof magneto battery," as it is claimed that the spark from the battery can not possibly come into contact with the air. It certainly does seem incongruous to fire safety explosives by means of the old time-fuse, which is liable to squib and sputter, and I presume that its continuance is only a question of time.

The evidence brought before the royal commission on mines of 1892 showed great divergence of opinion among experts as to whether or not coal dust is in itself an explosive agent. One expert, Mr. Donald Stuart, made a special study of the features of an explosion which occurred last year at the Camerton collieries, Somersetshire (on the other side of the Bristol Channel from Cardiff), in a nongaseous mine, and, as the result of an elaborate examination, he contends that something less than a blown-out shot will suffice to set up physical and chemical activities in the coal dust of the mine, viz, an explosive charge which, upon ignition, has a store of heat energy unexpended, after rupturing the coal or strata, provided the heated products be immediately brought, in their concentrated condition, into contact with coal dust.

"If those products," he says, "are scattered in planes of rupture, so that their propulsive energy is expended and their temperature reduced, they become harmless; but if they are projected into coal dust with their energy and heat unexpended, chemical activities are inevitable. A shot in which the explosive is only partly expended in breaking down the resistances of the strata is therefore partially blown out; but the point at which danger arises by the partial employment only of the energies of the fired explosive, when the products retain a potency for originating dangerous activities in coal dust, is undeterminable. The shot at Camerton was only partially blown out; that is to say, the walls of the hole were fractured and the products were projected through the area of rupture into the coal dust; therefore, upon that important fact, the conclusion must be drawn that a grave danger may arise from a partially blown-out shot. The circumstance that gunpowder was the explosive agent in originating the Camerton explosion must complete the evidence for the necessity of the rigorous employment of most careful precautions where its use is resorted to in dry and dusty places in coal mines. In the character of its products, there is undoubtedly a dangerous element in the heat, of which its gaseous and solid products are the vehicles. * * * Any explosive yielding gaseous and solid products, or gaseous products alone, would effect identical results with those caused by gunpowder if its explosion afforded an equally effective source of heat. The precaution of watering the coal dust in the vicinity of a shot before firing is probably the most effective that is known at the present time. This process, however, must be effectively done. If the surface of the dust be made simply damp, the danger would probably remain. The highly heated products of an explosive would instantly vaporize the water in that damp surface and set up distillatory action in the coal dust."

It has for many years been known to mining engineers that the fine dust which abounds in deep mines is inflammable, and about ten years ago, the system of watering the mines was introduced, the first step in that direction having been taken by Mr. Henry W. Martin, of the Dowlais collieries. A Mr. Galloway, who was at that time one of Her Majesty's inspectors, conducted a series of experiments which proved to a demonstration that coal dust is inflammable, and the system of laying down water pipes soon became general and made compulsory by act of Parliament. The pipes have small holes through which the water issues in fine sprays at intervals along the "levels," or main roads; casks being taken into the "headings" and out-of-the-way places generally, and whenever shot firing is resorted to, the dust is supposed to have been thoroughly saturated with water from the casks or barrels. Ventilation of mines has become quite an art, and by means of a fan, which usually draws about 250,000 cubic feet of air per minute, air is forced into all parts of the workings, and the most violent "blower" of gas can be diluted.

One would imagine that, with ample ventilation and saturated dust, explosions would be relegated to the region of the impossible, but when it is borne in mind that familiarity with danger breeds contempt of it, and that the recklessness of any one man may be sufficient to destroy a mine and all the lives in it, the possibility of a disaster will always remain in the best-regulated mines.

Sparks are sometimes produced accidentally, and always in shot firing by fuse, and so long as sparks are possible will the danger remain. It is remarkable that when an explosion does take place, the greater the velocity of the ventilating air the bigger the catastrophe which

follows, because the explosion extends itself with tremendous force throughout all the workings, leaving in its train the deadly "after-damp" (carbonic oxide), to which most of the fatalities are attributed.

The North of England Institute of Mining Engineers recently appointed a "flameless explosives committee," which recorded experiments conducted in mixtures of coal dust and air and mixtures of coal dust, air, and pit gas. The explosives tested were bellite, securite, ammonite, roburite, carbonite, ardeer powder, and westfalit. Their report was presented last week, and I beg to submit an extract:

Former opinion favored the idea that before an ignition could take place, the dust must be in such large quantities that its presence would preclude the practical working of the mine. This theory has been modified from time to time, and recent experiments have demonstrated that ignitions can be obtained by blasting powder when only a small quantity of dust is in suspension at the moment of firing the shot. This fact is amply confirmed by the experiments of the committee. The possibility of danger in mines resulting from the use of blasting powder being established, led to the stringent clauses in the coal mines regulation act of 1887, where it is enacted that in a gaseous or dusty mine an explosive which can not ignite gas or coal dust may only be employed. All explosives considered to comply with this clause were experimented upon by the committee. The Austrian and French commissions proved that dynamite in its many forms and other high explosives readily ignited gas and coal dust, and, consequently, they were not used in these experiments. Experiments were made with quantities of dust varying from 16 pounds to one-half pound. In almost every instance, the dust was ignited by the powder shot, half-pound being as readily ignited as 4 or 16 pounds of dust. The propagation of a dust ignition was not a question to be considered by the committee, its duties being to ascertain the possibility of any or of all the safety explosives causing an ignition of dust. The conclusions deduced from these experiments with coal dust are as follows: (1) The high explosives (ammonite, ardeer powder, bellite, carbonite, roburite, securite, and westfalit) are less liable than blasting powder to ignite mixtures of air and coal dust, with or without the presence of fire damp. These explosives can not be relied upon as insuring absolute safety. (2) The experiments have shown that ignitions of mixtures of air and coal dust, with or without the presence of fire damp, can be obtained when there is present a much smaller quantity of coal dust than has been previously supposed to be necessary.

The proceedings of the committee are now concluded. The results of the inquiry point very conclusively to the unreliability of all the safety explosives. Contrary to the general opinion at the time when these experiments were commenced, it is proved that no explosive is flameless, and that all are capable of igniting gaseous or coal-dust mixtures. Many varieties of coal dust have not yet been tested, and little is known about the propagation of coal-dust ignitions. By means of a constant current of air and coal dust, many interesting experiments might be made and much useful knowledge gained. The lengthy series of experiments which has occupied the attention of the committee since March, 1892, appear to establish the following conclusions:

1. That high explosives (ammonite, ardeer powder, bellite, carbonite, roburite, securite, and westfalit) on detonation produce evident flame.
2. The high explosives are liable to ignite inflammable mixtures of air and fire damp, or air and coal dust, or air, fire damp, and coal dust, and therefore can not be relied upon as insuring absolute safety when used in places where such mixtures are present.
3. The explosives are less liable than blasting powder to ignite inflammable mixtures of air and fire damp, air and coal dust, and air, fire damp, and coal dust.
4. The experiments have shown that ignitions of mixtures of air and coal dust, with or without the presence of fire damp, can be obtained when there is present a much smaller quantity of coal dust than has been previously supposed to be necessary.
5. It is essential that similar examinations of the working places and precautions which are in force in mines where blasting powder is used should be rigidly observed when a high explosive is employed.
6. In selecting a high explosive for use in a mine, it should not be forgotten that the risk of explosion is only lessened, and not abolished by its use.
7. In view of the changes from time to time made in the proportions and constituents of high explosives, it is desirable that the name of the explosive should be printed on the wrapper of each cartridge, and that the date of manufacture and the proportion of the ingredients used in the manufacture of the explosive should be printed on the case of each packet of cartridges.

8. As these explosives alter in character if improperly kept, it is necessary that every care should be taken in the storage to insure their being maintained in good condition.

The area of the South Wales coal field is about 1,000 square miles in extent, and the fiery seams are in the deep measures toward the center of the steam-coal basin, one mine recently sunk having a depth of 750 yards. The upper measures consist of bituminous coal (also anthracite in the western part of the coal field), whence what gas appears percolates through the strata, so that naked lights are in use, and the same remark applies to the steam coal (which is semibituminous) around the edge of the basin in certain instances. But, on the whole, the steam coal is so gaseous, and especially in the deeper mines, that safety lamps have necessarily to be used, and the men are forbidden to use any other light under any circumstances. Indeed, it is criminal on the part of anyone to carry matches or vestas or even a tobacco pipe, and occasionally prosecutions take place in the local police courts for the infringement of such regulations. Moreover, the safety lamp can not be opened by the miner without cutting or breaking a leaden plug, so that if by any means that were done, the lampman at the mouth of the colliery would detect it and report the circumstance. The lamp is numbered and handed out ready trimmed before the miner descends, and by this means, it is ascertainable how many and what workmen have descended the mine. Great improvements have been effected in the safety lamp since its invention by Davy, the one generally in use being the Cambrian lamp, which is also used in the gaseous mines of Pennsylvania.

I may here describe a new lock for safety lamps invented by a Mr. J. W. Davidson. This lock is a hinged lever lock, and consists outwardly of two parts which form the case, the back part being either cast on the lamp or soldered on above the oil vessel, while the front part is fastened to the back part by two ordinary screws put in from behind, which screw into lugs on the inside of the front portion of the case. Between the place where the connection to the lamp is made and the case containing the lock, there is a hinge which allows the lower part to be raised or lowered when locking or unlocking. In the front of the case, there is an ordinary-shaped key hole over which is a cover made to close by a spring, and which will keep out any dust. Below the case, the outside parts of the back plate are extended, leaving an open space between, and this comes over a small lug cast on the oil vessel of the lamp. This lug has a groove in it into which the bolt goes when the lamp is locked, and the extended parts of the back of the case prevent the lamp being turned either way. The advantages claimed are that only the right key will open the lock, which is practically unpickable.

ANTHONY HOWELLS, *Consul*.

CARDIFF, *February 27, 1896.*

DECLARED EXPORTS.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
ATHLONE.					
Woolens	\$9,700.33	\$6,686.00	\$6,902.05	\$7,973.91	\$31,262.29
Marble			486.65		486.65
Total	9,700.33	6,686.00	7,388.70	7,973.91	31,748.94
BELFAST.					
Cottons	210,617.25	243,966.58	351,224.05	163,465.52	969,273.40
Felt	5,826.78	3,124.79	1,836.48	2,973.54	13,761.59
Flax	121,880.14	124,321.47	110,643.64	42,917.70	399,762.95
Ginger ale	32,161.84	14,969.14	12,692.64	47,945.68	107,769.30
Linens	2,014,815.67	1,909,943.69	1,846,071.49	1,292,131.37	7,062,962.12
Machinery	827.30	517.06	2,196.33	818.96	4,359.65
Nursery stock		2,230.49	270.93		2,501.42
Seeds	3,126.29	3,355.24	704.01	2,643.90	9,829.44
Stationery	7,861.30	1,275.26	1,498.82	3,835.55	14,470.93
Threads	44,821.81	46,359.13	55,341.34	44,000.27	190,522.55
Unions	103,536.91	126,132.48	200,045.08	106,808.25	536,522.72
Whisky	4,310.14	11,175.35	7,178.20	4,849.90	27,513.59
Woolens	3,904.30	526.96	267.52	2,129.58	6,828.36
Sundries	4,205.49	5,641.15	7,343.65	7,870.18	25,060.47
Total	2,557,895.22	2,493,538.69	2,597,314.18	1,722,390.40	9,371,138.49
BIRMINGHAM.					
Animals		2,168.40	146.00	219.00	2,533.40
Anvils	10,966.73	8,742.26	15,765.93	14,046.74	48,521.66
Bedsteads	37,194.17	87,339.47	15,128.97	11,558.92	101,221.53
Buttons	2,905.76	9,182.48	7,734.74	8,325.12	28,148.10
Chairs	2,311.46	2,985.06	4,375.96	1,799.73	11,372.11
Chemicals	60,948.60	77,473.46	88,169.20	66,674.03	243,265.29
Cotton goods	2,486.98	5,887.15	3,180.22	3,190.44	14,664.79
Cycle parts	33,378.60	57,590.01	82,484.46	50,620.53	224,073.60
Earthenware	10,796.18	7,925.06	1,446.44	3,697.46	23,865.94
Fancy goods	75,747.88	74,024.21	66,044.90	73,517.10	289,336.09
Glass	22,380.31	28,214.38	16,815.30	26,531.12	93,941.11
Glue					
Guns and gun materials	15,233.81	15,321.40	9,122.76	9,296.43	48,973.90
Hardware	60,031.92	41,339.66	51,856.26	46,863.02	200,090.86
Hoes		2,644.80	1,372.10	235.14	4,262.04
Metal sheathing	7,111.12	16,332.54	10,592.95	9,228.84	43,265.45
Nickel	10,560.30	12,907.42	8,177.96	11,205.60	42,851.28
Pens and tips	30,226.20	32,860.20	25,177.74	30,537.22	118,801.36
Phosphorus	3,316.43	4,958.35	7,227.34	9,840.60	25,342.72
Saddlery	45,593.81	67,067.62	61,829.99	71,266.32	245,757.74
Shells	1,594.26	2,757.40		2,845.44	7,197.10
Skins	6,196.64	6,097.00			12,293.64
Steel and iron	21,189.14	9,074.94	8,380.91	13,139.04	51,794.03
Steel tubes	132,139.82	252,651.58	231,200.36	130,253.84	746,245.10
Webbs	4,269.38	1,105.54	384.94	162.72	5,922.58
Sundries	1,618.20	3,184.11	5,862.07	10,396.68	21,061.06
Total	598,196.70	779,785.30	672,379.40	605,451.08	2,655,762.48
BRADFORD.					
Alpaca	1,923.82	9,500.50		5,851.50	17,281.82
Bristles		734.84			734.84
Camel's hair tops and noils	2,824.72	17,973.77	2,704.37		23,502.86
Card clothing	39,861.20	42,413.15	55,161.92	25,838.48	163,274.75
Carpets and rugs	89,280.37	16,154.50	67,908.05	15,449.88	188,792.80
Cashmere carding				179.33	179.33
Chemicals	971.53	173.22	772.00	1,576.34	3,493.09
Cotton	17,870.66				17,870.66
Cotton goods	224,994.87	244,404.60	284,966.60	153,387.70	907,753.17
Cow and calf hair	2,285.52	8,671.72	956.83	264.60	12,188.67
Furniture	93.20				93.20
Grease, etc.	2,838.56	8,735.81	3,850.67	6,562.70	21,487.74
Hair cloths	18,470.13	7,813.88	182.48	1,035.80	27,502.29
Hardware		589.58			589.58
Hemp bagging	2,995.10	9,078.20	7,705.00	7,249.87	27,028.17
Household effects		194.67			194.67
Iron, steel, etc.	43,984.38	59,387.13	87,005.37	35,614.48	175,991.36
Lanterns and slides	7,131.57	2,469.38	1,393.88	121.55	11,116.38
Laps			14,651.13	8,025.93	22,677.06
Leather	9,099.68	12,672.57	9,843.21	12,127.44	43,742.90

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
BRADFORD—continued.					
Machinery	\$61,187.38	\$128,738.55	\$182,373.32	\$75,546.15	\$447,795.40
Miscellaneous	551.63	63.26	554.31	687.40	1,806.60
Mohair goat's hair	45,150.18	9,554.07	46,201.86	7,194.70	108,100.81
Mohair waste .....	.....	2,959.70	.....	.....	2,959.70
Noils	36,612.46	18,401.30	28,570.61	7,719.93	91,304.30
Oilcake	1,469.46	2,536.25	2,407.07	2,911.80	9,325.18
Paintings .....	.....	.....	8,585.24	.....	8,585.24
Paper	1,724.56	695.38	1,959.50	450.92	4,830.36
Plants .....	.....	.....	.....	101.60	101.60
Rags	10,958.10	2,075.12	9,664.43	3,934.63	26,632.28
Ready-made clothing .....	.....	.....	12.17	.....	12.17
Rovings	3,052.11	.....	.....	.....	3,052.11
Scientific instruments	2,919.90	.....	.....	.....	2,919.90
Shawls, etc.	3,286.10	1,444.25	2,934.85	1,431.72	9,096.92
Shoddy	1,674.58	.....	.....	1,192.40	2,866.98
Silk goods	47,895.15	27,164.82	35,527.36	11,365.35	121,952.18
Silk waste	1,840.00	1,830.83	433.56	5,648.25	9,752.64
Skins .....	.....	312.05	312.06	63.25	687.36
Statuary .....	.....	.....	73.90	.....	73.90
Stone .....	.....	.....	.....	507.90	507.90
Stuff goods	2,711,627.65	2,418,844.90	2,064,239.28	917,142.95	8,131,854.78
Tape, braid, etc.	984.00	2,923.60	2,789.87	1,480.37	8,177.84
Tapestry, damaska, etc.	2,206.87	1,667.10	4,336.53	2,447.57	10,658.07
Tops	54,587.05	18,111.95	23,556.60	2,195.52	98,451.12
Waste (worsted)	40,516.45	46,271.85	112,699.85	5,741.72	205,229.87
Wines and spirits .....	.....	73.90	88.47	.....	157.37
Wool	1,048,057.51	700,517.85	562,965.00	110,739.17	2,462,279.03
Woolen goods	809,999.30	497,837.40	659,184.95	388,726.60	2,355,738.25
Worsted coatings	2,241,418.80	2,262,469.50	1,969,131.15	541,208.35	6,733,227.80
Yarns: .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk	55,262.70	78,790.85	115,750.35	75,942.15	325,746.05
Worsted and mohair	167,537.50	89,440.60	58,920.45	16,888.35	332,766.90
Other	25,765.80	21,754.70	12,968.05	2,112.00	62,618.05
Totals	7,880,846.05	6,775,466.80	6,131,855.30	2,456,596.35	23,244,764.00
CARDIFF.					
Coal	22,393.55	12,707.95	5,571.77	.....	40,853.27
Coke .....	.....	6,676.43	4,357.00	3,460.00	14,493.43
Rails .....	.....	277.28	.....	.....	277.28
Rope .....	.....	.....	.....	2,341.75	2,341.75
Ships' stores .....	.....	878.16	.....	.....	878.16
Total	22,393.55	20,539.62	10,108.77	5,801.75	58,843.89
DUBLIN.					
Ale, beer, ginger ale, etc.	201,522.73	182,823.51	105,088.27	135,107.56	624,542.14
Animals .....	.....	2,433.25	.....	.....	2,433.25
Bags and burlaps (United States returned) .....	.....	.....	292.79	292.60	585.39
Books	729.97	222.76	206.66	.....	1,159.39
Carriages	263.52	183.22	458.64	.....	905.38
Feathers	1,249.14	903.50	496.50	.....	2,649.14
Glue	6,388.63	1,836.37	2,898.58	1,518.06	12,141.64
Harness and saddlery .....	.....	.....	.....	158.40	158.40
Hosiery	2,046.97	.....	.....	305.24	2,352.21
Leather	629.72	.....	.....	.....	629.72
Linen .....	.....	.....	.....	100.85	100.85
Maize, roast	587.46	1,975.06	260.35	116.80	2,939.67
Malt .....	.....	.....	864.29	864.29	1,728.58
Marble .....	.....	.....	423.18	5,451.38	5,874.51
Miscellaneous	246.80	176.40	.....	.....	423.20
Oatmeal .....	.....	1,417.44	3,987.26	1,636.55	7,041.25
Paintings and drawings .....	.....	230.43	1,946.90	.....	2,177.08
Personal effects	486.65	.....	.....	874.72	661.37
Poplins .....	.....	1,893.28	272.58	1,709.88	3,776.04
Sausage casings	2,182.44	2,390.90	2,082.20	1,916.42	8,571.96
Silverware .....	.....	174.83	.....	82.97	257.80
Skins	4,316.20	26,777.88	.....	3,938.94	35,033.02
Sticks (rough furze) .....	.....	1,222.82	1,619.57	1,198.24	4,035.63
Tires, rubber	474.09	.....	.....	152.64	626.73
Wines and spirits	5,003.24	14,652.17	9,485.82	3,618.62	32,759.85
Wool .....	.....	356.97	.....	.....	356.97
Woolen goods	1,526.41	.....	585.40	444.00	2,556.81
Waste paper .....	.....	.....	563.42	.....	563.42
Total	227,652.97	239,170.81	130,962.41	158,963.11	756,789.30

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
GALASHIELS.					
Animals for breeding (dogs)....	\$126.26				\$126.26
Fishing tackle.....					275.71
Household effects.....		\$97.83	\$149.67	\$12604.	97.83
Machinery.....				699.07	699.07
Woolen and worsted goods.....	64,821.86	72,822.68	81,820.47	84,898.89	254,363.90
Yarn.....	154.63				154.63
Total.....	65,112.75	72,920.01	81,970.14	85,724.00	255,726.90
GLASGOW.					
Beer.....	1,996.44	1,116.62	1,221.20	637.31	4,970.57
Books.....	10,061.07	6,271.33	3,745.16	13,960.00	34,037.56
Cotton in bales.....		1,463.89			1,463.89
Cotton goods.....	164,418.06	243,039.40	267,768.73	103,276.79	878,502.98
Carpets, carpeting, and rugs.....	55,433.48	18,876.74	29,808.87	6,930.77	111,055.86
Chemicals.....	163,273.67	119,138.20	99,602.47	65,635.34	447,649.68
Coal.....	10,745.79	5,091.50	224.13	5,646.50	21,707.92
Coal tar and coal-tar pitch.....	15,898.06	12,282.81	6,274.64	14,434.52	48,885.03
Dogs.....	375.00	35.00		90.00	500.00
Fire-clay goods.....	6,940.34	4,004.05	3,521.86	4,522.35	19,988.60
Fishing gut.....	4,152.33	5,000.97	9,884.75	4,382.42	23,420.47
Flax.....	45,458.42	46,207.49	45,248.00	50,428.28	187,342.19
Furs.....	9,080.83	5,368.65	6,442.39	6,294.07	27,185.94
Gum and paints.....	8,685.83	9,230.85	10,523.87	11,960.54	40,401.09
Glass and glassware.....	475.68	2,356.01	1,522.43	325.20	4,679.32
Hats and caps.....	12,471.96	7,744.39	1,757.10	1,849.57	23,823.02
Hemp and jute goods.....	11,507.04	1,459.33	4,142.69	1,192.25	18,301.31
Herrings.....	104,833.99	95,342.06	35,726.60	16,820.12	252,722.77
Hides and skins.....	43,837.14	11,816.92	1,995.62	5,403.12	63,052.80
Horses.....		750.00			750.00
Iron (pig).....	4,795.81	5,172.69	10,388.24	57,195.66	77,552.40
Lace curtains and nets.....	23,963.81	18,800.36	26,450.32	14,963.15	94,197.64
Laces and trimmings.....	5,112.65				5,112.65
Linen goods.....	3,844.31	12,177.20	12,930.54	7,573.04	36,525.09
Machinery and ironware.....	40,621.88	23,216.77	16,641.13	24,178.37	104,658.15
Muslins.....	22,087.77	107,888.40	170,615.04	13,730.57	314,321.78
Paper and paper stock.....	11,222.21	10,299.09	18,052.77	12,148.00	46,722.07
Paper hangings.....	173.42	1,950.08	2,963.44	292.45	5,379.39
Printed paper.....	3,073.16	1,050.91			4,124.07
Ponies.....	50.00		200.00		250.00
Potatoes, seeds, and fruits.....		21,720.16	15,103.42	5,909.17	42,732.69
Provisions.....	71,597.19	69,641.76	111,798.20	39,646.17	292,683.32
Rags (old and new).....	3,822.92	8,607.12	3,707.98	5,083.79	21,221.81
Shawls.....	7,965.95	1,409.13	1,054.48	4,456.13	14,885.69
Silk goods.....	15,618.81	22,745.20	10,218.69	5,791.61	54,374.31
Steel.....	41,990.46	50,130.60	13,143.65		105,264.71
Stone and stoneware.....	4,777.06	5,259.41	1,542.74	2,612.86	14,192.07
Tapestry and chenille goods.....	7,243.58	168.58	4,454.24	452.10	12,318.60
Tobacco pipes (clay).....	5,727.04	12,006.72	4,753.42	6,574.48	29,061.66
Thread.....	78,075.80	61,263.13	55,981.47	40,821.98	236,141.88
Union goods (cotton and woolen).....	34,918.24	130,925.97	141,738.50	35,813.61	343,396.32
Whisky.....	14,908.20	30,576.98	9,594.83	7,878.15	62,958.16
Wines and liquors.....	1,092.14	5,573.50	1,259.31	1,243.77	9,168.72
Wire goods.....	568.58	483.50	2,775.77	930.32	4,758.17
Wool.....	66,520.89	94,533.26	37,056.62	53,441.69	251,552.46
Woolen goods.....	46,336.22	25,917.83	23,501.84	17,396.95	113,141.84
Miscellaneous.....	91,044.11	73,450.91	17,063.61	17,595.63	199,154.26
Total.....	1,286,800.84	1,491,565.41	1,237,400.76	689,523.80	4,705,290.81
Total preceding year.....	954,953.58	1,528,615.61	1,511,978.28	1,006,586.50	5,002,128.97
Increase.....	331,847.26				
Decrease.....		37,050.20	274,572.52	317,062.70	296,838.16
HUDDERSFIELD.					
Card clothing.....	12,994.12	22,878.17	37,612.00	37,442.28	110,926.57
Carpet waste and carpet yarns.....		7,716.54	4,114.78	1,419.46	13,250.76
Chemicals and dyes.....	44,355.14	70,955.25	72,009.24	53,112.23	240,431.86
Clocks (antique).....			159.66	233.96	393.62
Corduroys and fustians.....	3,062.12	2,962.43	3,104.48	5,441.74	14,570.77
Cotton cloth.....	1,422.41	2,724.50	2,966.74	1,606.91	8,830.56
Cottons, sewing.....	28,283.44	31,317.71	31,801.60	54,186.98	145,589.73
Cotton velvet and velveteens.....	2,270.58	4,615.99	199.93	39.05	7,125.55
Fullers earth.....	5,686.67	6,358.08	2,640.56	882.80	15,567.61

a Sugar valued at \$268,602.89 is included in this total.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
HUDDESFIELD—continued.					
Grease and oil.....	\$449.32	\$1,094.21	\$1,591.73	\$875.48	\$4,010.74
Haircloths.....	1,540.99				1,540.99
Linen and cotton.....	1,169.08	1,247.59	665.89		3,082.56
Linen and linen yarn.....	1,514.78	3,858.35	2,443.05	148.47	7,464.63
Machinery.....	789.35	2,814.60	3,880.26	2,303.98	9,788.19
Mohair and cotton.....	90,297.26	44,541.51	29,031.14	26,730.51	190,600.42
Mohair, wool, and cotton.....	1,799.17	19,089.27	559.38	665.18	22,113.00
Oil paintings and water-color drawings.....	888.34				888.34
Rugs and shawls.....	2,990.34	4,396.35			7,386.69
Silk and cotton.....	1,807.47	194.86	648.03		2,650.36
Silk, satins, and silk yarn.....	12,859.61	6,756.08	8,364.98	4,884.36	32,814.98
Soap.....	37.77	64.23			102.00
Stationery.....	607.83	4,448.32	854.74	641.20	6,552.09
Stuffs.....	6,080.06	3,805.30	351.62	270.68	10,507.66
Wire.....		134.34			134.34
Wool.....	52,075.84	4,961.17	11,004.20	2,875.43	70,916.64
Woolens.....	371,257.98	295,902.58	236,596.59	265,893.84	1,219,650.99
Wool and cotton.....	27,757.99	23,796.05	63,138.38	30,398.65	155,091.07
Wool, cotton, and shoddy.....	1,963.99				1,963.99
Woolen rugs.....	4,217.63	6,469.77	8,720.74	2,208.71	21,611.85
Woolen thread waste.....	11,708.42	12,134.70	29,193.56	7,135.97	50,172.65
Worsted.....	610,545.56	430,001.82	472,000.64	194,840.24	1,707,388.26
Worsted and cotton.....	1,885.22	101.30	2,970.89	3,374.29	8,311.70
Worsted, cotton, and shoddy.....	573.67	2,924.64	3,382.29	5,977.28	13,303.88
Worsted, cotton, and silk.....	610.38	675.23	690.98	482.55	2,459.14
Worsted waste.....			1,257.26		1,257.26
Worsted and silk.....	807.30	119.69	786.13	562.64	2,075.76
Worsted and woolens.....	4,816.86	2,725.92	2,364.42	2,172.04	11,598.74
Worsted yarn.....	19,999.59	9,852.61	11,717.94	8,033.41	50,203.55
Miscellaneous.....	304.40	337.06		174.70	816.16
Total.....	1,328,210.16	1,036,476.17	1,092,309.83	715,649.52	4,172,645.68
HULL.					
Alum.....		427.46			427.46
Binocide of barium.....			2,513.53		2,513.53
Blackening powder.....			868.73	427.60	1,296.42
Carbolic acid.....		4,201.16		1,007.16	5,608.32
Chemicals.....	35.40				35.40
Cliffstone.....	7,253.56		2,222.89	6,422.73	15,899.18
Coal.....	896.04	398.44	1,714.37		3,008.85
Coal-tar products.....		5,825.55	2,735.09	5,375.44	13,936.08
Colors.....	6,109.30	4,516.86	3,894.78	8,235.74	22,756.68
Dog biscuits.....	98.70	98.70	98.70		296.10
Ebony.....	596.32				596.32
Flax.....	3,982.39	8,956.01		5,336.87	13,275.27
Glycerin (crude).....				6,535.73	6,535.73
Grease.....			1,942.25	647.78	2,590.03
Hair (cattle).....	9,674.74	165.54		1,456.17	11,296.45
Hemp tow.....		1,619.65			1,619.65
Hide cuttings.....				753.03	753.03
Hides and skins.....	1,946.25	4,325.83	2,871.92	3,525.98	12,669.98
Leather.....	2,151.50	653.14	1,676.75	3,388.50	7,870.07
Linseed oil.....	3,547.29		2,068.24	843.58	6,459.11
Oranges.....		11,253.77	4,349.67	2,323.03	17,926.47
Paints.....	1,643.19	1,156.29	1,059.38	1,306.99	5,165.85
Picric acid.....			414.76	749.84	1,164.60
Printed paper.....			487.21		487.21
Rape-seed oil.....		975.49	524.10		1,499.59
Soap.....			778.64		778.64
Stero plates.....		146.00			146.00
Stove polish.....		61.32			61.32
Sulphate of ammonia.....		1,145.23			1,145.23
Tar.....	899.76				899.76
Turpentine.....	243.33		477.34		720.67
Washing blue.....	3,653.21	8,273.10	8,324.37		20,250.68
Water-color portraits.....				199.28	199.28
Wood.....	301.36		143.64	449.30	894.30
Wood pulp.....			187.05		187.05
Wool.....	28,013.03	101,142.41	6,312.19	376.62	135,844.25
Zinc sheets.....	184.92		124.03		308.95
Total.....	71,210.38	150,341.05	45,789.63	49,961.55	317,303.51

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
KIDDERMINSTER.					
Carpets	\$36,536.66	\$18,664.85	\$15,161.02	\$4,483.58	\$74,846.11
China and porcelain	16,142.60	4,677.45	8,154.68	1,049.08	25,023.81
Dye goods		5,942.98	146.96		6,089.94
Glass	15,828.17	9,479.54	4,113.90	5,081.64	34,503.25
Hardware	12,221.83	3,482.97	5,158.28	1,297.08	22,160.16
Sauce	8,562.44	7,427.30	5,776.85	12,189.00	33,955.59
Skins	22,899.90	47,076.08	47,073.99	31,700.52	148,750.49
Sundries	7,786.86	8,036.96	1,926.37	2,198.24	19,948.43
Total	119,978.46	104,788.18	82,512.05	57,999.14	365,277.78
LEEDS.					
Chemicals and dyestuffs	10,819.97	7,101.22	5,316.61	2,728.71	25,966.51
Confectionery, etc.	2,632.76	1,595.08	1,596.05	2,846.11	8,670.00
Earthenware and bricks	10,228.21	10,077.65	10,090.22	8,073.95	38,470.03
Hair, wool, etc.	78,964.96	23,734.81	67,272.71	26,365.91	196,338.39
Leather	5,243.33	3,370.52	2,327.67	6,222.81	17,164.53
Linens, etc.	1,583.78	5,690.78	3,622.10	2,569.29	13,465.95
Metals, machinery, etc.	37,141.74	77,383.62	128,497.72	50,588.97	293,612.05
Skins and furs	18,639.42	17,490.06	21,848.96	21,350.25	79,328.69
Sundries	6,972.64	4,512.64	3,654.52	4,476.75	19,616.55
Waste spun-silk yarn	9,805.96		4,295.18	1,073.79	15,174.93
Woolens	115,623.34	159,083.43	148,019.91	117,176.72	539,903.40
Woolens, worsteds, etc.	283,132.75	299,430.22	300,056.06	200,588.88	1,183,207.91
Worsteds	171,666.64	187,971.44	172,091.30	72,558.95	604,288.33
Total	852,455.70	797,441.47	868,689.01	516,621.09	3,035,207.27
LEITH.					
Advertising matter		243.33		364.99	608.32
Animal for breeding (dog)		9.73			9.73
Beer, ale, and stout	2,212.89	5,614.94	5,518.14	5,451.57	18,797.34
Biscuits	695.74	1,315.01	351.03	528.55	2,888.33
Books, printed sheets, etc.	20,191.61	6,003.16	6,368.80	6,254.77	38,820.34
Canvas		533.43			533.43
Carpets	2,705.85	68.83	992.89		3,767.57
China ware	849.76	51.34			401.09
Clocks	48.66	131.27			179.93
Clothing			181.45	299.25	480.70
Coal (cannel)			2,793.53		2,793.53
Cork wood and corks	12,316.35	3,124.35	4,729.30	5,306.70	25,475.90
Electrotypes	302.57	375.45	1,814.25	4,302.21	6,794.48
Fire bricks			787.89		787.89
Fish (cured)	14,328.68	4,923.96	6,751.78	1,995.27	27,999.69
Furniture	213.15	1,342.30			1,555.45
Gelatin	36,157.81	24,284.31	61,495.96	51,680.58	183,618.66
Glassware	905.21	700.04	661.70	237.56	2,504.51
Golf goods	660.85	1,159.81	3,361.56	1,039.52	6,221.74
Iron, etc.		3,237.76	5,035.22		8,272.98
Labels	416.42				416.42
Linen and cotton goods	601.50	132.71			734.21
Liquid malt extract	2,390.74				2,390.74
Maps	2,188.68	3,787.68	2,749.04	2,952.68	11,657.48
Medicines, drugs, and chemicals	1,675.07	4,099.69	3,594.78	11,521.82	20,891.36
Nets	156.76	2,054.71	4,838.80	2,382.49	9,427.76
Oatmeal	151.10				151.10
Oil (vegetable)	108.11		169.06	109.33	386.50
Paper		638.84	783.32	1,491.68	2,913.84
Paper stock	747.95	2,431.64	4,632.93	2,204.34	10,016.86
Perambulator	109.04				109.04
Personal effects, etc.	1,722.86	4,424.80	238.46	2,180.92	8,567.04
Pictures		1,733.98	259.48	441.15	2,434.56
Printing ink, etc.	427.64	491.90	463.41		1,382.95
Provisions	1,484.56	1,109.48	347.58	7,705.25	10,646.87
Pumice stone			67.19		67.19
Pumps				143.86	143.86
Rifle and requisites			713.24		713.24
Rope		393.41			393.41
Rotten stone			106.68		106.68
Rubber waste		357.23			357.23
Sealing wax				181.11	181.11
Shoes	759.77				759.77
Show cards, etc.	115.94				115.94
Stained-glass window		236.75			236.75
Stereotype plates	481.86	114.85			596.71
Stone		387.85			387.85

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
LEITH—continued.					
Stone wheels (grindstones, etc.)		\$93. 79	\$820. 64		\$714. 43
Tea			762. 00		762. 00
Tobacco		3, 893. 20			3, 893. 20
Vegetable and other seeds			125. 81	\$2, 066. 96	2, 192. 27
Vulcanite and celluloid goods	\$1, 083. 44	4, 704. 95	2, 098. 51	542. 85	8, 429. 75
Waterproof goods	308. 53				308. 53
Wines and spirits	20, 536. 58	38, 266. 95	52, 574. 68	23, 131. 97	114, 510. 18
Wire, and rods, and wire cloth	7, 268. 90	3, 686. 23	17, 880. 39	2, 895. 75	31, 731. 27
Wooden font			162. 65		162. 65
Wood pulp	199. 04	216. 07	402. 94	1, 608. 84	1, 826. 39
Wool and noils	29, 083. 72	14, 216. 02	3, 848. 25	1, 085. 83	48, 233. 82
Woolen and worsted goods	1, 853. 28	2, 207. 80	2, 647. 35	2, 236. 98	8, 935. 36
Total	164, 959. 81	152, 779. 50	180, 925. 19	141, 738. 43	640, 397. 93
LIMERICK.					
Bacon, middles of	143. 11	112. 86			255. 97
Bed feathers	1, 157. 67	6, 844. 05	1, 119. 86	2, 722. 11	11, 843. 69
Hams		32. 34			32. 34
Hides	2, 439. 53				2, 439. 53
Total	3, 740. 31	6, 989. 25	1, 119. 86	2, 722. 11	14, 571. 53
LLANELLY.					
Birds			151. 46		151. 46
Bricks and sand		2, 273. 50	632. 88	156. 45	3, 062. 83
Castings	2, 183. 14	522. 65	1, 300. 32	252. 82	4, 268. 48
Coal			358. 27		358. 27
Grease	1, 867. 44	1, 935. 24	1, 925. 86	1, 209. 99	6, 938. 53
Iron ladles	574. 28	173. 72	1, 083. 09	1, 285. 50	3, 116. 59
Iron, pig			5, 283. 31		5, 283. 31
Machinery	218. 25	51. 83	192. 22		462. 29
Palm oil	1, 733. 78	2, 055. 91	1, 874. 85	1, 129. 48	6, 794. 02
Pots (annealing)		405. 30			405. 30
Terne, tin plates, etc	80, 244. 26	28, 527. 88	87, 595. 44	13, 694. 05	210, 061. 63
Miscellaneous	16. 53	133. 33	25. 30		175. 16
Total	86, 847. 68	36, 079. 85	100, 423. 00	17, 727. 79	241, 077. 82
LONDON. a					
Animals	55, 650. 13	8, 662. 61	5, 150. 30	18, 203. 87	87, 668. 91
Antimony	16, 551. 49	13, 543. 53	30, 615. 15	12, 500. 64	73, 210. 81
Artificial flowers	15, 978. 01	40, 846. 42	85, 110. 84	4, 540. 08	96, 475. 35
Bags and bagging			454. 95	1, 563. 57	2, 018. 52
Beer, ale, stout, etc	110, 112. 69	195, 098. 42	183, 943. 86	153, 028. 08	642, 183. 05
Blacking	5, 614. 33	8, 341. 83	7, 190. 89	3, 841. 05	24, 488. 10
Books	417, 689. 28	420, 972. 98	428, 680. 07	358, 427. 19	1, 620, 769. 52
Bricks and tiles				659. 90	659. 90
Bristles	135, 095. 66	73, 208. 95	52, 655. 78	84, 928. 49	295, 888. 88
Brushes, tooth and hair	10, 051. 12	11, 531. 62	14, 880. 51	8, 208. 94	44, 652. 19
Burlaps	55, 854. 54	41, 074. 96	50, 815. 71	36, 685. 82	184, 481. 03
Buttons			380. 83		380. 83
Card clothing					
Carpets and rugs	66, 218. 32	66, 691. 84	97, 429. 86	17, 822. 54	248, 162. 56
Cement	235, 515. 27	213, 238. 47	185, 478. 56	143, 954. 94	778, 187. 24
Chalk	20, 430. 13	11, 699. 09	18, 568. 82	13, 792. 53	64, 496. 57
China clay, etc	2, 266. 14	883. 97	924. 05	2, 044. 89	6, 518. 55
Clocks and watches	13, 838. 45	10, 114. 15	12, 092. 22	11, 547. 01	47, 591. 83
Coal and coke	6, 565. 67	3, 011. 61		6, 796. 72	16, 377. 00
Cocoa and chocolate	40, 708. 73	47, 435. 52	81, 445. 44	78, 238. 69	247, 828. 38
Coffee	201, 954. 96	313, 553. 22	114, 387. 44	322, 292. 29	952, 187. 91
Colors, paints, and varnishes	67, 737. 07	88, 949. 95	94, 962. 77	109, 077. 12	360, 726. 91
Confectionery				1, 509. 55	1, 509. 55
Cotton			11, 847. 69	6, 079. 66	17, 927. 35
Cotton manufactures	35, 436. 17	46, 543. 04	94, 281. 62	53, 392. 27	229, 653. 10
Cutlery			253. 93		253. 93
Cycles			1, 567. 45	5, 367. 55	6, 935. 00
Drugs and chemicals	438, 015. 53	619, 079. 94	600, 953. 98	442, 996. 99	2, 101, 048. 44
Elastic				1, 693. 22	1, 693. 22
Emery	4, 642. 23	6, 218. 94	36, 704. 72	4, 552. 41	52, 118. 30
Feathers	327, 812. 29	358, 490. 16	230, 120. 50	395, 861. 00	1, 282, 284. 55
Fish	5, 475. 46	7, 284. 50	14, 552. 53	8, 361. 80	30, 674. 29
Floor cloths	43, 749. 92	46, 381. 78	29, 051. 12	23, 448. 91	142, 531. 66
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	42, 560. 48	221, 517. 77	43, 635. 94	19, 733. 43	327, 447. 62

a See exports declared at London, page 608, for the years 1895 and 1896.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
LONDON—continued.					
Fullers' earth	\$18,238.09	\$16,212.50	\$11,323.98	\$13,079.96	\$58,854.53
Furniture	61,587.91	96,068.82	25,454.09	45,169.66	227,821.08
Glass, china, and earthen ware	66,174.18	48,939.08	41,064.72	81,116.97	187,894.95
Gloves, hosiery, etc	184,983.75	115,809.42	91,422.41	38,575.70	425,851.34
Glue and gelatin	5,615.61	15,498.04	42,236.67	16,212.34	79,562.06
Grease, etc	38,130.97	34,920.81	50,122.52	10,049.32	133,223.62
Gums	74,711.98	116,894.12	61,922.94	72,697.60	326,226.04
Hair, cattle, etc	122,343.38	73,072.06	123,232.14	48,757.06	366,404.64
Hardware .....	.....	2,664.17	3,181.72	6,567.58	6,353.47
Hats and caps	59,686.95	83,126.02	67,195.43	16,068.50	176,076.90
Hemp, flax, and tow	228,625.08	307,516.42	158,436.48	215,325.74	909,803.72
Indigo	22,506.65	51,884.50	51,245.92	84,530.88	160,167.95
Ivory	35,673.60	92,934.25	52,500.42	20,325.22	201,433.49
Jute .....	.....	24,955.17	66,932.24	.....	91,887.41
Laces .....	.....	2,418.00	4,588.80	42,582.22	49,589.02
Leather	328,637.42	153,452.36	472,738.26	193,513.08	1,145,341.12
Linen	31,180.04	27,852.11	57,378.06	25,118.93	141,539.14
Linseed	56,591.84	.....	7,362.53	24,615.38	83,569.75
Machinery	14,841.45	42,843.76	28,047.08	22,130.65	107,967.94
Matches	1,282.32	2,424.29	4,669.80	1,202.64	9,599.05
Metals:					
Iron and steel, and manu- factures of	79,285.06	108,756.28	248,411.83	37,524.17	473,967.84
Other	402,268.90	124,683.35	1,256,613.78	102,531.84	1,990,097.87
Mustard	44,883.87	75,809.02	28,750.86	48,482.34	197,926.09
Oils	82,583.57	118,234.42	138,291.19	106,803.29	445,912.47
Ores, iron, etc .....	.....	5,374.12	920.09	16,604.05	22,800.26
Paper and paper hangings	44,659.97	53,177.10	47,102.15	48,302.82	193,241.54
Paper stock	105,743.99	110,723.74	91,765.37	49,447.78	357,680.88
Perfumery	18,083.26	25,140.64	63,366.70	13,474.85	120,065.44
Pitch and tar	52,713.42	63,118.20	25,435.53	68,732.60	209,999.75
Plumbago	7,235.43	.....	.....	.....	7,235.43
Precious stones	959,900.30	282,176.90	397,972.90	585,302.51	2,196,352.61
Preserves, pickles, etc	116,810.68	111,162.11	145,582.69	96,650.64	467,206.10
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc	9,945.28	22,899.09	32,560.12	16,135.63	81,540.12
Quicksilver .....	.....	4,597.20	.....	.....	4,597.20
Rice	6,630.44	2,128.30	2,874.86	4,325.32	15,958.92
Rope	3,355.55	13,457.41	4,777.57	12,646.24	34,136.77
Rubber:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	91,754.00	64,860.78	26,132.17	53,897.95	236,653.90
Clothing, and manufactures of	89,317.93	9,640.63	66,200.05	9,228.18	174,395.79
Saddlery	12,102.53	12,932.16	2,882.69	11,163.09	39,080.47
Sausage casings	13,838.58	9,440.28	7,994.00	19,379.45	50,592.31
Scientific and optical instru- ments	22,172.63	22,412.66	25,450.44	21,215.56	91,251.34
Seeds, plants, etc	68,936.95	163,599.89	89,212.72	47,935.14	369,684.70
Shellac	23,659.58	75,762.77	90,060.21	144,134.72	323,607.28
Shells	95,380.66	101,888.49	111,169.64	85,497.20	393,935.99
Silks	99,932.20	89,004.84	75,696.70	36,321.14	300,954.68
Soaps	2,223,879.77	77,845.20	56,490.51	68,351.82	260,426.61
Skins, hides, furs, etc	143,529.38	984,988.29	610,466.04	1,149,713.66	4,963,027.76
Spices	15,206.33	85,987.14	141,610.50	55,084.40	427,211.42
Sponges	15,206.33	20,946.72	14,966.11	19,782.95	70,902.11
Stationery	43,083.87	45,634.41	85,392.37	34,612.66	158,723.31
Sticks and canes	12,978.71	7,930.43	9,439.85	4,380.92	34,729.91
Straw:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plait and braids	203,112.78	231,686.24	294,854.98	122,179.79	851,783.79
Manufactures of, other	7,192.06	33,458.87	66,944.24	5,439.80	113,034.97
Stuff goods .....	.....	8,262.50	.....	9,725.07	17,987.57
Stone, marble, granite, etc	23,254.18	6,444.00	85,996.93	6,215.37	121,910.46
Sugar	14,372.37	29,001.82	.....	.....	43,373.69
Tea	136,100.64	136,617.19	150,955.22	189,753.23	561,426.18
Tin	904,440.91	898,975.99	125,747.79	617,179.28	2,046,344.07
Tin plates .....	.....	24,050.09	11,712.46	14,907.65	51,250.20
Tobacco and cigarettes	37,617.98	89,543.74	25,843.35	22,248.72	125,253.77
Wearing apparel	43,966.00	63,059.74	35,257.45	37,897.12	180,050.91
Wines and spirits	85,804.84	107,464.62	95,496.05	73,743.45	362,508.46
Woods	16,924.02	33,530.41	91,168.48	42,319.24	183,942.15
Wool and camel and goat hair	4,062,487.73	1,526,513.58	1,618,789.80	179,829.61	7,887,620.81
Woolen and worsted goods	1,039,421.82	474,324.33	793,304.89	302,642.77	2,608,693.61
Works of art	370,908.87	380,682.67	175,846.15	118,337.70	1,046,125.59
Yarn .....	.....	.....	553.91	.....	553.91
All other articles	285,683.10	259,420.30	429,983.97	134,307.10	1,109,394.47
Total	15,903,723.89	10,760,683.28	11,788,728.74	7,917,795.86	46,320,931.77

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
MANCHESTER.					
Buttons.....	\$675.17	\$861.08	\$2,761.26	\$1,630.15	\$5,927.66
Card clothing.....	22,221.59	35,206.81	46,069.23	18,327.84	121,854.97
Carpets and rugs.....	41,559.07	38,796.57	64,564.51	22,544.91	167,465.06
Cattle hair and other hair.....	6,058.81	13,296.35	10,027.75	4,873.07	34,255.48
Colors, dyestuffs, and chemicals.....	241,030.71	274,420.39	227,892.35	117,858.41	861,199.86
Cotton (Egyptian).....	31,537.68	47,268.74	32,740.42	11,807.33	123,354.17
Cotton and worsted and worsted stuffs.....	167,074.89	171,942.10	143,834.98	81,229.22	564,081.19
Cotton piece goods.....	289,487.44	527,350.83	517,070.98	262,360.79	1,596,270.04
Cotton velvet, fustians, etc.....	714,757.68	435,415.75	632,409.36	522,755.22	2,305,338.01
Cotton-velvet skirt bindings.....	339,503.86	188,855.06	273,636.71	244,138.84	1,046,139.47
Cotton yarn and thread.....	208,386.83	174,492.05	172,628.37	114,736.27	670,243.52
Curtains, laces, etc.....	44,573.63	82,198.78	97,345.00	50,552.60	274,670.01
Damasks, etc.....	99,279.24	142,896.58	95,065.28	91,232.46	428,553.56
Elastic web, cord, etc.....	21,227.81	20,579.82	22,115.65	16,391.59	80,314.37
Felt hats.....	36,383.51	1,758.53	16,538.86	19,967.59	74,648.49
Handkerchiefs.....	215,956.89	154,704.25	120,927.05	143,965.27	635,583.46
Hosiery.....	84,640.28	29,590.06	45,287.59	32,490.55	192,008.48
Iron, steel, etc.....	47,713.22	23,063.88	33,031.94	28,920.28	130,729.32
Leather and hides.....	45,333.78	44,318.85	53,090.56	46,481.86	189,205.05
Linens.....	179,523.83	218,028.17	180,153.00	146,509.47	724,214.47
Machinery.....	357,433.03	556,339.27	544,867.88	414,321.36	1,872,966.54
Miscellaneous.....	48,477.12	36,008.08	43,625.66	29,688.81	157,799.67
Paper, paper hangings, etc.....	54,939.55	50,059.64	45,059.43	31,726.22	181,694.84
Quilts.....	20,745.01	12,814.81	18,334.04	5,261.34	57,155.20
Rags, paper stock, etc.....	86,557.11	101,018.91	69,229.77	54,824.44	311,630.23
Shawls, etc.....	29,881.77	9,354.72	6,103.26	20,419.27	65,759.02
Silk and cotton piece goods.....	11,460.02	14,833.56	25,631.77	3,033.05	54,458.40
Silk noils and waste.....	17,653.00	27,459.87	12,223.19	4,613.40	61,949.46
Silk seals, plushes, etc.....	27,666.35	29,685.09	28,812.76	41,569.75	127,768.95
Silk yarn.....	93,673.18	113,087.77	60,619.67	51,673.84	319,059.46
Tape, braid, etc.....	33,169.48	29,415.89	33,850.65	31,232.24	127,658.26
Towels.....	30,877.48	34,816.59	27,565.20	14,189.07	106,648.34
Waterproof garments and cloth.....	11,494.45	7,077.78	5,303.31	2,558.70	26,429.24
Wool felts, blanketing, lap-ping, etc.....	23,379.01	33,617.94	25,961.36	27,963.52	110,921.83
Wool and wool noils.....	10,229.54	6,988.81	7,457.02	913.63	25,589.00
Worsted yarn.....	6,635.51	1,553.08	1,482.10	69.71	9,740.40
Yarn (other).....	1,217.52	3,905.22	6,810.11	9,223.32	21,066.17
Total.....	3,702,619.05	3,691,981.68	3,750,188.03	2,710,137.89	13,854,926.65
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.					
Anchor.....			874.72	535.31	910.03
Antimony.....	31,228.33	17,767.59	28,191.63	21,850.59	99,039.14
Biscuits.....		696.49	240.10	600.64	1,537.23
Books.....	428.25	369.85	146.00		944.10
Brattice cloth.....			633.02		633.02
Bricks:					
Fire.....	6,647.64	5,275.29	2,627.91	3,581.74	18,132.58
Glazed.....			530.45		530.45
Carbonate of barytes.....	486.65	1,630.28	8,628.30	1,133.89	11,679.12
Carpets.....	8,120.00	3,482.07	5,550.02	2,851.38	20,003.47
Cement.....	1,615.68	725.11	3,669.34	5,275.29	11,285.42
Chemicals.....	25,214.20	48,256.21	39,568.15	28,026.21	141,064.77
Coals and coke.....	11,368.14	45,256.05	4,194.92	5,129.29	65,948.40
Composition paint.....	2,696.04	4,954.00	1,362.62	2,496.78	11,499.54
Copper.....	54,154.41				54,154.41
Cotton, manufactures of.....	24,585.76	14,315.49	18,095.58	8,507.11	65,503.94
Ferromanganese.....	9,726.62	37,473.86			47,200.48
Hats, felt.....			1,041.51	176.44	1,217.95
Iron:					
Pig.....	4,925.82	25,522.45	6,102.59	3,528.21	40,079.07
Sand.....			516.81	753.20	1,270.01
Leather (dressed seal skin and goatskin).....	9,796.26	12,565.30	18,784.69	8,102.72	49,248.97
Lead, pig.....		2,730.11			2,730.11
Linen and union goods.....	578.58	7,923.96	8,076.62	974.14	17,553.30
Machinery.....	895.44	4,623.18	350.39		5,869.01
Minerals, specimens of.....			270.09		270.09
Oatmeal.....	203.66				203.66
Ores:					
Fluor spar.....			1,036.56	837.04	1,873.60
Terra alba.....			768.91		768.91
Blanc fixe.....				150.86	150.86
Rope, old.....	3,046.43	3,430.88	3,791.00	1,737.34	12,005.65
Salt.....	1,763.62				1,763.62
Scoria blocks.....			7,012.86	1,247.03	8,259.89

Exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in the United Kingdom during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	Sept. 30, 1895.	Dec. 31, 1895.	Mar. 31, 1896.	June 30, 1896.	
NEWCASTLE-ON-THE-TYNE—CON.					
Skins (hare and coney).....	\$39, 973. 43	\$26, 561. 36	\$38, 489. 15	\$40, 061. 03	\$145, 084. 97
Soap lyes.....			953. 83		953. 83
Steel:					
Wire rope.....	1, 299. 35	3, 036. 70	1, 982. 00	554. 78	6, 822. 83
Rails.....			42, 200. 72		42, 200. 72
Propeller shafts.....				942. 44	942. 44
Stone:					
Building.....	721. 65	1, 564. 95		183. 16	2, 469. 76
Grindstones.....	8, 784. 03	13, 285. 54	8, 200. 05	10, 307. 25	40, 576. 87
Spiegeleisen.....	6, 965. 54	44, 967. 08	17, 111. 34		69, 043. 96
Spiegel silico.....		3, 374. 92			3, 374. 92
Sweeping machines.....	817. 30			452. 58	769. 88
Trees (young currant and gooseberry).....		10, 502. 82	685. 92		11, 188. 74
White lead and red lead.....	4, 703. 53	6, 584. 37	4, 681. 54	5, 265. 56	21, 235. 00
Wood in logs.....				2, 281. 43	2, 281. 43
Woolen goods.....	11, 231. 72	10, 304. 27	9, 076. 50	8, 048. 40	39, 260. 89
Miscellaneous.....	1, 943. 20	3, 364. 10	1, 122. 16	789. 10	7, 218. 56
Totals <i>a</i>	273, 421. 28	360, 544. 38	286, 618. 00	166, 370. 94	1, 086, 954. 60
Increase for the year.....					218, 959. 91
Increase.....	97, 810. 67	153, 008. 11	52, 977. 23		
Decrease.....				89, 336. 10	
NEWPORT.					
Manganese.....	20, 324. 93	40, 946. 66			61, 271. 59
Oxide.....	1, 612. 06	416. 87	423. 77	2, 333. 94	4, 786. 64
Terne, tin plates, etc.....	16, 654. 80	75, 402. 05	27, 815. 47		119, 872. 32
Total.....	38, 591. 79	116, 765. 58	28, 239. 24	2, 333. 94	185, 930. 55
PLYMOUTH.					
Books.....		294. 54	113. 39		407. 93
Brushes.....	745. 12	915. 14	381. 05		2, 041. 31
Clay.....	76, 555. 70	46, 028. 85	79, 613. 10	61, 212. 16	263, 409. 81
Drugs and chemicals.....	7, 392. 33	7, 767. 07	24, 054. 88	11, 901. 57	51, 115. 85
Flower bulbs.....	695. 34	238. 82	286. 52		1, 220. 68
Furniture.....				422. 06	422. 06
Stone, marble, etc.....		101. 10			101. 10
Wines and spirits.....	7, 396. 16	9, 787. 18	1, 283. 90	8, 149. 23	21, 596. 47
Works of art.....			3, 017. 23		3, 017. 23
All other articles.....			146. 08	613. 58	759. 66
Total.....	92, 784. 65	65, 112. 70	108, 896. 15	77, 298. 60	344, 092. 10
REDDITCH.					
Needles, fishhooks, etc.....	73, 729. 23	109, 459. 44	100, 982. 71	83, 896. 31	368, 067. 69
WOLVERHAMPTON.					
Chemicals.....	1, 368. 78	3, 297. 66	4, 890. 16	5, 001. 10	14, 557. 60
Cycles and cycle materials.....					
Glue.....	3, 569. 90	2, 800. 31	2, 297. 87	2, 042. 64	10, 210. 72
Hardware.....	8, 817. 02	7, 728. 17	6, 610. 93	5, 878. 34	29, 032. 46
Steel and iron.....		324. 17			324. 17
Tiles, etc.....	17, 690. 73	16, 406. 60	6, 312. 16	7, 276. 36	47, 684. 85
Sundries.....	1, 276. 21	787. 02	1, 118. 98	417. 18	3, 599. 39
Total.....	32, 722. 64	30, 840. 83	21, 230. 10	20, 615. 62	105, 409. 19

a Including the agencies at Carlisle, Hartlepool, and Sunderland.

LONDON.

Value of declared exports from London to the United States for 1895 and 1896; also increase or decrease of value in the articles named, together with the percentages of increase or decrease.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age of increase.	Percent- age of decrease.
Animals	\$100,256.84	\$34,913.97		\$65,342.87		65.17
Antimony	96,530.17	58,129.73		38,400.44		39.78
Artificial flowers	106,831.60	84,888.18		21,943.42		20.54
Bags and bagging	1,791.11	5,395.38	\$3,604.27		201.24	
Beers, ale, stout, etc.	633,760.55	604,639.89		29,120.66		45.94
Blacking	22,733.79	21,980.00		753.79		3.31
Books	1,480,834.13	1,645,187.28	164,353.15		11.09	
Bricks and tiles		659.90	659.90			
Bristles	342,532.26	230,089.62		112,442.64		32.82
Brushes, tooth and hair ..	51,273.14	47,092.75		3,580.39		6.98
Burlaps	187,526.50	154,254.98		13,271.52		7.92
Buttons	444.77	867.19	422.42		95.13	
Card clothing						
Carpets and rugs	204,398.84	255,304.11	50,905.27		24.90	
Cement	789,240.94	685,358.13		103,882.81		13.16
Chalk	71,389.56	58,684.07		14,705.49		20.59
China clay	9,940.42	3,352.41		6,588.01		66.27
Clocks and watches	47,726.11	49,557.63	1,831.52		3.83	
Coal and coke	20,107.53	15,910.15		4,197.38		20.87
Cocoa and chocolate	310,960.00	306,488.71		4,473.29		1.43
Coffee	603,373.08	913,901.05	310,527.97		51.46	
Colors, paints, and var- nishes	328,944.85	355,091.80	26,747.15		81.31	
Confectionery	5,058.70	6,296.56	1,237.86		24.47	
Cotton		19,957.94	19,957.94			
Cotton manufactures	259,256.82	216,439.60		42,817.22		16.51
Cutlery		2,850.67	2,850.67			
Cycles	342.60	26,592.87	26,250.27		767.62	
Drugs and chemicals	1,743,727.78	2,020,741.39	277,013.61		15.88	
Elastic	2,309.03	1,693.22		615.81		26.67
Emery	18,771.15	51,900.43	33,129.28		176.49	
Feathers	1,215,761.77	1,101,795.47		113,966.30		9.37
Fish	42,532.01	43,477.28	945.27		2.22	
Floor cloths	172,443.06	129,233.13		43,209.93		25.05
Fruits, nuts, and vege- tables	414,387.80	293,797.28		120,540.52		29.09
Fuller's earth	65,644.95	51,550.61		14,094.34		21.47
Furniture	130,936.31	228,666.15	97,729.84		74.63	
Glass, china, and earth- en ware	181,238.78	164,027.95		17,210.83		9.49
Gloves, hosiery, etc.	357,911.78	430,600.34	72,688.56		20.30	
Glue and gelatin	54,114.53	88,636.82	29,522.29		54.55	
Grease	217,657.68	126,104.91		91,552.77		42.06
Gums	363,900.57	296,472.38		67,428.19		18.52
Hair—cow, calf, etc.	320,330.15	351,815.08	31,484.93		9.82	
Hardware	4,834.70	8,323.46	3,488.76		72.17	
Hats and caps	119,119.03	151,855.81	32,736.78		27.48	
Hemp, flax, and tow	587,049.04	749,084.09	162,035.05		27.60	
Indigo	215,690.01	146,579.99		69,110.02		32.04
Ivory	198,158.20	175,835.25		22,322.95		11.26
Jute	161,748.95	92,105.72		69,643.23		43.05
Laces	725.79	51,772.57	51,046.78		7,040.99	
Leather	1,095,921.65	991,545.58		104,376.07		9.52
Linens	201,704.42	133,988.57		67,715.85		33.57
Linseed	1,236,642.56	44,841.47		1,191,801.09		96.37
Machinery	83,019.75	127,544.72	44,524.97		53.63	
Matches	8,059.59	9,613.85	1,554.26		19.28	
Metals:						
Iron and steel and manufactures	189,533.52	404,105.59	214,572.07		113.21	
Other	927,917.61	1,615,852.05	688,434.44		74.23	
Mustard	246,718.51	188,618.44		58,105.07		23.55
Oils	468,137.31	452,953.32		15,183.99		3.24
Ores, iron, etc.		22,800.26	22,800.26			
Paper and paper hang- ings	231,537.59	208,611.47		22,926.12		9.90
Paper stock	434,847.23	308,061.75		126,785.48		29.15
Perfumery	59,457.87	110,222.53	50,764.66		85.38	
Pitch and tar	202,016.45	237,434.95	35,418.50		17.53	
Plumbago	15,048.01			15,048.01		100.00
Precious stones	2,629,136.62	1,719,384.75		909,751.87		34.59
Preserves, pickles, etc.	415,060.67	436,316.61	21,255.94		5.12	
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc.	42,574.71	83,110.93	40,536.22		95.21	

Value of declared exports from London to the United States for 1895 and 1896, etc.—
Continued.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age of increase.	Percent- age of decrease.
Quicksilver.....	\$7,007.76	\$4,597.20	.....	\$2,410.56	.....	34.40
Rice.....	65,887.93	57,288.32	.....	8,599.61	.....	13.05
Rope.....	15,156.33	46,581.37	\$31,425.04	.....	207.34	.....
Rubber:						
Raw.....	477,770.46	159,978.20	.....	317,792.17	.....	66.51
Clothing and manu- factures.....	197,843.37	119,764.67	.....	78,078.70	.....	39.46
Saddlery.....	46,340.17	38,633.49	.....	7,656.68	.....	16.52
Salt.....	2,025.68	2,697.94	672.26	.....	33.19	.....
Sausage casings.....	59,251.04	68,840.02	9,588.98	.....	16.18	.....
Scientific and optical instruments.....	83,978.25	85,933.91	1,955.66	.....	2.32	.....
Seeds, plants, etc.....	512,192.60	350,028.37	.....	162,164.23	.....	31.66
Shellac.....	327,232.24	353,535.12	26,302.88	.....	8.93	.....
Shells.....	539,437.58	396,580.18	.....	142,857.40	.....	26.48
Silks.....	385,924.03	261,150.92	.....	124,773.11	.....	32.33
Soaps.....	211,072.05	260,578.32	49,506.27	.....	23.45	.....
Skins, hides, furs, etc.....	7,670,664.91	3,616,369.94	.....	4,054,294.97	.....	52.85
Spices.....	381,607.21	355,507.42	.....	26,099.79	.....	6.83
Sponges.....	75,455.14	65,569.15	.....	9,885.99	.....	13.11
Stationery.....	125,230.37	184,398.24	39,158.87	.....	31.26	.....
Sticks and canes.....	60,192.64	26,660.52	.....	33,532.12	.....	55.70
Straw plait and braids.....	955,918.43	710,177.25	.....	245,741.18	.....	25.70
Straw manufactures.....	177,445.26	107,544.73	.....	69,900.53	.....	39.39
Stuff goods.....	55,264.09	17,987.57	17,987.57	.....	.....	.....
Stone, marble, granite, etc.....	115,411.27	60,147.18	.....	.....	108.83	.....
Sugar.....	40,943.74	30,474.10	.....	10,469.64	.....	25.57
Tea.....	801,941.56	527,727.94	.....	274,213.62	.....	34.19
Thread.....	.....	133.95	133.95	.....	.....	.....
Tin.....	3,263,975.22	1,630,661.83	.....	1,633,313.39	.....	50.04
Tin plates.....	169,108.14	62,906.95	.....	106,201.19	.....	62.80
Tobacco and cigarettes.....	105,618.86	105,672.98	54.12	.....	05	.....
Wearing apparel.....	151,720.23	183,464.87	31,744.64	.....	20.92	.....
Wines and spirits.....	324,483.49	358,474.41	33,990.92	.....	10.47	.....
Woods.....	114,580.66	177,030.83	62,450.17	.....	54.50	.....
Wool, and camel and goat hair.....	10,531,369.80	3,582,697.88	.....	6,948,671.92	.....	65.09
Woolen and worsted goods.....	2,692,497.62	2,170,330.48	.....	522,157.14	.....	19.39
Works of art.....	1,165,025.91	986,816.80	.....	178,709.31	.....	15.33
Yarn.....	1,664.79	553.91	.....	1,110.88	.....	66.75
All other articles.....	977,928.15	1,063,667.62	85,729.47	.....	8.76	.....
Total.....	53,504,765.96	37,915,082.30	2,971,858.84	18,561,542.50	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	15,589,683.66	.....	29.19

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1895.....	\$53,504,765.96	Decrease in fifty-six articles.....	\$18,561,542.50
Total for year ending September 30, 1896.....	37,915,082.30	Increase in forty-seven articles.....	2,971,858.84
Net total decrease.....	15,589,683.66	Net total decrease.....	15,589,683.66

PATRICK A. COLLINS,
Consul-General.

LONDON, *January 16, 1896.*

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom, and the rate of duty levied upon each article, according to the tariff in operation August 7, 1896.

Articles.	Rates of duty.
	£ s. d.
Cocoa per pound.....	0 0 1
Husks and shells per cwt.....	2 0 0
Cocoa or chocolate, ground, prepared, or in anyway manufactured per pound.....	0 2 0
Cocoa butter..... do.....	0 1 0
Coffee per cwt.....	14 0 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground per pound.....	0 2 0
Chicory:	
Raw or kiln-dried per cwt.....	13 3 0
Roasted or ground per pound.....	0 2 0
Chicory (or other vegetable substances) and coffee, roasted and ground; mixed do.....	0 2 0
Fruit, dried:	
Currants per cwt.....	2 0 0
Figs and fig cake, plums, prunes, and raisins..... do.....	7 0 0
Tea per pound.....	0 4 0
Tobacco:	
Manufactured—	
Cigars do.....	5 0 0
Cavendish or negro head do.....	4 6 0
Manufactured, in bond do.....	4 0 0
Other manufactured tobacco..... do.....	4 0 0
Snuff, containing more than 13 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds weight thereof..... per pound.....	3 9 0
Snuff, not containing more than 13 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds weight thereof..... per pound.....	4 6 0
Unmanufactured—	
Containing 10 pounds or more of moisture in every 100 pounds weight thereof do.....	3 2 0
Containing less than 10 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds weight thereof do.....	3 6 0
Wine:	
Not exceeding 30° of proof spirit per gallon.....	1 0 0
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of proof spirit do.....	2 6 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty per gallon.....	0 3 0
The word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree.	
Wine includes lees of wine.	
Sparkling wine imported in bottles per gallon.....	2 0 0
The duties on sparkling wines are in addition to the duties in respect of alcoholic strength.	
Beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, and Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity:	
Not exceeding 1.215° for every 36 gallons.....	1 8 0
Exceeding 1.215° do.....	1 12 10
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1.055° for every 36 gallons.....	7 0 0
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
Spirits, or strong waters:	
For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits per proof gallon.....	£10 4 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits per gallon.....	£16 6 0
Liquors, cordials, or other preparations containing spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested per gallon.....	£14 0 0
And so in proportion for any less quantity.	
Chloroform per pound.....	3 1 0
Chloral hydrate do.....	1 3 0
Colloidion per gallon.....	1 5 0
Confectionery, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used (such duty to be in addition to any other existing duty to which such confectionery is at present liable), per pound.....	0 0 ½
Ether:	
Acetic per pound.....	1 10 0
Butyric per gallon.....	15 6 0
Sulphuric do.....	1 6 2 0
Ethyl, iodide of, ... do.....	13 7 0
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used per pound.....	0 3 0
Cards, playing..... per dozen packs.....	3 9 0

a And 6d. additional.

b And 9d. additional.

c And 8d. additional.

NOTE.—The finance act, 1896 (59 and 60 Vict., chap. 28), reduces the minimum size of packages of tobacco and casks of spirits allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, as follows: Tobacco: Formerly, in packages of not less than 80 pounds net weight; now, of not less than 80 pounds gross weight.

Spirits (imported otherwise than in cases): Formerly, in casks or other vessels of the size or contents of not less than twenty gallons; now, of not less than nine gallons.

Packages of tobacco must contain tobacco only, and under tobacco are included cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, and snuff. In other respects the conditions of the former law remain unaltered.

Customs drawbacks.

Articles.	Rates of drawback.
Coffee:	
On roasted coffee exported as ships' stores, a drawback equal in amount to the import duty on raw coffee per cwt..	£ s. d. 0 14 0
Tobacco:	
Upon every pound of tobacco containing 14 per cent of moisture manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland, upon which the duties of customs shall have been paid, on the same being by any licensed manufacturer exported as merchandise or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, and packed in whole and complete cases (or packages), each weighing not less than 80 pounds gross weight.. And in proportion if the moisture exceeds or is less than 14 per cent.	3 3
Snuff:	
Upon every pound manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland on the exportation thereof or on deposit in the Queen's warehouse to be abandoned, provided the quantity of inorganic matter contained therein does not exceed the proportion of 18 pounds in every 100 pounds exclusive of water, or on every pound deposited by a licensed manufacturer in a bonded warehouse approved by the commissioners of customs, for the purpose of being either converted into sheep wash, hop powder, or other similar compounds for exportation under bond, or of being mixed with other substances as the commissioners of customs may prescribe, so as to render the snuff no longer capable of being used as such, or as tobacco in any manner, and snuff so denatured shall be exempt from duty.....	3 3
If the snuff contains more than such proportion of inorganic matter, a deduction is to be made from the drawback in respect of every pound of the excess above such proportion. (a)	
Foreign beer:	
For every 26 gallons of an original gravity of 1.055°	6 9
And so on in proportion for any difference of gravity.	

a By section 6, section 2, of the finance act, 1896, the limitations, in respect of inorganic matter and sand, governing the payment of drawback under section 1 of the manufactured tobacco act, 1863, may be relaxed by the commissioners of customs, where, in their opinion, having regard to the character of the tobacco tendered for drawback, there has been no artificial increase of inorganic matter or sand during the process of manufacture.

APPENDIX.

The following reports were received too late for insertion in their proper places. They are printed here in order to avoid the delay of withholding them for publication in next year's issue of Commercial Relations.

BAHAMAS.¹

The general trade of the Bahamas during the year 1896 shows an increase over both 1894 and 1895, as appears from the subjoined statement:

Exports and imports:

1894	\$1, 432, 444. 88
1895	1, 443, 355. 53
1896	1, 624, 176. 84

The increase in 1896 amounted to \$180,821.31.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Trade between the Bahamas and the United States during 1896 shows substantial improvement over both 1894 and 1895, viz:

Trade during 1894	\$1, 014, 757. 71
Trade during 1895	1, 121, 635. 03
Trade during 1896	1, 180, 682. 00

The increase in 1896 was \$59,046.97.

The great bulk of the trade of the colony, both export and import, is with the United States, as the following statement shows:

Total trade for 1896	\$1, 624, 176. 84
Trade with the United States	1, 180, 682. 00
Balance for all other countries	443, 494. 84

The principal imports into the colony during the year from the United States were: Beer, \$3,000; butter, \$20,000; bicycles, \$9,000; cattle, \$9,000; coffee, \$10,000; corn meal and hominy, \$30,000; earthenware, glassware, and furniture, \$87,000; flour, \$118,000; lard, \$10,000; lumber and shingles, \$25,000; meats, \$42,000; machinery, \$10,000; kerosene oil, \$11,000; canned goods, \$30,000; rice, \$6,000; sugar, \$14,000; specie, \$35,000; tinware and hardware, \$15,000; tobacco, \$20,000; woolen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, \$100,000.

During the same period the exports to the United States were, in part, the following: Barks, \$6,000; grape fruit, \$6,500; oranges, \$13,000; pineapples, \$80,000; preserved pineapples, \$22,000; vegetables, \$3,000; sisal, \$25,000; shells, \$15,000; sponges, \$287,000, and woods, \$12,000.

¹ See Volume I, pp. 491-501.

FRUITS.

The fruit crop of 1896 was below the average and prices were low. Pineapples realized less than for many years, the invoiced value being \$80,000 only, as against \$110,000 in 1895, and \$207,000 in 1894.

Oranges did not bring one-half the value of 1894. There was a small increase in the shipment of grape fruit, a demand having arisen of late for that article. The cultivation of it will probably be extended.

SISAL HEMP.

The sisal industry received a check during the year, owing to the discovery that much land which had been planted was unfit for the purpose, the plants after a short time ceasing to increase in size, and so becoming unproductive. The extensive plantation of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, of England, on Andros Island, was abandoned, as were several smaller ones, after a large expenditure of money, and new investments were thus temporarily discouraged. Of the 20,000 acres of the Chamberlain estate, only 1,000 proved suitable for sisal culture. The plantations which have good land are flourishing, and greater care is now being taken in the selection of land for new enterprises. Prices of sisal were low during the greater part of the year, which was also discouraging. The quantity shipped in 1894 was 174,000 pounds; in 1895, 534,000 pounds; in 1896, 970,000 pounds. A large increase is expected in 1897, and the industry is unquestionably destined to prove a source of great benefit to the colony when more fully developed.

THE SPONGE TRADE.

The gathering and shipping of sponges, which employs 500 small vessels and gives labor to 5,000 people, continues to be the mainstay of the colony, and is increasing in importance and value, as the following table indicates:

Value shipped in 1894.....	\$287,551.75
Value shipped in 1895.....	328,804.55
Value shipped in 1896.....	394,629.35

Increase during 1896 was \$65,825.80.

Most of the sponges are taken by the United States, the value of exports to that country during 1896 being \$287,235.50. The balance of \$107,393.85 was shipped to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Holland.

HEALTH RESORT.

The establishment of a steam service during the winter months of 1896 between Nassau and Palmbeach, Fla., added materially to the success of the Bahamas as a health resort. The service was semi-weekly, the voyage occupied sixteen hours, and the accommodations were comfortable. Prior to this time the average number of visitors to Nassau during the winter was 500, but during 1896 it increased to over 1,400.

It is understood, and negotiations looking to that result are in progress, that Mr. Henry M. Flagler, the owner of the East Coast Railway and hotel system of Florida, contemplates the erection in Nassau, within a year or two, of one of his palatial hotels, with fine steamboat service.

If this is done, the future of Nassau as a winter sanitarium is assured, and trade and social relations between the Bahamas and the United States will become closer and more profitable than ever.

THOS. J. MCCLAIN, *Consul.*

NASSAU, N. P., April 26, 1897.

Exports from the Bahamas during year ended December 31, 1896.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Bark	pounds 186, 549	\$9, 353. 40	United States, Great Britain.
Coral and shells		2, 893. 20	Do.
Cotton	pounds 30, 583	2, 058. 53	Great Britain.
Curios, marine		773. 77	United States.
Fruits, viz:			
Cocoanuts	number 39, 905	496. 38	Do.
Grape fruit	do 291, 380	6, 088. 56	Do.
Oranges	do 1, 902, 122	13, 713. 80	Do.
Pineapples	dozens 332, 299	80, 248. 55	Do.
Sundry		400. 00	Do.
Preserved	cases 28, 483	32, 527. 68	United States, Great Britain.
Hemp or sisal	pounds 970, 796	26, 225. 62	Do.
Hides	number 2, 743	1, 280. 42	United States.
Salt	bushels 123, 458	4, 462. 60	United States, Haiti.
Sponges	pounds 1, 586, 372	394, 629. 35	United States, Great Britain, Holland, France.
Sundries		47, 206. 97	Various countries.
Turtle, live	pounds 26, 941	2, 189. 90	United States.
Turtle shell	do 16, 790	36, 698. 50	United States, Great Britain, Holland.
Vegetables		1, 680. 00	United States.
Wood, dye and cabinet		12, 400. 00	United States, Great Britain.
Total		676, 807. 23	

Imports into the Bahamas during year ended December 31, 1896.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Ale and porter:				
Bottles	dozen quarts 2, 150	\$4, 370. 05	\$1, 508. 92	United States, Great Britain.
Wood	gallons 5, 175	2, 399. 18	1, 260. 42	Do.
Bicycles	number 262	9, 450. 69	317. 52	Do.
Biscuit and bread	barrels 508	978. 15	244. 75	United States.
Brandy	gallons 214	653. 81	520. 70	Great Britain.
Butter	pounds 112, 161	20, 627. 98	4, 125. 82	United States.
Candles	do 15, 953	978. 80	343. 65	United States, Great Britain.
Cattle	number 158	9, 124. 65	768. 90	United States.
Cheese	pounds 33, 730	3, 898. 00	1, 021. 96	United States, Great Britain.
Cigars	number 71, 175	1, 946. 60	720. 25	West Indies.
Coffee	pounds 92, 254	12, 853. 10	1, 825. 05	West Indies, United States.
Copper and yellow metal	do 18, 759	1, 994. 05	343. 05	Great Britain, United States.
Corn	bushels 8, 593	3, 521. 95	1, 045. 33	United States.
Corn meal and hominy	barrels 13, 782	30, 287. 45	6, 706. 10	Do.
Coal	tons 556	2, 651. 27		Do.
Cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods		196, 187. 35	49, 548. 35	Great Britain, United States, France West Indies.
Earthenware, furniture and glass-ware		113, 861. 55	28, 467. 35	United States, Great Britain, France, Germany.
Fish, salted	pounds 43, 255	1, 197. 15	418. 51	United States.
Flour	barrels 35, 500	118, 479. 88	34, 970. 15	Do.
Gin and other spirits	gallons 7, 807	4, 942. 08	9, 966. 60	Great Britain, Holland.
Lard	pounds 213, 918	10, 591. 85	4, 336. 05	United States.
Lumber	feet 1, 732, 540	21, 465. 63	5, 017. 36	Do.
Manures	barrels 820	4, 326. 30		Do.
Machinery		27, 340. 10		United States, Great Britain.
Meat:				
Salted	pounds 655, 000	37, 664. 20	9, 573. 15	United States.
Fresh	do 25, 055	4, 360. 38	730. 10	Do.
Molasses	gallons 4, 023	1, 075. 50	243. 32	United States, West Indies.
Nails	pounds 97, 516	3, 104. 92	715. 37	United States, Great Britain.
Oats and bran	bushels 13, 996	4, 151. 12	1, 708. 32	United States.
Oil:				
Kerosene	gallons 85, 227	10, 823. 10	6, 910. 40	Do.
Other	do 7, 407	3, 756. 93	1, 164. 10	United States, Great Britain.
Printed books		5, 737. 70		Do.
Preserved fruit, meat, and fish		42, 830. 15	10, 706. 50	Do.
Rice	pounds 1, 853, 253	30, 173. 40	9, 022. 85	Do.
Run	gallons 15, 961	7, 786. 40	22, 998. 52	West Indies.
Shingles	number 1, 310, 850	5, 163. 55	1, 094. 96	United States.
Soap	pounds 88, 347	3, 090. 32	1, 289. 62	United States, Great Britain.
Sugar:				
Refined	do 280, 664	11, 222. 20	8, 229. 35	Do.
Unrefined	do 893, 923	26, 026. 10	11, 966. 12	United States, Great Britain, West Indies.

Imports into the Bahamas during year ended December 31, 1896—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Specie		\$54,971.98		United States, Great Britain.
Sundries		24,453.69	\$3,948.26	Various countries.
Tea.....pounds..	8,024	2,646.60	1,946.00	United States, Great Britain.
Tobacco:				
Manufactured.....do....	75,017	14,513.10	9,231.65	Do.
Unmanufactured.....do....	43,358	7,075.30	2,140.60	United States, West Indies.
Turtle shell.....do....	1,758	7,503.90		United States.
Vegetables		3,377.55	1,484.10	Do.
Whisky.....gallons..	460	4,963.80	3,932.10	United States, Great Britain.
Wine.....do....	3,258	4,190.05	2,895.50	Do.
Tinware and hardware		21,271.35	5,319.10	Do.
Total		947,869.61	270,716.58	

Imports and exports between the Bahamas and the United States for the year 1896.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Ale and porter, bottles.....dozen quarts..	1,865	\$2,805.25		
Apples.....bushels..	506	900.30		
Beans and peas.....do....	1,794	2,214.95		
Biscuit and bread.....barrels..	503	978.30		
Butter.....pounds..	112,161	20,624.22		
Bicycles.....number..	259	9,317.50		
Candles.....pounds..	5,400	515.85		
Cattle.....number..	158	9,134.85		
Cheese.....pounds..	30,536	3,484.15		
Coffee:				
Raw.....do....	58,964	8,156.50		
Roasted.....do....	3,077	905.15		
Copper and yellow metal.....do....	16,759	1,761.72		
Corn.....bushels..	8,206	3,163.32		
Corn meal and hominy.....barrels..	13,782	30,289.10		
Coal.....tons..	556	2,652.00		
Earthenware, glassware, and furniture		87,280.82		
Fish, salted.....pounds..	43,225	1,167.96		
Flour.....barrels..	35,480	118,329.00		
Hay.....pounds..	118,965	1,100.00		
Horses.....number..	6	817.57		
Lard.....pounds..	213,918	10,594.37		
Lumber.....feet..	1,436,429	17,787.65		
Meat:				
Cured.....pounds..	653,763	37,067.42		
Fresh.....do....	25,055	4,360.38		
Molasses.....gallons..	3,712	973.30		
Miscellaneous		8,337.92		
Machinery.....do....		9,747.60		
Manures.....barrels..	820	4,326.31		
Nails.....pounds..	89,820	2,871.10		
Oats and bran.....bushels..	13,906	4,156.00		
Oil:				
Kerosene.....gallons..	84,677	10,720.80		
Other kinds.....do....	2,340	1,946.60		
Oakum.....bales..	200	511.00		
Potatoes and other vegetables.....do....		3,017.83		
Printed books.....do....		3,484.41		
Preserved fruit, fish, and meat		27,573.68		
Rice.....pounds..	358,981	6,501.70		
Salt.....bushels..	1,200	14.60		
Shingles.....number..	1,309,850	5,168.22	110,000	\$3,645.00
Soap.....pounds..	83,589	2,905.30		
Sugar:				
Refined.....do....	153,755	6,676.88		
Unrefined.....do....	257,458	7,221.88		
Spars.....number..	236	1,270.15		
Specie.....do....		35,565.00		
Tea.....pounds..	3,529	1,158.22		
Tinware and hardware		13,947.38		
Tobacco:				
Manufactured.....pounds..	74,051	14,195.58		
Unmanufactured.....do....	39,529	5,353.15		
Turtles shell.....do....	1,758	7,504.40		
Whisky.....dozen quarts..	70	947.72		
Wines.....gallons..	1,152	1,163.10		
Woolen, cotton, linen, and silk goods.....do....		98,410.36		

Imports and exports between the Bahamas and the United States for the year 1896—Con.

Articles.		Imports.		Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Bark	pounds.			123, 729	\$6, 404. 36
Curios, marine					681. 31
Fruit, viz:					
Grape fruit	number			291, 380	6, 034. 46
Guavas, preserved	cases			190	924. 63
Oranges	number			190, 222	13, 713. 80
Pineapples	dozen			332, 269	80, 248. 58
Preserved	cases			19, 981	22, 512. 22
Sundry kinds					2, 107. 20
Tomatoes	crates			4, 532	1, 479. 46
Hemp or sisal	pounds			900, 748	24, 867. 81
Hides	number			2, 743	1, 280. 42
Shells, conch and small					3, 241. 10
Sponges	pounds			1, 308, 092	287, 235. 50
Sundries					39, 783. 96
Turtle:					
Live	pounds			26, 941	2, 189. 92
Shell	do.			5, 815	12, 112. 45
Woods, dye and cabinet					11, 781. 80
Total			\$660, 458. 02		520, 223. 98

Navigation at the ports of the Bahamas for the year ending December 31, 1896.

Flag, and from and to.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British:												
United States	58	60, 727	85	7, 430	143	68, 157	50	34, 109	86	8, 413	136	42, 522
United Kingdom			1	231	1	231						
British West Indies	1	1, 200	61	3, 687	62	4, 887	8	21, 500	51	1, 713	59	23, 213
Central America							3	5, 829			3	5, 829
Spanish West Indies	1	1, 943	1	38	2	1, 981			3	286	3	286
Bermudas									1	231	1	231
Dominion of Canada	1	519			1	519			7	708	7	708
Haiti	5	4, 025	23	858	28	4, 383	5	5, 020	19	230	24	5, 250
Santo Domingo									2	75	2	75
British Guiana			3	866	3	866						
United States of Colombia							1	1, 943			1	1, 943
American:												
United States	33	53, 097	95	11, 851	128	64, 448	29	44, 497	110	15, 475	139	59, 972
Haiti	7	8, 424	9	1, 459	16	9, 883	7	9, 674			7	9, 674
French West Indies			1	370	1	370						
Danish West Indies			1	250	1	250						
Spanish West Indies	26	43, 909			26	43, 909	26	47, 063			26	47, 063
United States of Colombia							2	3, 443			2	3, 443
British West Indies									1	78	1	78
Norwegian:												
Central America	1	591			1	591						
Haiti	1	450			1	450	1	450			1	450
United States	1	450			1	450	2	1, 041			2	1, 041
German:												
United States	13	9, 805			13	9, 805	8	5, 860			8	5, 860
Haiti	6	4, 415			6	4, 415	12	9, 055			12	9, 055
Haitien:												
Haiti			54	1, 161	54	1, 161			58	1, 263	58	1, 263
Italian:												
United States			1	407	1	407			1	407	1	407
French:												
Belgium			1	496	1	496			1	496	1	496
Total	154	189, 615	336	28, 104	490	217, 719	154	189, 484	340	29, 375	494	218, 859

CHILE.¹

I send a translation of a comparative statement of the exports of this Republic for 1895 and 1896, recently published by *El Mercurio*, of this city:

Articles.	1895.		1896.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Nitrate of soda..... kilos..	1, 220, 426, 524	\$34, 601, 967	1, 116, 757, 120	\$33, 488, 006
Bar copper..... do.	20, 041, 902	3, 497, 906	20, 592, 270	3, 915, 491
Silver in bars..... grams	148, 746, 698	2, 939, 633	151, 226, 320	3, 149, 162
Wheat..... kilos	78, 581, 349	1, 545, 729	187, 565, 334	3, 166, 487
Iodine..... do.	144, 258	1, 066, 360	206, 395	1, 568, 602
Barley..... do.	55, 906, 185	1, 189, 682	51, 170, 359	1, 166, 676
Coal..... tons	195, 115	1, 188, 299	204, 858	1, 090, 932
Silver ores..... kilos	2, 136, 936	798, 785	2, 749, 951	955, 991
Sole leather..... do.	255, 471	776, 601	2, 839, 484	631, 299
Gold, in bar and bullion..... grams	1, 184, 501	720, 323	1, 061, 300	645, 267
Common wool..... kilos	3, 168, 554	324, 298	8, 656, 218	555, 743
Hides.....	134, 407	813, 244	62, 477	832, 377
Silver sulphurates..... kilos..	98, 524	93, 597	160, 373	818, 276
Borate of lime..... do.	4, 425, 278	168, 159	7, 485, 895	282, 463
Walnuts..... do.	2, 876, 540	329, 900	2, 104, 522	239, 912
Copper ores..... do.	6, 963, 188	211, 671	6, 159, 067	234, 036
Copper regulus..... do.	416, 735	31, 571	2, 527, 609	216, 525
Manganese ores..... do.	24, 075, 384	183, 451	26, 151, 496	198, 751
Copper and silver ores..... do.	648, 514	99, 836	1, 051, 641	159, 850
Honey..... do.	1, 526, 393	115, 925	2, 030, 294	154, 299
Beans..... do.	2, 469, 337	131, 885	2, 869, 915	131, 157
Flour..... do.	8, 665, 892	138, 919	8, 683, 891	123, 999
Other articles.....		3, 175, 998		2, 849, 749
Foreign goods reexported.....		1, 243, 758		738, 064
Total.....		55, 419, 997		56, 513, 144

JAMES M. DOBBS, *Consul*.

VALPARAISO, *March 25, 1897.*

DUTCH INDIA.²

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Imports and exports between Dutch India and the United States for the year 1896.

Articles.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
BATAVIA.				
Cassia..... tons			8	\$925. 47
Coffee..... do.			1, 543	670, 603. 23
Dammar..... do.			366	126, 021. 99
Gin.....				24. 14
Hats..... number			338, 877	66, 446. 96
Kapok..... tons			8	2, 192. 42
Nutmegs..... pounds			1, 108	172. 12
Pepper..... tons			121	8, 906. 44
Rice..... do.			230	11, 912. 92
Skins..... number			40, 062	10, 616. 36
Sugar..... tons			76, 669	3, 837, 202. 46
Tea..... pounds			1, 392	402. 10
Petroleum..... cases	1, 678, 682	\$1, 846, 550. 20		
Total.....		1, 846, 550. 20		4, 735, 426. 61

¹ See Vol. I, pp. 687-698.

² See vol. 1, pp. 770-772.

Imports and exports between Dutch India and the United States for the year 1896—Cont'd.

Articles.	Imports from the United States.		Exports to the United States.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
MACASSAR.				
Cassia.....piculs			155	\$1,294.17
Cloves.....do			54	757.27
Coffee.....do			6,092	153,166.39
Gum copal.....do			4,500	39,153.80
Mace.....do			26	804.00
Nutmegs.....do			130	6,233.44
Petroleum.....(devoes) gallons	556,170			
Total	556,170			201,409.07
SAMARANG.				
Coffee.....bags			1,708	42,558.65
Kapok.....bales			173	1,288.41
Skins.....do			110	6,804.16
Sugar.....tons			83,705.50	4,280,081.24
Petroleum.....cases	222,999	\$246,689.00		
Total		246,689.00		4,330,732.46
SOERABAYA.				
Coffee.....piculs			1,356.95	37,694.98
Kapok.....do			625.11	10,458.05
Petroleum.....cases	1,539,658	2,351,981.56		
Sugar.....piculs			3,592,051.25	10,930,058.47
Total	1,539,658	2,351,981.56		10,978,211.50

FRENCH GUIANA.¹

COMMERCE OF CAYENNE DURING 1896.

The commerce of the colony of French Guiana consists, as I remarked in my last report, principally of importations. The exports of the products of the colony are of little value, save the exportation of gold, which is the principal source of revenue.

Owing to the lack of laborers, agriculture is almost entirely neglected, notwithstanding the incomparable fertility of the soil. In one of my former reports I mentioned the products which could be made remunerative by labor and foreign capital. The difficulties in the way of such enterprise are due, in Guiana, to the climate and to the scarcity of workmen and proper means of communication. There is in the forests an abundance of medicinal plants, oil-producing seeds (awara, piñot, carapa), dyewoods, and furniture woods.

BALATA GUM.

The balata gum has drawn the attention of specialists since the concession granted to the Franco-American India-Rubber Company. In accordance with demands for similar advantages, the Government issued, in January, 1897, new regulations for granting concessions.

COCOA AND COFFEE.

The cultivation of cocoa and coffee has been recently undertaken on a larger scale than heretofore by an enterprising Parisian, but no results have yet been obtained, the plantation on which experiments are made (16 kilometers from Cayenne) having been abandoned for a long time.

¹ See also Vol. I, pp. 145-147.

LIVE STOCK.

There is a possibility of success in the raising of stock, which is being done on a small scale at Macouria, Sinnamarie, Mana, Kourou, and Tracoubo country districts of the colony where there are extensive savannas for such purposes; but the difficulty of communication prevents its development, as there are no roads to facilitate the traffic between these districts and the capital. The trade is carried on by small schooners of 20 to 25 tons at the most, which are unable to take a cargo of animals and deliver them safely at Cayenne.

FRESH MEATS.

The army, navy, civilians, and convicts are supplied with fresh meat by a contractor for the term of five years, ending in 1898. The cattle are brought by steamers from Bolivar. The price per kilo (2.2046 pounds) for fresh beef is, for State contract, 1 franc 65 centimes (30 cents); retailed to ordinary purchasers at 2 francs 40 centimes (46 cents). Choice pieces are sold at the rate of 4 francs per kilo, as also mutton imported from Barbados and Demerara by coasters.

IMPORTS.

French imports.—The importations are principally from French ports, as follows:

From Nantes: Salt meat (beef and pork), flour in tins of 25 kilos, green vegetables, potatoes, onions, dried vegetables, preserved meat, canned meats and vegetables, beer, biscuits, pilot bread, oats, butter, lard, condensed milk, hams, wrought iron, lime, coal, etc.

From Havre: Bricks, cement, wrought iron, beer, etc.

From Bordeaux: Flour in tins and barrels, preserved fruits in sirup, good class wines in cases and barrels, liquors, champagne, Madeira, Bordeaux wine in barrels, etc.

From Marseilles: Vermuth, liquors (common), sperm candles, soap, olive oil, machine and paint oil, common wine of Provence in barrels, lime, bricks, cement, etc.

From Paris: Fashionable goods; clothing (male and female), ready made; shoes, jewelry, embroidery, laces, etc.

Foreign imports.—Foreign importations are from Switzerland, North America, and England:

From Boston and New York: Boards, building wood of white and pitch pine, salt beef and pork, lard, oleomargarine and butter, flour in tins and barrels, corn, hay, oats, dried and fresh vegetables, ham, sewing machines (a small number), hake and codfish, herrings, canned salmon, lobsters, corned beef, etc.

From Switzerland and Germany: A small number of clocks and watches; ironmongery, printed and colored neck and head handkerchiefs (for negroes of Cayenne and Martinique).

From England: Cotton goods, Madapolam prints, Manchester goods, embroidery and laces (common), groceries, beer, corrugated iron, etc.

I send statements from the customs department showing the total value of imports during the year 1896 and the movement of vessels.

It is worth remarking that the trade with the ports of New York and Boston and the building-wood trade would develop if it were not for the protective duties, which seriously affect foreign merchandise in this colony.

EXPORTS.

I also inclose a table of comparative exports for the years 1895 and 1896. The chief export is of native gold, either in dust or ingots.

The increase of 363 kilos 221 grams (some 860 pounds) for 1896 is due to the new discoveries on the heights of Approuague, where there are actually more than 3,000 persons (according to the Direction de l'Intérieur and several gold miners). This locality is capable of giving a return equal to that of the contested territory, which has been almost abandoned on account of its insalubrity and the difficulties caused by the occupancy of the Mapa and Connani territory by Brazilian troops.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

I have already given a list of the French and foreign vessels whereby merchandise is imported into the colony. The freight rates are as follows: From Nantes to Cayenne, for the local government, 15 francs (\$3) for 1,000 kilos, or a cubic meter; for the public, 38 francs (\$7.30) and 5 per cent for the same weight. From Bordeaux to Cayenne, 40 francs (\$8) and 8 per cent; from Havre to Cayenne, 25, 30, and 35 francs (\$5 to \$7) and 5 per cent; from Marseilles to Cayenne, 25, 30, and 35 francs and 8 per cent. The price of freight by American vessels varies from Boston and New York from \$800 to \$1,000 for 250 tons or thereabouts.

MAIL SERVICE.

Two steamers, of a company subsidized by the State, do transport service between Cayenne and St. Laurent du Maroni, and carry mail between Cayenne, Surinam, and Demerara once a month, and arrive here from the 15th to the 20th.

The intercolonial steamer of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, is due once a month, on the 29th from Martinique, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Demerara, and Surinam, and leaves for the same ports on the 3d of the following month with the mails.

Several small coasting steamers, averaging from 60 to 100 tons, carry food and passengers between Cayenne and the contested territory. There is an irregular communication between Cayenne and the different parts of the colony by means of local schooners. Since the occurrence in Mapa all other commercial relations have ceased with the territory of Counani, whence Cayenne got stock and conac (a kind of fermented farina, which forms the principal food of the blacks).

For about three years, vessels from the British Antilles, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, and also from Martinique, have arrived, bringing laborers, most of whom go to the gold mines of the contested territory or of Approuague. Some few are employed by placer holders.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

The registration of immigrants arriving here not having been regularly kept by the Government, up to January 1, 1897, it is difficult for me to state the exact number of workingmen arrived in 1896; yet I believe it would be no exaggeration to estimate it at 2,500.

INDUSTRIES.

Apart from the local commerce, the only industry of Guiana is, properly speaking, that of gold mining. As for the other industries, labor

in general and special workmen are wanting. This will be the case until 3,000 or 4,000 men arrive. A greater number would have no employment at present.

The wages of labor are about as follows: Artisans, joiners, carpenters, wheelrights, tinsmiths, 5 to 8 francs (\$1 to \$1.50) per day of eight hours work (freedmen), without rations; mechanics, laborers, journeymen, from 3.50 francs to 4 francs (75 cents) without rations; carriers at the placers, 30 kilos (66 pounds) per load; mining laborers, 3.50 to 5 francs, with food and lodging at the placers; women employed as gravel carriers, sick nurses, cooks at the placers, 1.50 to 2 francs (about 35 cents) per day. Female house servants, cooks, and chambermaids are paid from 30 to 50 francs (\$6 to \$10) per month and food.

Lodging in furnished apartments is from 50 to 60 francs per month. Board in the small restaurants of the town costs 150 to 200 francs (\$27 to \$38) per month, including wine. There is only one fairly comfortable hotel, and a small number of furnished apartments, in Cayenne.

POPULATION.

Below is given the statement of the population of Guiana, on December 31, 1896, as issued by the direction de l'intérieur; but in my opinion these figures (about the same as in 1895) are not exact, and the fluctuating population of Antillans, Dominicans, and others, who have arrived at Cayenne in search of work, must be added to this number.

CLIMATE AND SALUBRITY.

Notwithstanding the bad reputation of Guiana for insalubrity, the rate of mortality is less than in Senegal, Cochin China, and Martinique. It may be estimated at 8 to 9 per cent for Cayenne. This death rate is much higher at Marouï, among the convicts and exiles, which is attributable to debauchery and other vices. When this colony was first used as a place of exile, the annual death rate among the convicts was, at times, as high as 18 and 22 per cent, on account of the clearing of St. Jean's penitentiary station. It now probably varies from 12 to 15 per cent. This is also the case in distant localities; that is to say, at the placers and other places where digging is necessary. The contested territory is the most unhealthful locality of the Guianas, as the rate of mortality reaches as high as 27 and 28 per cent.

The principal maladies which attack Europeans and foreigners are anemia, fever, and sunstroke. Pneumonia and dysentery are rare; bronchitis is not frequent. The causes which produce these maladies I have already given. The pestilential miasma emanating from the clearings affect those who stay in the bush; the food is not sufficiently nutritious and the humidity is great (more than 88 per cent in the woods).

The town of Cayenne is provided with spacious streets. It is naturally healthful, especially since the recent sanitary improvements. For Europeans and other travelers who desire to remain some time, the town lacks the necessary comforts, such as lodging, food, and household requirements.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The general council in their last meeting voted to improve the port of Cayenne, to rebuild the market, and to improve the wharf, the customs building, and the bonded warehouses, in order to afford vessels

better facilities. About 1,000,000 francs are to spare for this purpose in the coffers of the local government.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIES.

Of private industries, there are few. There are about 50 merchants of the first class, and 120 merchants of the second class (grocers and retailers). Only three distilleries exist in Cayenne, whose rum comes from molasses of Demerara and Barbados. There is a plantation distillery at St. Laurent, in Maroni, belonging to the penitentiary department, supplied from sugar cane which is cultivated by discharged convicts, who are tenants of the land.

Private individuals have made application for establishing soap and match factories. There is a private ice factory which furnishes ice at the rate of 8 cents per kilo. There is also a steam sawmill at Cayenne, and another 43 kilometers (26.7 miles) by water from St. Laurent in Maroni. Both belong to the penitentiary department.

The Balata question, of which mention is made in my former report, is still in abeyance. The new regulations will no doubt be decided, and private enterprises are being started on a larger and more methodical scale.

There is only one colonial bank (La Banque de la Guyane) managed by a director and a council of five members, two of whom are local authorities, the treasurer, and the chief of local services. The principal operations of this bank consist in loaning on interest to the merchants and landlords and purchasing native gold.

Imports and exports during 1896 in the colony of French Guiana.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Value.	
	<i>Francs.</i>	
Live stock for food.....	808, 671	\$117, 473
Articles of food and drink.....	5, 078, 065	980, 066
Raw materials.....	673, 025	129, 994
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles:		
Textiles and yarns.....	1, 335, 480	257, 747
Machinery, mill, iron and ironworks of all sorts.....	320, 985	61, 960
Wood, lumber, and woodworks.....	230, 163	44, 421
Apparel and personal effects.....	41, 077	7, 927
Chemicals, chemical products, and medicinal preparations.....	38, 432	7, 417
Miscellaneous.....	331, 447	64, 062
Total.....	8, 657, 345	1, 670, 867

EXPORTS.

Description.	Value.	
	<i>Francs.</i>	
Articles of food and drink.....	44, 933	\$8, 672
Wood.....	7, 657	1, 477
Native gold.....	8, 529, 945	1, 647, 285
Miscellaneous (manufactured articles, iron, etc.).....	153, 200	30, 567
Dyes and tannins.....	59, 719	11, 534
Raw materials for building, etc., and sundries.....	197, 982	38, 191
All other.....	113	21
Total.....	8, 993, 449	1, 735, 735

Clearance of French and foreign vessels during 1896 at the port of Cayenne.

Where exported to.	French bottoms.				With flag of the country cleared for.							Other foreign bottoms.						
	Num- ber of vessels.	Ton- nage.	Num- ber of crew.	Product of the colony.	French goods.	Total value of cargo.	Num- ber of vessels.	Ton- nage.	Num- ber of crew.	Prod- uct of the colony.	Total value of cargo.	Num- ber of ves- sels.	Ton- nage.	Num- ber of crew.	Prod- uct of the colony.	French goods.	Total value of cargo.	
London.....					France.	France.	1	1,382	24		France.	France.				France.	France.	France.
Hamburg.....																		
United States:																		
New York.....							3	535	18	78,274	78,274							
Boston.....							1	109	6									
Newport.....							1	1,068	32	87,880	87,880							78,274
Apalachicola.....																		
Long Island.....							1	146	6									
Pensacola.....																		
Virginia.....							1	278	8									
Canada: Halifax.....																		
British possessions:																		
British Guiana.....							3	160	22									22,523
Jamaica, West Indies.....																		
Dominica, West Indies.....							1	98	9									
St. Lucia, West Indies.....							12	779	95									
Barbados, West Indies.....							14	761	96									
Trinidad, West Indies.....							1	98	10									
Dutch:																		
Paramaribo.....																		195
Albina.....							1	10	2	746	746							8,237
Curaçao.....																		
Spanish: Puerto Rico.....																		
Danish: St. Croix.....																		
Antilles:																		
Cape Haitien.....																		
Santa Domingo.....																		
Mexico:																		
Progreso.....																		
Caracas.....																		
Venezuela: Bolivar.....																		
Brazil: Para.....							1	25	7									
Total.....							41	5,439	336	167,095	167,095	39	7,317	296	783	113	886	193,548
France and her posses- sions abroad.....																		8,799,901
Grand total.....							41	5,439	336	167,095	167,095	41	7,701	316	783	113	886	8,993,449

Entry of French and foreign bottoms, with total value of cargo imported, for 1896.

Whence imported.	French bottoms.			Foreign bottoms.			With flag of the country imported from.				Total value of cargo imported.		
	Num. ber of ves. sela.	Ton. nage.	Num. ber of crew.	Value of cargo.	Num. ber of ves. sela.	Ton. nage.	Num. ber of crew.	Value of cargo.	Num. ber of ves. sela.	Ton. nage.		Num. ber of crew.	Value of cargo.
United States:				<i>Francs.</i>				<i>Francs.</i>				<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
New York					5	830	32	157,063					157,063
Boston					9	1,638	60	288,149					288,149
Brunswick					1	159	6	46,534					46,534
British possessions:													
Guiana, Georgetown	38	4,951	437	618,796	7	378	62	154,700					773,496
Barbados, Bridgetown	4	774	49	308,859	25	1,398	177	270,268	10	488	70	97,938	677,065
St. Lucia	1	59	9	1,920	6	376	47	69,589	2	138	18	15,066	86,575
Danish possessions:													
Paramaribo	4	1,212	130	4,982					5	1,408	60	14,953	19,935
Albina	5	181	30	448	1	211	8	3,749					4,197
St. Martin					2	104	12	5,803					5,803
Brazil: Para.					1	25	7	4,011	1	521	6	3,730	7,741
Spanish possessions: Tenerife					1	143	8	67,824					67,824
Total	42	7,177	655	985,005	58	5,262	419	1,067,690	18	2,555	154	131,687	2,134,382
Imports from France and her colonies	52	15,401	1,168	5,037,855					9	2,834	86	1,465,108	6,522,963
Imports from foreign countries	42	7,177	655	985,005	58	5,262	419	1,067,690	18	2,555	154	131,687	2,134,382
Total	94	22,578	1,823	5,992,860	58	5,262	419	1,067,690	27	5,389	240	1,596,796	8,657,345
													1,680,852
													411,915
													6,522,963
													2,134,382
													1,268,987
													411,915

Clearance of French and foreign vessels during 1896 at the port of Cayenne.

Where exported to.	French bottoms.					With flag of the country cleared for.					Other foreign bottoms.					Total.		
	Num-ber of ves-sels.	Ton-nage.	Num-ber of crew.	Product of the colony.	French goods.	Total value of cargo.	Num-ber of ves-sels.	Ton-nage.	Num-ber of crew.	Prod-uct of the colony.	Total value of cargo.	Num-ber of ves-sels.	Ton-nage.	Num-ber of crew.	Prod-uct of the colony.		French goods.	Total value of cargo.
London.....					France.	France.	1	1,382	24					1	521			France.
Hamburg.....																		
United States:																		
New York.....							3	535	18	78,274	78,274				6			78,274
Boston.....							1	109	6									
Newport.....							1	1,058	32	87,880	87,880							
Apalachicola.....	2	827	28															
Long Island.....							1	146	6									
Pensacola.....	1	416	13															
Virginia.....							1	278	8						10			
Canada: Halifax.....															1	357		
British possessions:																		
British Guiana.....	32	5,870	504	22,475	48	22,523									1	53		22,523
Jamaica, West Indies.....															2	562		
Dominica, West Indies.....							1	98	9									
St. Lucia, West Indies.....	1	39	15				12	779	95						5	332		42
Barbados, West Indies.....	3	456	32	543		543	14	761	96						17	3,297		120
Trinidad, West Indies.....																		
Dutch:																		
Paramaribo.....	1	192	12												3	490		23
Albina.....	5	181	30	479	2,012	2,491									1	255		7
Curacao.....															1	155		6
Spanish: Porto Rico.....																		
Danish: St. Croix.....	1	282	10															
Antilles:																		
Cape Haitien.....	2	840	37												1	159		6
Santa Domingo.....																		
Mexico:																		
Progreso.....															1	448		9
Caruzen.....															1	297		9
Venezuela: Bolivar.....	1	352	14												4	383		35
Brazil: Para.....																		
Total.....	49	9,462	635	23,497	2,000	25,557	41	5,439	336	167,065	167,065	39	7,817	296		783	113	896
France and her posses- sions abroad.....	42	11,563	970	8,646,701	153,200	8,799,901						2	384	20				
Grand total.....	91	21,025	1,655	8,670,198	155,200	8,928,458	41	5,439	336	167,065	167,065	41	7,701	316		783	113	896

Entry of French and foreign bottoms, with total value of cargo imported, for 1896.

Whence imported.	French bottoms.				Foreign bottoms.				With flag of the country im- ported from.				Total value of cargo imported.
	Num. ber of ves- sels.	Ton- nage.	Num. ber of crew.	Value of cargo.	Num. ber of ves- sels.	Ton- nage.	Num. ber of crew.	Value of cargo.	Num. ber of ves- sels.	Ton- nage.	Num. ber of crew.	Value of cargo.	
United States:				France.				France.				France.	France.
New York.....					5	880	32	157,063					157,063
Boston.....					9	1,638	60	288,149					288,149
Brunswick.....					1	159	6	46,534					46,534
British possessions:													
Guiana, Georgetown.....	28	4,851	437	618,796	7	378	62	154,700					773,496
Barbadoes, Bridgetown.....	4	774	49	308,859	25	1,398	177	270,288	10	488	70	97,938	777,065
St. Lucia.....	1	59	9	1,920	6	376	47	69,589	2	138	18	15,066	86,575
Danish possessions:													
Paramaribo.....	4	1,212	130	4,982					5	1,408	60	14,963	19,985
Albina.....	5	181	30	448	1	211	8	3,749					4,197
St. Martin.....					2	104	12	5,803					5,803
Brazil: Para.....					1	25	7	4,011	1	521	6	3,730	7,741
Spanish possessions: Tenerife.....					1	143	8	67,824					67,824
Total.....	42	7,177	655	985,005	58	5,262	419	1,067,690	18	2,555	154	131,687	2,134,382
Imports from France and her colonies.....	52	15,401	1,168	5,087,855					9	2,824	86	1,466,108	6,522,963
Imports from foreign countries.....	42	7,177	655	985,005	58	5,262	419	1,067,690	18	2,555	154	131,687	2,134,382
Total.....	94	22,578	1,823	5,992,860	58	5,262	419	1,067,690	27	5,389	240	1,596,796	8,657,345
													1,680,862
													411,915
													6,522,963
													2,134,382
													1,296,987
													411,915

Entries of vessels from France and colonies for 1896.

Where from.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of crew.	Value of cargo imported.		Total.
				French goods.	Foreign goods.	
French bottoms:				<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Nantes	15	2,880	330	2,883, 144	375, 953	3,259, 097
Havre	7	2,022	85	699, 706	11, 023	710, 729
Marseilles	5	1,732	60	484, 653	80, 128	564, 781
Bordeaux	1	431	14	120, 405	.....	120, 405
Total French	28	10, 065	489	4, 197, 908	467, 104	4, 665, 012
Foreign bottoms;						
Nantes	1	315	11	80, 312	.....	80, 312
Havre	1	305	12	553	250	803
Marseilles	5	1, 479	45	954, 068	240	954, 308
Bordeaux	2	735	18	429, 525	60	429, 585
Total foreign	9	2, 834	86	1, 464, 558	550	1, 465, 108
Total vessels.....	37	12, 899	575	5, 662, 466	467, 654	6, 130, 120
French bottoms:						
Guadeloupe—Pointe à Pitre	2	258	33	6, 528	.....	6, 528
Martinique—St. Pierre	13	325	120	150, 149	20, 365	170, 514
Fort de France	9	4, 253	526	218, 176	2, 625	215, 801
Total	24	5, 836	679	369, 853	22, 990	392, 843

Total value of cargoes imported, 6,522,903 francs (\$1,268,937).

Imports and exports for the year 1896.

Description.	Value.	
	<i>Francs.</i>	
Commerce with France:		
Imports	5, 662, 466	\$1, 092, 855
Exports	8, 799, 861	1, 698, 373
Total	14, 462, 327	2, 791, 228
With French fisheries and colonies abroad:		
Imports from	309, 853	.....
Exports for (products of the colony)	40	.....
Total	309, 893	71, 389
With foreign countries:		
Imports of foreign goods with French vessels—		
From French bonded warehouses	467, 104	.....
From French colonies	22, 990	.....
Direct from foreign countries	935, 005	.....
Imports of foreign goods with foreign vessels	1, 199, 927	.....
Total	2, 625, 026	416, 630
Exports—		
Native products	191, 375	.....
From French imports	2, 173	.....
Total	193, 548	37, 344
Total imports and exports	17, 650, 794	3, 388, 603

Products of the colony of French Guiana during 1895 and 1896.

Articles.	Quantity.	
	1895.	1896.
Odoriferous nuts.....kilos.....	30	.....
Cocos:		
Ground.....do.....	14,894	.....
Beans.....do.....	.....	9,787
Coffee.....do.....	67	341
Conac.....do.....	53	2,400
Rocou (annatto).....do.....	2,033	880
Ornamental feathers.....do.....	42	84
Tafia and rum.....liters.....	222	534
Iainglaes.....kilos.....	634	1,721
Wood, for building.....cubic meters.....	194	45
Hides.....do.....	2,153	1,576
Gold (native):		
Melted.....kilos.....	1,972	1,265
Not melted.....do.....	369	1,982
Phosphate rock.....do.....	4,210	396,600
Essence of rosewood.....do.....	680	2,103
Auriferous quartz.....do.....	346	144
Rosewood.....do.....	.....	30,000
India-rubber (or balata).....do.....	.....	216
Tonka nuts (fève or châtaigne du Brésil).....do.....	.....	3
Seeds, producing oil.....do.....	.....	70

AMOUNT OF NATIVE GOLD EXPORTED DURING 1896.

The exportation of native gold, either in dust or ingots, has been as follows: From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1896 (as per the customs returns), 3,198 kilos 390 grams (7,051 pounds).

General exports during 1895 and 1896.

Exported from—	1896.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Mana.....	292,751	311,152	.....	18,401
Maroni.....	14,246	18,928	.....	4,682
Approuague.....	503,284	140,127	363,157	.....
Sinnamarié.....	441,697	342,384	99,313	.....
Roura.....	82,854	64,284	18,570	.....
Iracoubo.....	432	.....	432	.....
Oyapok.....	4,107	9,094	.....	4,987
Kaw.....	.....	154	.....	154
Contested territory.....	1,931,351	1,921,313	.....	89,962
Unknown.....	.....	665	.....	665
Total	3,170,722	2,807,501	481,472	118,251

Increase for 1896, 363 kilos 221 grams (800 pounds).

Population according to the last census of 1895.

Districts.	Inhabitants.	Districts.	Inhabitants.
Cayenne.....	12,351	Oyapok.....	866
Roura.....	747	Approuague.....	554
Connegrande.....	291	Kaw.....	213
Montalmery.....	325	Maroni.....	1,279
Matoury.....	343	Convicts.....	3,979
Kemire.....	577	Exiles at St. Jean.....	1,817
Macouria.....	754	Bush negroes (Bonis).....	300
Kourou.....	822	Aboriginal Indians.....	1,500
Sinnamarié.....	1,376		
Iracoubo.....	614	Total	30,310
Mana.....	1,602		

LEON WACONGNE, *Consul.*

CAYENNE, April 1, 1897.

FRENCH GUINEA.

On the 10th of March the writer proceeded to Conakry, the principal seaport and capital of French Guinea, distant 60 miles north of this colony, and its commercial rival as regards the purchase and export of rubber, palm products, oil seeds, hides, ivory, and other native produce. Impressed with the idea that some few statistics of the imports, exports, and general commerce of this French colony and its dependencies might be interesting and prospectively useful to our American merchants, and especially those in the export trade, I devoted most of the time of my flying visit to gathering the following items of information, which I now respectfully submit:

The imports of the colony are chiefly cotton (Manchester) goods, salt, wines, rum, tobacco, kerosene, flour, hard bread, lumber, hardware, provisions, cotton cards, gunpowder, Florida water, furniture, etc. Of these, the tobacco, flour, lumber, kerosene, rum, etc., are from the United States, usually via Sierra Leone, per American sailing vessels; also via Europe by steamer. Wines and spirits, gunpowder, etc., come from France and Germany; cotton goods and salt (which make up by far the largest items), hardware, etc., from England. There is no import ad valorem duty on any of the above goods, but there is a "tax consommation," or specific duty of 50 centimes (about 9 cents) per kilo (of 2½ pounds) on leaf tobacco, 7 francs (\$1.35) per hectoliter (100 liters) on wines, and 25 centimes (say 4½ cents) per gallon on rum of 28° and under.

There is an export duty of 7 per cent ad valorem on all native produce, without distinction; and the revenue derived from imports and exports, by ports and stations in French Guinea, is as follows:

Station.	1895.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Conakry	\$101,898.58	\$77,832.00
Victoria	16,728.12	56,753.78
Boffa	8,642.48	21,881.72
Dubrika	27,064.54	95,185.09
Oula		18.33
Benty	17,736.23	59,690.53
Katonka	6,513.59	19,778.58
Moreboyah	646.00	3,640.16
Sonuboyah	7,489.25	27,518.58
Taboria		618.77
Sobaneh	84.42	1,992.96
Laya		477.86
Matakong		1,236.36
Oioosson		357.35
Total	186,803.21	366,952.62

There are no anchorage dues at Conakry, but such dues are strictly exacted at the other ports, as follows:

Port.	Amount.	Port.	Amount.
1895.		1895.	
Victoria	\$1,457.86	Sonuboya	\$668.00
Boffa	466.82	Taboria	5.00
Benty	1,477.31	Sobaneh	54.00
Dubrika	4,731.57	Matakong	45.00
Katonka	638.17		
Moreboya	61.00	Total	9,604.78

RECAPITULATION.

Revenue, French Guinea, 1895:	
Export duties.....	\$366,952.02
Import duties.....	186,303.21
Anchorage.....	9,604.73
Other sources.....	5,487.17
Total revenue.....	568,347.73
Expenditures.....	650,000.00
Estimated expenditures for 1896.....	720,000.00

Population, say, 5,000.

The fluctuating condition of the native produce trade, consequent upon keen local competition and the depressed markets in Europe, has recently led to the establishment of plantations by Europeans. A retired French military officer (with a private fortune) has just laid out on the waste lands of Conakry a farm of 200,000 banana trees, the fruit being intended for transport to Bordeaux by the steamers of the Compagnie Messageries, which will make the voyage in seven to eight days. A German firm has already a plantation of 4,000 coffee trees and a quantity of cocoa. Another person has 100,000 coffee trees, besides kola and cocoa, and yet another has 20,000 coffee trees, kola, and cocoa. These three plantations are in Dubrika, the French possession second in importance to Conakry.

The population of Conakry is composed almost exclusively of blacks. The French governor is also commandant. The officers of the small native garrison and police force and civil officers are Frenchmen, and there are a few other Europeans. There is cable communication between Conakry and all the world, telegraphic, and even telephonic, communication between Conakry and Dubrika, and the land lines are being rapidly carried to Senegal, so that when completed, in two or three months from now, messages may be sent from Conakry to Europe at the reduced rate of, say, 1.50 francs (or 28 cents) per word. No railroad has yet been commenced, but the French Government is building a large wharf, and the streets are being laid out at right angles. Many fine and spacious buildings are being erected for business.

The two principal mercantile firms at Conakry are the German house of F. Colin & Co. and the French West African Company. There will also soon be two branches of Sierra Leone (European) firms, and others will follow as the colony develops. The Government is doing its best to make Conakry the emporium of the upper West African trade sources. The climate is similar to that of Sierra Leone, and malarial fever finds its victims alike in both places. As far as I could ascertain on inquiry, beyond the plantations referred to there are no special industries, native or European, in French Guinea.

Fresh water is obtained from wells only. Oxen, sheep, goats, and poultry are to be had always. Fruit and vegetables are very scarce, and fish is rarely obtainable, owing to the extreme indolence of the natives, who feed almost exclusively on rice and cassava.

Rates of wages for so-called mechanics are 60 to 75 cents per day; ordinary laborers (men and women), 25 cents per day, or \$5 and rice monthly.

Cargo in and out is transported on lighters, of which there is an ample supply.

Conakry is not a coal depot, only about 200 tons being kept on hand for use of the Government local steamer. The time will come when it may be necessary to appoint a consul or consular agent to watch over and further the interests of United States commerce, which, as French Guinea develops, can not fail to assert itself and command its fair share

of attention, especially in such items as tobacco, flour, provisions, kerosene, rum, furniture, machinery, hardware, etc.; but I am afraid our manufacturers can not hope to compete with the low-class cotton goods, only to be had from Manchester, England, with which the natives seem to be content.

ROB. P. POOLEY, *Consul.*

SIERRA LEONE, April 10, 1897.

GUATEMALA.

The inclosed tables show the imports and exports of the Republic of Guatemala—articles, values, and countries, whence received and whither shipped—for the year 1896. The values are given in United States currency.

D. LYNCH PRINGLE,
Consul-General.

GUATEMALA CITY, May 7, 1897.

Foreign trade of the Republic of Guatemala during the year 1896.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Whence imported.				
	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Italy.
Oil.....	\$8,980.80	\$10,386.40	\$11,935.60	\$1,946.50	\$14,915.10
Aguardiente, cognac, rum, and whisky.....	7,814.30	136,240.50	16,954.30	24,314.00	2,986.80
Barbed wire.....	1,930.00	8,748.60	18,976.40		
Cotton, woven and in thread.....	1,286,840.50	123,864.50	416,845.10	7,846.40	2,810.60
Arms.....	5,621.60	3,940.65	3,294.35	1,914.40	1,745.50
Fancy articles.....	310.40	12,130.60	6,145.40		876.50
Carpets and mats.....	8,956.60	2,894.45	5,681.65		
Photographic apparatus.....	284.10	865.35	419.20		
Fertilizers.....		310.45	2,864.75		
Sugar.....		88.55	116.85		
Sundry articles.....	41,410.50	72,601.45	73,401.65	4,961.55	3,162.40
Turpentine.....	216.60		245.60		
Tar.....			834.40		
Mineral waters.....	4,724.75	1,459.55	4,538.65		
Bicycles.....	6,182.35	3,614.30	1,416.45		
Footwear.....	985.40	4,876.80	5,716.40	396.20	
Cinnamon and spices.....	994.60	462.30	3,114.85	431.40	1,128.00
Wagons and carts.....	386.30	410.60	276.45		
Carriages.....	1,560.40	3,240.75	982.60		
Barley.....			576.80		
White wax.....	1,394.60		7,962.40		
Beer.....	6,232.40		51,284.80		
Canned goods, fruit, cheese.....	9,341.50	32,145.20	43,208.10	10,124.60	9,748.80
Cocoa.....	910.75	293.40	1,642.60		
Glass, chinaware, and pottery.....	1,208.35	14,176.25	58,136.80	116.40	
Cement.....	860.70	390.45	13,714.20		36.40
Chromos.....		2,965.60	10,180.40	3,290.60	1,894.80
Coal.....	4,180.30		2,120.00		
Copperware.....	3,116.60	23,635.40	27,146.10		1,910.20
Sheet copper.....	714.40				
Corks.....	916.10	175.60	814.50		190.40
Drugs and medicines.....	17,182.40	36,205.40	34,106.50	1,696.40	1,294.60
Sperm wax.....	1,960.20	1,135.60	23,902.10		82.40
Sperm candles.....	2,910.60	3,040.10	9,942.40	114.80	296.80
Tin.....	1,896.40	841.50	3,140.20		
Matches.....	140.00		45,180.60		190.00
Flour.....			172.80		
Ironware.....	98,134.60	3,146.20	116,908.40		
Nails, bar and sheet iron.....	8,066.40	1,580.50	22,214.10		
Bound books.....	265.20	634.10	1,140.70	114.60	96.40
Stitched books.....	189.40	146.40	96.30	76.40	84.10
Musical instruments.....	971.60	1,782.20	8,114.75	694.60	1,316.00
Scientific instruments.....	264.40	1,216.10	2,012.30		
Jewelry.....	3,642.50	31,284.60	23,190.40		1,146.60

Foreign trade of the Republic of Guatemala during the year 1896—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Whence imported.				
	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Italy.
Toys	\$1,418.30	\$11,308.40	\$8,745.20	\$490.60	\$164.50
Wool thread, cloth, clothing	181,112.70	240,160.20	186,810.40	4,170.20	1,928.40
Linen thread, cloth, socks, etc	18,146.30	14,210.40	18,460.80		2,108.60
Sheets of metal, copperplate	86,140.50	9,640.60	51,230.20		
Hops			2,166.40		
Lumber (dressed boards)	1,180.20	4,102.40	7,125.60	4,310.80	1,140.20
Machinery	36,140.80	12,918.60	31,180.40		
Free machinery	560.20	1,012.40	9,140.60		
Materials for railroad telegraphs	172,380.60		163,960.40		
Notions, hardware, and toys	1,124.40	5,114.20	12,490.80		
Furniture	910.20	8,116.80	24,285.20		
Lard		410.20			
Manufactured articles, leather and skin	16,806.40	12,690.40	34,115.60	1,690.20	1,210.80
Marble	232.20	2,110.60	841.20	310.80	31,190.40
Articles for institutions and works			3,209.10		
Other free articles	13,128.10	8,390.40	152,101.70	270.20	32,610.20
Stationery	8,012.40	58,104.60	59,107.30	9,830.80	2,870.40
Parasols and umbrellas	736.20	11,268.40	9,213.70		4,209.60
Potatoes, Indian corn, rice			180.30		
Pianos and organs	774.80	1,284.60	15,120.50		
Perfumery	2,112.70	21,116.40	7,415.20		2,431.20
Plants and seeds	72.30	734.20	145.60	68.20	694.30
Pictures	6,134.70	396.40	981.40		
Grain sacks	18,145.30	2,174.80	25,194.50		
Salt			2,136.60		
Silk thread and cloth	34,105.70	89,746.20	32,104.40	982.40	1,930.60
Hats	8,045.30	29,310.60	23,910.60		790.20
Tallow and candle grease			115.40		
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes			8,940.60		
Ceiling	12,125.60		18,945.20		
Tea				310.20	
Iron tubes	965.40				
Wines and liquors	3,125.20	112,190.20	23,160.80	69,940.80	30,860.50
Window glass	785.40	965.80	4,190.20		
Plaster of paris		915.20			
Zinc	2,410.60		405.70		
Total	2,164,490.60	1,196,849.40	2,012,269.40	142,738.55	167,762.30

Articles.	Whence imported.				
	Belgium.	Switzerland.	China.	United States.	Mexico.
Oil				\$31,976.44	\$1,140.60
Aguardiente, cognac, rum, and whisky	\$580.50			69,135.60	1,860.40
Barbed wire	2,716.50			28,960.00	
Cotton, woven and in thread	3,642.30	\$1,846.65		364,219.35	5,725.25
Arms	8,410.60			8,960.40	
Fancy articles				3,140.60	
Carpets and mats				1,435.45	
Photographic apparatus				2,115.65	
Sugar				11,472.00	1,510.60
Sundry articles	5,116.40	2,630.45		76,106.45	684.10
Turpentine				634.65	
Tar				856.35	
Mineral waters				2,014.18	
Bicycles				32,146.90	
Coarse canvas (sackcloth)				3,894.50	
Footwear				8,946.75	
Cinnamon and spices				19,126.30	165.40
Wagons and carts				14,138.60	
Carriages				24,872.40	
Barley				19,496.65	
White wax				684.70	
Beer				37,272.30	
Canned goods, fruit, cheese	1,019.20	540.10		82,430.60	
Cocoa				114.80	
Glass, chinaware, and pottery	18,131.80			12,126.20	
Cement	373.20			15,462.40	
Chromes				846.60	
Coal				384.40	

Foreign trade of the Republic of Guatemala during the year 1896—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Whence imported.				
	Belgium.	Switzer-land.	China.	United States.	Mexico.
Copper ware.....		\$2,820.40		\$34,891.10	
Sheet copper.....				1,294.50	
Corks.....				1,086.50	
Drugs and medicines.....				92,184.50	\$896.60
Sperm wax.....	\$210.15			632.10	
Sperm candles.....				4,890.40	
Tin.....				1,026.40	
Structure, fabric.....				58,100.60	
Matches.....				574.60	
Cattle, horses, and mules.....				45,960.00	
Flour.....				476,908.40	24.20
Ironware.....	3,126.85			139,140.80	
Nails, bar and sheet iron.....	484.70			21,360.40	
Forage and hay.....				8,748.60	
Bound books.....	118.25			1,236.40	
Stitched books.....	52.60			168.20	
Musical instruments.....		368.40		3,116.80	46.00
Scientific instruments.....				2,094.20	
Jewelry.....		4,916.40		8,136.50	
Toys.....				4,347.40	
Wool thread, cloth, clothing.....		8,914.80		18,916.20	284.50
Linen thread, cloth, socks, etc.....	260.50			2,490.40	
Sheet of metal, copperplate.....	2,140.50			8,848.60	
Hops.....				9,412.40	
Bricks.....				4,640.00	
Lumber (dressed boards).....				24,120.60	
Lumber.....				272,180.40	
Machinery.....	2,060.40			61,120.60	
Free machinery.....	875.60			14,260.40	
Machinery for railroad telegraphs.....				349,610.45	
Notions, hardware, and toys.....	1,230.40			3,140.20	166.50
Furniture.....				29,460.40	
Lard.....				21,240.60	2,104.50
Manufactured articles, leather and skin.....				30,110.40	9,602.40
Marble.....	470.60			2,190.60	
Articles for institutions and works.....				196.40	
Other free articles.....	160.40			51,034.10	1,128.60
Stationery.....	780.60			25,106.70	
Parasols and umbrellas.....				980.10	
Potatoes, Indian corn, rice.....				56,114.10	13,012.45
Petroleum, crude and refined.....				47,102.40	
Pianos and organs.....				3,116.20	
Perfumery.....				5,317.40	
Plants and seeds.....				2,530.60	
Pictures.....				8,570.40	
Grain sacks.....				2,140.80	
Salt.....				4,610.20	340.35
Silk thread and cloth.....		986.40	\$18,230.60	68,106.40	
Hats.....				14,260.20	480.75
Tallow and candle grease.....				18,140.80	188.30
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....				3,410.20	6,924.15
Ceiling.....				19,020.40	
Wheat.....				41,960.20	
Tea.....				3,940.60	
Iron tubes.....				19,105.20	
Wines and liquors.....				46,120.60	794.10
Window glass.....	1,460.10			340.20	
Plaster of paris.....				910.40	
Zinc.....	3,895.70			2,480.20	
Total.....	57,017.35	18,023.60	21,249.60	3,172,896.05	46,081.75

Articles.	Whence imported.					Total.
	South America.	Austria.	Holland.	Japan.	Central America.	
Oil.....						\$79,261.40
Aguardiente, cognac, rum, and whisky.....	\$3,149.50		\$4,185.40			267,175.90
Barbed wire.....						61,331.50
Cotton, woven and in thread.....	986.40	\$2,194.10			\$634.40	2,217,455.55
Arms.....						33,887.50
Fancy articles.....				\$3,209.50		26,818.00
Carpets and mats.....					309.40	20,188.15

Foreign trade of the Republic of Guatemala during the year 1896—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Whence imported.					Total.
	South America.	Austria.	Holland.	Japan.	Central America.	
Photographic apparatus						\$3,684.30
Fertilizers						3,175.20
Sugar	\$435.75				\$1,510.00	15,531.75
Sundry articles	882.40			\$1,146.80	972.40	234,685.15
Turpentine						1,096.85
Tar						1,420.75
Mineral waters						12,737.10
Bicycles						43,360.00
Coarse canvas, sackcloth						3,894.50
Footwear						20,381.55
Cinnamon and spices	123.60					25,487.05
Wagons and carts						15,211.95
Carriages						30,656.15
Barley						20,073.45
White wax						10,041.70
Beer		\$1,492.70				96,282.20
Canned goods, fruit, cheese			\$678.45			189,236.55
Cocoa	5,960.40					8,921.95
Glass, chinaware, and pottery		1,146.35		489.60		105,531.75
Cement						80,837.35
Chromes	800.00					19,978.00
Coal						6,684.70
Copperware						98,519.80
Sheet copper						1,008.90
Corks						3,507.20
Drugs and medicines	369.50				310.15	184,246.05
Sperm wax						27,932.55
Sperm candles			2,125.55			23,320.45
Tin						6,404.50
Structure, fabric						58,110.60
Matches						46,065.80
Cattle, horses, and mules						45,960.00
Flour	580.10					477,685.50
Ironware						360,456.53
Nails, bar and sheet iron						53,706.10
Forage and hay	24,896.70					33,645.30
Bound books	26.30					3,631.95
Stitched books	48.60					862.00
Musical instruments	74.40					16,485.65
Scientific instruments						5,587.00
Jewelry	310.60					72,627.50
Toys		1,240.50				27,739.90
Wool thread, cloth, clothing	680.50	3,160.50				641,136.40
Linen thread, cloth, socks, etc.	2,240.50					58,187.50
Sheet of metal, copperplate						158,000.40
Hope						11,577.80
Bricks						4,640.00
Lumber (dressed boards)						41,979.80
Lumber					4,160.40	376,340.80
Machinery						143,420.80
Free machinery						25,349.20
Machinery for railroad telegraphs						685,951.65
Notions, hardware, and toys	86.40	1,640.20				24,993.10
Furniture		20,160.80				82,943.40
Lard						23,755.30
Manufactured articles, leather and skin						106,226.25
Marble						37,346.40
Articles for institutions and works						3,405.50
Other free articles	1,960.20					260,183.90
Stationery	270.60					162,283.40
Parasols and umbrellas						26,408.00
Potatoes, Indian corn, rice	265.35			8,710.65		78,282.85
Petroleum, crude and refined						47,102.40
Pianos and organs						20,285.60
Perfumery				935.45		39,328.35
Plants and seeds				310.20	110.50	4,665.90
Pictures						14,082.90
Grain sacks						47,657.40
Salt						13,038.55
Silk thread and cloth				20,270.40	5,946.50	260,483.10
Hate	2,190.45	540.20				79,528.30
Tallow and candle grease						18,442.50
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes			2,356.05			16,631.00

Foreign trade of the Republic of Guatemala during the year 1896—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Whence imported.					Total.
	South America.	Austria.	Holland.	Japan.	Central America.	
Celling						\$50,091.20
Wheat						41,960.00
Tea						5,890.60
Iron tubes						5,210.20
Wines and liquors	\$3,840.65					290,033.05
Window glass						7,721.60
Plaster of paris						1,825.60
Zinc						9,192.20
Total	\$0,078.90	\$85,575.35	\$0,295.45	\$35,072.60	\$13,963.95	9,143,354.85

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS.

Whence imported.	Value.
United States	\$3,172,896.05
United Kingdom	2,164,490.60
Germany	2,012,269.40
France	1,196,849.40
Italy	167,762.80
Spain	142,738.55
Belgium	57,017.35
South America	50,078.40
Mexico	48,081.75
Austria-Hungary	85,575.35
Japan	35,072.60
China	21,249.60
Switzerland	18,023.60
Central America	13,963.95
Holland	9,295.45
Total	9,143,354.35

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Whither exported.	Pounds.	Value.
Coffee ¹	Germany	44,268,878	\$7,063,020.56
Do	United States	11,962,467	1,913,994.80
Do	England	10,332,847	1,653,255.52
Do	France	1,585,563	263,690.16
Do	South America	401,950	64,312.00
Do	Austria	162,798	26,047.68
Do	Central America	29,422	4,707.52
Do	Italy	21,833	3,493.24
Do	Mexico	1,220	196.20
Do	Belgium	200	32.00
Total coffee		68,767,179	11,002,748.72
All other articles			319,965.89
Total exports			11,322,714.61

¹ Coffee is valued at 16 cents f. o. b.

PUERTO RICO.¹

The trade between Puerto Rico and the United States for the year 1894 was as follows: Imports, \$4,852,565.37; exports, \$2,433,024.99; total, \$7,285,590.36. The previous year, 1893, shows imports, \$4,557,113.59; exports, \$2,682,131.75; total, \$7,239,245.34. By weight, the imports for the year 1894 were 49,448,000 kilos; exports, 30,166,000 kilos; total, 79,614,000 kilos. There were engaged in this trade 379 vessels of all classes and nationalities; tonnage, 241,963; seamen, 5,661. The classification of vessels under different flags, as in former years, is not continued in the present year. The imports from the United States are grouped into thirteen classes, which are the following, the total of each class, and some of the largest items under each being given:

CLASS I. Stone, coal, glass, petroleum, and products; total, \$258,971.19: Coal, \$81,683.66; petroleum, crude, \$48,279.64; refined, \$59,346.24, including benzine and gasoline; common glassware, \$4,565.75; fine glassware, \$19,106.40.

CLASS II. Metals and manufactures of; total, \$208,586.70: Wire, including fencing, \$59,825.63; tin, manufactured, \$38,927.16; pins and needles, \$10,571.

CLASS III. Oils, chemicals, etc.; total, \$76,728.01: Colors in powder, \$6,151.79; in oil, \$9,508.10; muriatic acid, \$3,826.37; drugs and chemicals, \$8,447; paraffin wax and perfumery, \$18,688.76.

CLASS IV. Cotton, and manufactures of; total, \$17,021.85: Cloth, 9 to 19 threads, \$9,145.90; coarse, \$2,952.56; lawn and lace, \$3,197.07.

CLASS V. Hemp, jute, and manufactures of; total, \$22,888.41: Cordage, \$20,844.20.

CLASS VI. Wool, manufactures of; total, \$1,889.68: Carpets, \$1,232.50.

CLASS VII. Silk, manufactures of; total, \$1,971.84.

CLASS VIII. Paper, books, etc.; total, \$42,385.98: Common wrapping paper, \$22,740.72.

CLASS IX. Wood, and manufactures of; total, \$859,779.72: Staves, new, \$78,781.41; staves, used, \$30,540.06; staves, rum, \$23,987.60; staves, barrel, \$25,494; boards, \$168,850; boards, planed, \$214,908; hoops, \$8,086.05; furniture, \$282,950.72.

CLASS X. Leather, greases, and guano; total, \$28,968.24: Common shoes, \$5,430; guano, \$6,537.

CLASS XI. Machinery, carriages; total, \$106,876.71: Agricultural, \$7,464.80; engines and boilers, \$49,857.90; loose pieces, \$22,019.50; carriages, two wheels, \$7,200.

CLASS XII. Provisions; total, \$3,186,965.95: Lard and pork, \$1,117,230.80; wheat flour, \$1,383,055.17; codfish, \$197,886.91; preserved provisions, \$84,559.50; butter, \$23,304.16; vegetables, dry, \$38,971.01; spices, etc., \$26,726.50; bottled beer, \$9,004.80; cheese, \$17,321.40; crackers, \$11,221.90.

CLASS XIII. Miscellaneous; total, \$39,531.09: Trimmings of all classes, \$22,212; rubber, manufactured, \$2,016; oilcloths, \$4,289.18; hats, etc., \$2,424.

¹Extracts from the general statistics of the foreign commerce of the Island of Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1894 just published. See also Vol. I, Commercial Relations, pp. 568-570.

The exports from the island for the same period to the United States were the following:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Annatto	\$411. 55	Sugar—continued.	
Bay rum	4, 170. 88	Centrifugal	\$390, 504. 96
Cocoanuts	6, 402. 20	Total	2, 429, 229. 08
Coffee	205, 470. 20	Returned to the United States:	
Lignum-vita	1, 489. 00	Iron in pig	20. 52
Molasses	223, 328. 41	Manufactured paper	19. 44
Oranges	117. 50	Wood, dressed	3, 306. 00
Pineapples	252. 00	Pork and lard	450. 00
Sugar:		Total	2, 433, 024. 99
Molasses	100, 047. 88		
Muscovado	1, 486, 209. 47		

The total trade of the island for the last five years with the entire world was as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	\$18, 230, 384. 75	\$10, 710, 519. 17
1891	16, 864, 764. 48	9, 885, 998. 03
1892	17, 081, 609. 80	16, 076, 312. 12
1893	17, 320, 458. 68	16, 745, 392. 90
1894	19, 778, 587. 26	17, 296, 535. 46

The imports from the United States for the year 1894, as compared with the year 1893, show a considerable improvement:

1894	\$4, 852, 565. 37
1893	4, 557, 113. 59
Increase	295, 451. 78

For the same period there is a considerable falling off in the exports to the United States:

1894	\$2, 429, 229. 03
1893	2, 682, 131. 75
Decrease	252, 902. 71

However, the general volume of trade remains nearly the same for 1894 as during the previous year.

As usual, it will be observed that provisions are by far the most important import from the United States, amounting to \$3,186,965.95, followed in the order of value by lumber, etc., \$859,779.72; coal and petroleum, \$258,971.19; metals, etc., \$208,586.70; machinery, \$106,876.71.

I am compelled to again state that the statistics are quite inaccurate, and all they amount to, in my opinion, is to show approximately what the volume of trade may have been in the years indicated, and not the true and accurate condition of it.

The values expressed in the statistics are in Mexican dollars. The Mexican dollar was taken in the year 1894 by the custom-house at the nominal value of 95 cents on its face or dollar value, and to determine the value in United States currency, it will be necessary to divide 95 cents by \$1 plus the rate per cent of exchange on New York for the year 1894, or rather average rate, which was about 50 per cent. This would give a value to the Mexican dollar of about 63.3 cents United States currency for that year. The kilo is equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

JOHN D. HALL, *Consul.*

SAN JUAN, *March 24, 1897.*

RUSSIA.¹

COMMERCE OF ST. PETERSBURG.

The ports of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt are considered one. Cronstadt is looked upon now only as a marine fort, its commerce having been transferred to St. Petersburg, a distance of about 12 miles. Vessels drawing 20 feet or more of water, chartered for St. Petersburg, must anchor in Cronstadt. Navigation opened April 26, and closed November 11, 1896. The number of vessels of the different nations that arrived during that period, compared with the movement of 1895, was as follows:

Flag.	1896.				1895.			
	Steam-ers.	Tonnage.	Sailing vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam-ers.	Tonnage.	Sailing vessels.	Tonnage.
English.....	579	684,085	5	2,719	710	707,914	4	532
German.....	234	148,097	13	3,075	195	125,507	19	5,613
Norwegian.....	131	95,096	65	26,635	64	49,741	67	29,649
Swedish.....	179	60,683	31	9,330	128	41,626	32	8,896
Danish.....	200	184,136	131	18,028	172	166,992	124	18,035
Russian.....	54	50,769	70	16,467	43	38,162	74	15,611
Dutch.....	24	14,753	17	12,555	27	21,036	24	17,006
French.....	3	2,134	.....	.....	1	1,028	.....	.....
Belgian.....	6	4,246	.....	.....	4	2,379	.....	.....
Spanish.....	5	5,755	.....	.....	10	12,630	.....	.....
Italian.....	.....	.....	3	1,429	1	916	2	1,534
Austrian.....	2	2,400	2	1,509	6	5,466	2	1,200
United States.....	1	2,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	474
Total.....	1,527	1,254,226	337	92,737	1,861	1,173,397	353	99,163

During the same time, 1,820 vessels departed for the following countries:

Whither bound.	Number.	Whither bound.	Number.
England and Ireland.....	521	For Russian ports:	
Sweden.....	288	Russian Baltic ports.....	337
Norway.....	20	Vladivostok.....	6
Denmark.....	93	Black Sea.....	14
Germany.....	288	Archangel.....	8
Netherlands.....	141	Murman Coast.....	18
Belgium.....	27		
France.....	59	Total.....	1,820

The following table shows the total amount of the different goods exported from St. Petersburg to different countries during the navigation season of 1896:

Articles.	Exported to—				
	Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	Nether-lands.
Number of vessels.....	109	19	92	276	139
Cash.....yards.....					
Cordage.....tons.....			24	88	.....
Flax.....do.....				859	33
Flax, codilla, and tow.....do.....				168	2
Hemp.....do.....					
Hemp, codilla, and tow.....do.....					

¹ See pp. 355-389.

Total amount of different goods exported from St. Petersburg—Continued.

Articles.	Exported to—				
	Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	Nether-lands.
Mineral oil.....	tons.....		1,981	8,455	3,713
Petroleum.....	do.....	2,282	1,134	3,423	
Tallow.....	do.....			97	14
Butter.....	do.....		75	403	
Potash.....	do.....		15	136	33
Glycerin.....	do.....			1,023	458
Tar.....	do.....			413	
Pitch.....	do.....				
Lycopodium.....	do.....		10	98	6
Licorice root.....	do.....		1	126	14
Aniseed.....	do.....		4	78	15
Wool.....	do.....				
Camel's hair.....	do.....				
Oakum.....	do.....				
Isinglass.....	pounds.....		825		
Do.....	tons.....			15	2
Oil cake.....	do.....	4,871	130	7,246	
Crushed bones and bone flour.....	do.....	2,501		6,143	
Dressed leather.....	pounds.....		108		
Do.....	tons.....			54	2
Entrails.....	do.....			816	
Bristles.....	do.....			81	
Calf skins.....	do.....			398	
Skins and hides.....	do.....			404	6
Bed feathers.....	do.....			144	
Bran.....	do.....			4,866	
Hay.....	do.....				
Sheet iron.....	do.....				
Rubber shoes.....	cases.....		258	21,616	49
Eggs.....	do.....		69	40,500	11,696
Wheat.....	bushels.....	189,326	20,270	272,856	236,550
Oats.....	do.....			6,202,702	9,418,253
Rye.....	do.....	847,196	529,426	4,403,652	2,861,395
Barley.....	do.....			30,490	5,490
Buckwheat groats.....	do.....			22,352	343,687
Linseed.....	do.....	43,410	18,314	38,614	154,186
Pean.....	do.....		1,324	591,637	204,396
Mats.....	pieces.....	3,690	600	40,340	47,285
Lathwood.....	do.....				
Rickers.....	do.....				11,104
Staves.....	do.....				
Aspenwood.....	cubic feet.....	312,830	40,200	20,000	19,954
Firewood.....	cubic fath.....				
Lumber.....	standards.....			142,310	270,426

Articles.	Exported to—				
	Belgium.	France.	England and Ireland.	Other countries.	Total.
Number of vessels.....	27	59	531		1,242
Crash.....	yards.....		2,082,889		2,082,889
Cordage.....	tons.....	113	122		347
Flax.....	do.....	607	10,944		15,523
Flax, codilla, and tow.....	do.....	3,279	788		7,573
Hemp.....	do.....		420	2	422
Hemp, codilla, and tow.....	do.....		52	290	342
Mineral oil.....	do.....	1,010	1,068		18,372
Petroleum.....	do.....				9,106
Tallow.....	do.....		147		258
Butter.....	do.....	223	8	719	1,428
Potash.....	do.....	6	16		206
Glycerin.....	do.....	6		8	1,495
Tar.....	do.....	22		4	439
Pitch.....	do.....		29		29
Lycopodium.....	do.....	1	14	5	133
Licorice root.....	do.....		2		129
Aniseed.....	do.....		11		108
Wool.....	do.....		1,396	15	1,313
Camel's hair.....	do.....		1,154	7	1,161
Oakum.....	do.....		109	56	165
Isinglass.....	pounds.....				325
Do.....	tons.....	2	2	7	28
Oil cake.....	do.....	285	1,190	25,682	57,780
Crushed bones and bone flour.....	do.....	39	66	197	8,946

Total amount of different goods exported from St. Petersburg—Continued.

Articles.	Exported to—				
	Belgium.	France.	England and Ireland.	Other countries.	Total.
Dressed leather.....pounds..					108
Do.....tons..	1		85		92
Entrails.....do.....					816
Bristles.....do.....		9	252		342
Calf skins.....do.....		3	78		479
Skins and hides.....do.....	23	218	384		1,035
Bed feathers.....do.....					144
Bran.....do.....					4,866
Hay.....do.....			691		691
Sheet iron.....do.....			127		127
Rubber shoes.....cases.....		100			1,023
Eggs.....do.....			46,377		98,612
Wheat.....bushels.....			1,649,289		2,368,291
Oats.....do.....	1,851,877	2,921,054	20,974,732		40,868,618
Rye.....do.....	12,538				9,380,211
Barley.....do.....					35,950
Buckwheat groats.....do.....	40,380				406,419
Linseed.....do.....	40,806		2,092,427		2,405,162
Peas.....do.....			661,533		1,458,890
Mats.....pieces.....	2,470	4,280	262,020		385,395
Lathwood.....do.....	8,836		363,758		367,594
Rickers.....do.....	11,432	12,736	294,820		330,092
Staves.....do.....	50,988	1,192,043			1,243,031
Aspenwood.....cubic feet.....	4,500		476,000		875,564
Firewood.....cubic fathoms.....			4,095		4,095
Lumber.....standards.....	19,889	74,809	796,443		1,303,827

Goods shipped to the United States from St. Petersburg are sent via England, no direct transportation line existing between Russia and the United States. Goods shipped to the United States are included with goods sent to England in this report.

The total amount of coals, coke, patent fuel, and pig iron imported into St. Petersburg during the season of 1896, compared with the previous three years, was, in tons:

Imported in—	Coals.	Coke.	Patent fuel.	Pig iron.	Total.
1896.....	1,239,451	98,745	29,918	37,488	1,405,602
1895.....	1,225,109	81,678	26,931	84,751	1,418,469
1894.....	1,236,410	79,543	88,742	90,796	1,445,491
1893.....	1,139,430	76,660	27,337	109,145	1,352,572

JOHN KAREL, *Consul-General.*

ST. PETERSBURG, *March 1, 1897.*

SAMOA.¹

I inclose a set of thirteen tables analyzing the movement of trade, the incidence of taxation, and other sources of revenue in Samoa for the year 1896. I would suggest the publication therewith of the scale of duties, taxes, and licenses set forth in the Berlin general act, to which reference is made in the headings of the several columns.²

WILLIAM CHURCHILL,
Consul-General.

APIA, *April 15, 1897.*

¹ See Volume I, pp. 1019-1022.

² Scale of duties, etc., reprinted at end of report.

PORT OF APIA.

Imports from undermentioned countries during 1896.

Duty.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Australasian colonies.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
A1-S.....	\$13,686	.....	\$8,755	\$824	\$3,903	\$27,168
A9.....	36,116	\$7,044	169,102	46,728	9,901	268,891
Copra in transit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,100	8,100
Total.....	49,802	7,044	177,857	47,552	21,904	304,159

Exports for 1896.

Articles.	Value.
Copra.....	\$231,372
Coffee.....	248
Other produce, also goods under drawback and free.....	13,645
Goods under bond.....	18,387
Total.....	263,047

Value of imports subject to A1 to 8 duties made by undermentioned nationalities, 1896.

Duty.	German.	British.	American.	Others.	Total.
A1.....	\$12,157	\$405	\$415	\$810	\$13,787
2.....	2,691	164	655	867	4,367
3.....	1,725	143	48	3,125	5,041
4.....	590	.....	.....	.....	590
5.....	676	38	119	79	912
6.....	1,632	4	448	74	2,158
7.....	15	30	30	10	85
8.....	30	16	135	77	258
Total.....	19,486	800	1,850	5,032	27,168

Quantities of goods subject to A1 to 8 duties imported during 1896 by the undermentioned nationalities.

Duty.	German.	British.	American.	Others.	Total.
A1.....gallons..	9,725	324	332	648	11,029
2.....do....	1,195	78	291	382	1,941
3.....do....	780	103	22	3,572	4,457
4.....do....	70	.....	.....	.....	70
5.....pounds..	2,628	130	574	316	3,648
6.....do....	818	2	224	37	1,079
7.....each....	3	6	6	2	17
8.....pounds..	100	53	450	255	858

Value of goods subject to A9 duty imported during 1896 by undermentioned nationalities.

Duty.	German.	British.	American.	Others.	Total.
A9 ad valorem.....	\$110,276	\$57,927	\$57,750	\$42,938	\$268,891

Value of goods exported under bond, also drawback of duty and free, during 1896, by under-mentioned nationalities.

Duty.	German.	British.	American.	Others.	Total.
A1	\$1,475	\$30	\$110	\$400	\$2,015
2	371	.....	487	65	923
3	175	5	190	2,144	2,514
4	55	.....	195	.....	250
5	267	.....	.....	.....	267
6 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	40	.....	.....	.....	40
8 .....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
9	20,395	3,644	1,049	931	26,019
Total	22,778	3,679	2,039	3,540	32,036

A9 contains coal and ships' stores, also goods shipped to other islands, and upon which drawback can not be obtained, and about \$1,500 worth of fruit.

Quantities in pounds of Samoan produce exported during 1896 by the undermentioned nationalities, also copra in transit.

Produce.	German.	British.	American.	Total.
Copra	11,642,712	447,162	476,035	12,565,909
Coffee	2,020	.....	.....	2,020
Copra in transit	393,172	.....	.....	393,172

Amount of import and export duties paid by the undermentioned nationalities during 1896.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Articles.	German.	British.	American.	Others.	Total.
A1. Beer	\$2,276.57	\$80.45	\$117.74	\$135.25	\$2,610.01
2. Spirits	3,103.51	188.50	529.04	1,080.47	4,901.52
3. Wines	1,167.68	222.56	44.25	708.75	2,143.24
4. Sparkling wines	94.11	.....	6.00	.....	102.11
5. Tobacco	432.25	81.50	246.00	173.75	933.50
6. Cigars	599.85	2.75	145.48	162.87	910.95
7. Guns	8.10	28.00	20.00	8.00	64.10
8. Gunpowder	25.00	16.26	123.87	63.75	228.88
9. Ad valorem	1,963.70	1,151.06	1,150.34	853.28	5,118.40
Total	9,672.77	1,771.10	2,382.72	3,186.12	17,012.71

EXPORT DUTIES.

	German.	British.	American.	Others.	Total.
Copra	\$1,638.54	\$139.74	\$148.75	.....	\$3,927.03
Coffee	4.84	.....	.....	.....	4.84
Total	3,643.38	139.74	148.75	.....	3,931.87

Navigation returns for the port of Apia during 1896.

Nationality.	Vessels inward.						Vessels outward.					
	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.		Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	39	42,364	.....	.....	39	42,364	39	42,364	.....	.....	39	42,364
German .....	.....	.....	12	2,215	12	2,215	.....	.....	13	2,240	13	2,240
United States	19	34,962	3	395	22	35,357	19	34,962	3	395	22	35,357
Danish .....	.....	.....	4	875	4	875	.....	.....	5	1,130	5	1,130
Swedish .....	.....	.....	5	3,671	5	3,671	.....	.....	5	3,671	5	3,671
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	2	1,394	2	1,394	.....	.....	2	1,394	2	1,394
Chilen .....	.....	.....	1	78	1	78	.....	.....	1	78	1	78
Total	58	77,326	27	8,628	85	85,954	58	77,326	29	8,908	87	86,234

Samoa Government taxes and licenses, 1896.

Paid by—	Special poll tax, 1896.	C 2.	C 3.	C 5.	C 6.	C.	D 2.	D 3.	Total.
German		\$1,020.00	\$44.00	\$115.90	\$96.00	\$5.00	\$128.55		\$1,409.45
British		6.00	100.00	331.74	288.00	43.00	46.51	\$8.38	823.63
American			4.00	33.15	36.00	11.00	32.68½		116.83½
Others			36.00	74.95	36.00	9.00	21.94		177.89
Samoans	\$4,254.42½			2.50		61.18			4,318.10½
Total	4,254.42½	1,026.00	184.00	558.24	456.00	129.18	229.68½	8.38	6,845.91

Municipality taxes and licenses, 1896.

Paid by—	C 1.	C 3.	C 5.	C 6.	C, yearly.	C, month- ly.	D 1.	D 4.	Total.
German	\$36.97	\$60.00	\$613.05	\$328.00	\$270.50	\$670.00			\$1,978.52
British	2.00	16.00	285.43	258.00	601.00	130.00			1,292.43
American		4.00	245.32	96.00	159.22	70.00			574.54
Others	50.65	12.00	130.50	130.00	124.00		10.00		447.15
Samoans			10.13					\$2.23	12.36
Total	89.62	92.00	1,284.43	802.00	1,154.72	870.00	10.00	2.23	4,305.00

RECAPITULATION.

Tax.	Special poll tax, 1896.	C 1.	C 2.	C 3.	C 5.	C 6.
Samoa Government	\$4,254.42½		\$1,026.00	\$184.00	\$558.24	\$456.00
Municipality		\$89.62		92.00	1,284.43	802.00
Total	4,254.42½	89.62	1,026.00	276.00	1,842.67	1,258.00

Tax.	C, yearly.	C, monthly.	D 1.	D 2.	D 3.	D 4.	Total.
Samoa Government	\$129.18			\$229.68½	\$8.38		\$6,845.91
Municipality	1,154.72	\$370.00	\$10.00			\$2.23	4,305.00
Total	1,283.90	870.00	10.00	229.68½	8.38	2.23	11,150.91

Receipts of the Samoa Government, other than taxes and licenses, during the year 1896.

Whence received.	Amount.
Fees, etc., from the supreme court	\$53.97
Fees, etc., from the native court	61.36
Fees for reopening land claims in the supreme court	646.21
Rents and miscellaneous payments	1,145.08
Total	1,906.62

Receipts of the municipality, other than taxes and licenses, during the year 1896.

Whence received.	Amount.
Fees and fines from the municipal magistrate's court.....	\$465. 77
Harbor, pilot, and quarantine dues	1, 884. 50
Impounding and cemetery fees	103. 43
Rent	200. 00
Sundries	198. 03½
Bond, rents, ship's entries, etc.....	310. 00
Total.....	3, 161. 73½

The tables were computed at the custom-house, Apia.

J. B. HAY, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Apia, March 16, 1897.

DUTIES, TAXES, AND LICENSES.

[Extract from Berlin act, proclaimed May 21, 1890.]

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. The port of Apia shall be the port of entry for all dutiable goods arriving in the Samoan Islands; and all foreign goods, wares, and merchandise landed on the islands shall be there entered for examination; but coal and naval stores, which either Government has, by treaty, reserved the right to land at any harbor stipulated for that purpose, are not dutiable when imported as authorized by such treaty, and may be there landed as stipulated without such entry or examination.

SEC. 2. To enable the Samoan Government to obtain the necessary revenue for the maintenance of government and good order in the islands, the following duties, taxes, and charges may be levied and collected, without prejudice to the right of the native government to levy and collect other taxes in its discretion upon the natives of the islands and their property, and with the consent of the consuls of the signatory powers, upon all property outside the municipal district, provided such tax shall bear uniformly upon the same class of property, whether owned by natives or foreigners.

A.—Import duties.

1. On ale and porter and beer, per dozen quarts	\$0.50
2. On spirits, per gallon	2.50
3. On wine, except sparkling, per gallon.....	1.00
4. On sparkling wines, per gallon.....	1.50
5. On tobacco, per pound	.50
6. On cigars, per pound	1.00
7. On sporting arms, each	4.00
8. On gunpowder, per pound	.25
9. Statistical duty on all merchandise and goods imported, except as aforesaid, ad valorem.....	2 per cent

B.—Export duties.

On copra, ad valorem	2½ per cent
On cotton, ad valorem.....	1½ per cent
On coffee, ad valorem.....	2 per cent

C.—Taxes to be annually levied.

1. Capitation tax on Samoans and other Pacific Islanders not included under No. 2, per head	\$1.00
2. Capitation tax on colored plantation laborers, other than Samoans, per head	2.00
3. On boats, trading and others (excluding native canoes and native boats carrying only the owner's property), each	4.00
4. On firearms, each	2.00
5. On dwelling houses (not including the dwelling houses of Samoan natives) and on land and houses used for commercial purposes, ad valorem.....	1 per cent

C.—*Taxes to be annually levied*—Continued.

6. Special taxes on traders, as follows:

Class I:	
On stores of which the monthly sales are \$2,000 or more, each store.	\$100. 00
Class II:	
Below \$2,000 and not less than \$1,000	48. 00
Class III:	
Below \$1,000 and not less than \$500	36. 00
Class IV:	
Below \$500 and less than \$250	24. 00
Class V:	
Below \$250	12. 00

D.—*Occasional taxes.*

1. On trading vessels exceeding 100 tons burden calling at Apia, at each call 10. 00
2. Upon deeds of real estate, to be paid before registration thereof can be made, and, without payment of which, title shall not be held valid, upon the value of the consideration paid $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
3. Upon other written transfers of property, upon the selling price 1 per cent
Evidence of the payment of the last two taxes may be shown by lawful stamps affixed to the title paper, or otherwise by the written receipt of the proper tax collector.
4. Unlicensed butchers in Apia shall pay upon their sales 1 per cent

E.—*License taxes.*

No person shall engage as proprietor or manager in any of the following professions or occupations except after having obtained a license therefor, and for such license the following tax shall be paid in advance:

Tavern keeper	per month..	\$10
Attorney, barrister, or solicitor	per annum ..	60
Doctor of medicine or dentistry	do	30
Auctioneer or commission agent	do	40
Baker	do	12
Banks or companies for banking	do	60
Barber	do	6
Blacksmith	do	5
Boat builder	do	6
Butcher	do	12
Cargo boat or lighter	do	6
Carpenter	do	6
Photographer or artist	do	12
Engineer	do	12
Engineer assistants	do	6
Engineer apprentices	do	3
Hawker	do	1
Pilot	do	24
Printing press	do	12
Sailmaker	do	6
Shipbuilder	do	6
Shoemaker	do	6
Land surveyor	do	6
Tailor	do	6
Waterman	do	6
Salesmen, bookkeepers, clerks, paid not less than \$75 a month	do	3
Same, when paid over \$75 a month	do	6
White laborers and domestics, per head	do	5
Factory hands and independent workmen	do	5

SWEDEN.¹

Inclosed, I transmit my report on the trade of Sweden for the year 1896, together with reports on the trade, shipping, and emigration at Gothenburg and Helsingborg for the same year.

The facts and figures given in both of the reports from this place are mostly gathered from articles published in mercantile papers from time to time, and the figures relating to the trade of Gothenburg are also the statistics compiled and published by the custom-house officers here. I have been unable to secure more complete statistics of the trade of Sweden, as no official statistics have yet been published on the subject and will probably not be for a year to come.

The trade of Sweden with foreign countries in 1896 shows for the more important articles the following figures, in round numbers:

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Of wheat 118,289,000 kilos (4,381,070 bushels) were imported during 1896, against 108,564,000 kilos (4,020,890 bushels) during the year 1895. Of rye was imported 88,159,000 kilos (3,470,830 bushels) as against 122,094,000 kilos (4,806,850 bushels) during the previous year. The import of these breadstuffs was therefore, together, about 24,000,000 kilos (975,840 bushels) less than during 1895, and 17,000,000 kilos (about 629,630 bushels) less than the average import of the four years, 1892-1895, respectively.

More important is the decrease in the import of flour during the last two years, as compared with the previous years. The import is about the same for 1895 and 1896, or of wheat flour about 10,133,000 kilos (22,339,200 pounds) against 9,235,000 kilos (20,359,500 pounds); and of rye flour 8,527,000 kilos (18,798,600 pounds), against 8,251,000 kilos (18,190,100 pounds); but the average of the import of these articles for both years is only 9,036,000 kilos (19,920,800 pounds) a year, as against 23,866,000 kilos (52,614,980 pounds) a year during the three preceding years. Since the increase in the tariff on flour in 1895, only about one-third per year has been imported, compared with the three preceding years.

The import of barley has this year been very light, only 687,000 kilos (32,930 bushels), as against 1,673,000 kilos (80,180 bushels) in 1895, and not less than 17,416,000 kilos (834,680 bushels) in 1894.

BUTTER.

This article has grown to be one of the principal export articles of Sweden, the export exceeding in value even oats and iron. Last year the butter export made its record, amounting in all to 24,764,000 kilos, 54,579,856 pounds, as against 23,817,000 kilos, 52,492,668 pounds, in 1895. The export of butter shows a steady, sound increase during the last five years, from 17,079,000 kilos, 37,642,116 pounds in 1892.

In a review of the butter market in England for 1896, "Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfarts-Tidning" (The Gothenburg Trading and Shipping Journal), mentions a temporary decrease in the competition from Australia, and makes the following remark:

Here in Sweden we did not derive any great advantage from these conditions, for Canadians and Americans were quick to fill the vacancy. The quantity lacking

¹ See pp. 453-462.

from Australia was promptly furnished by America, but in an inferior quality. Some of it, however, which was examined, was of extremely fine quality and compared favorably with Scandinavian butter. If the people in Canada and the United States pay special attention to the production of a fine article, there may rise a competition more dangerous than the one from Australia which we need not fear for many years to come.

In connection with the export of butter, it may be mentioned that the import of margarine has increased from 970,000 kilos, 2,138,462 pounds, to 1,427,000 kilos, 3,145,108 pounds.

MEAT.

The export of this article has decreased. In 1894 the export was 794,000 kilos (1,750,450 pounds), while the export in 1896 only reached the figure of 533,000 kilos (1,175,050 pounds). At the same time the export of live stock has increased from 21,540 head of neat cattle in 1895 to 25,220 in 1896; 12,790 head of sheep, as against 2,940 the year before, and 16,120 hogs, as against 5,750 the previous year.

PORK.

The export of this article has decreased somewhat during 1896, showing only 7,109,000 kilos (15,672,500 pounds), as against 9,728,000 kilos (21,446,350 pounds) in 1895. On the other hand the import of (American) pork has increased quite considerably, this year's figures coming up to 12,272,000 kilos (27,054,850 pounds), as against 6,469,000 kilos (14,261,560 pounds) in 1895.

SUGAR.

Of refined sugar, there has been imported 687,000 kilos (1,514,560 pounds), as against 837,000 kilos (1,845,250 pounds) the year before, and 6,615,000 kilos (14,583,430 pounds) in 1892. Of unrefined sugar there has been imported 2,007,000 kilos (4,424,630 pounds), as against 3,309,000 kilos (7,295,020 pounds) during the previous year, and 27,588,000 kilos (60,820,500 pounds) in 1893. The import of this former staple article has sunk to insignificance since the sugar industry of this country has developed to such an extent as to produce more than the entire consumption requires.

SIRUP.

The import of sirup and molasses is unaffected by the sugar industry here and shows a steady increase—13,971,000 kilos (30,800,470 pounds) in 1896, as against 13,373,000 kilos (29,482,120 pounds) the year before.

PETROLEUM.

The import of this article was smaller for 1896 than for the year 1895, this year's import amounting to 48,244,000 kilos (106,358,720 pounds), as against 54,206,000 kilos (119,502,540 pounds) the year before.

WOOD PULP.

Chemical pulp.—The year began with a very depressed condition of trade in this article, with prices lower than manufacturers had ever thought possible, but just by reason of the exceedingly low price the chemical pulp came into extensive use in the paper industry at the expense of rags, esparto, and other raw materials, and the large stock

on hand gradually decreased and disappeared. Once used to the wood pulp, the paper manufacturers were loath to return to the manipulation of the more inconvenient raw materials, so the later demand continued and kept pace with the production. The manufacturers early in the spring considered that the situation warranted an increase in prices; this was conceded by the purchasers, and the price of this article continued to increase up to the end of the year. The sulphite pulp has been an object of special demand, and had a good market at the end of the year.

Mechanical pulp.—The demand for this article has not been sufficient to consume the large production of the previous year, and the market has not been satisfactory.

It has been attempted to form a large export company, which should purchase all small concerns in this line, and thus gain a greater control over the prices. The demand seems to have recently increased somewhat, but without any material increase in prices up to the end of the year.

The total export of wood pulp in 1896 was about 183,419 tons, as against 149,648 tons in 1895.

During January, 1897, the prices per ton, f. o. b., at Swedish port of export, were considered to be: Sulphite pulp, unbleached, \$40 to \$43; sulphate, unbleached, \$36 to \$39; mechanical, moist, \$8 to \$9; mechanical, dry, \$16 to \$17.

LUMBER.

The export of lumber shows a small increase over the export during the previous year.

COTTON.

The import of cotton in 1896 was 14,018,000 kilos (30,904,080 pounds), as against 13,585,000 kilos (29,949,490 pounds) the year before.

FERTILIZERS.

The import of fertilizers amounted to 108,581,000 kilos (106,871 tons), as against 101,143,000 kilos (99,550 tons) in 1895.

COAL.

The considerable increase in the import of coal shows an increased industrial activity in all branches throughout the country.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

The import of machinery, tools, etc., also shows a considerable increase. Last year's import amounted in value to 13,421,000 kronor (\$3,596,830), as against 8,582,000 kronor (\$2,299,980) in 1895, and only 5,771,000 kronor (\$1,546,630) in 1893, the first year after the increase of the duty on machinery. The export of this article has also increased, amounting in 1896 to the value of 6,406,000 kronor (\$1,716,810), as against 5,658,000 kronor (\$1,516,340) in 1895, and 3,512,000 kronor (\$941,216) in 1893.

PAPER.

The export of this article increases steadily, showing a total of 28,368,000 kilos (27,920 tons), as against 25,904,000 kilos (25,496 tons) the year before, and only 18,520,000 kilos (18,228 tons) in the year 1893.

MATCHES.

The export of matches shows a decided decrease owing to Japanese competition in the eastern markets. The export of this article was 12,946,000 kilos (12,742 tons), against 15,200,000 kilos (14,961 tons) in 1895.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

In the export of textile manufactures, of cotton, some increase is noticed, 1,076,000 kilos (2,372,150 pounds) being this year's export, as against 1,037,000 kilos (2,286,170 pounds) in 1895. Of the same article the country imported 1,938,000 kilos (4,250,470 pounds) in 1895.

Of woollens 427,000 kilos (941,364 pounds) were exported, as against 336,000 kilos (740,740 pounds) in 1895; and 2,483,000 kilos (5,474,020 pounds) were imported, as against 2,715,000 kilos (5,985,490 pounds) in 1895.

Imports and exports at the port of Gothenburg for the year 1896.

IMPORTS.

[In these tables articles of no special interest to Americans have been left out.]

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Bran	1,316,518	4,230,547
Butter and oleomargarine..... pounds	8,195	11,023
Coal	408,168	462,287
Cotton	7,111	7,282
Dyestuff, aniline	280,193	294,601
Fertilizers	24,385	24,723
Flax	1,747,696	162,860
Flour:		
Wheat	7,918,150	7,349,881
Rye	4,817,177	4,985,665
Glass:		
For windows	488,125	313,578
For mirrors	123,314	130,993
Glue	249,508	347,950
Grain:		
Corn (maize)	30,720	17,154
Rye	359,183	332,698
Wheat	405,093	407,247
Hides and skins:		
Raw	2,756,528	2,473,698
Sole leather	2,838,048	2,062,004
Hops	279,413	340,141
Lard	62,800	14,034
Liquors:		
Arrack	106,654	112,948
Brandy	205,735	309,312
Rum	5,353	4,720
Sweet liquors	11,664	9,152
Whisky	143,492	156,308
Machinery and implements	490,269	1,053,979
Metals:		
Copper and manufactures of	765	843
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, not otherwise specified	21,601	25,799
Lead, and manufactures of	582	618
Tin	220	211
Zinc	699	752
Oil cakes	3,826	5,667
Oleins	647,661	520,027
Oils:		
Linseed oil and rape oil	748,166	715,926
Fat oils and mineral oils, except petroleum and naphtha	7,621,037	9,023,738
Petroleum and naphtha	17,929,028	20,615,021
Oranges	1,002,998	978,549
Paraffin	1,402,053	1,437,695
Planes	87	55
Pork	2,217,005	3,321,530
Preserves	404,681	436,762
Resin	1,432	1,505

α 12.5 hectoliters per ton. 1 hectoliter = 2.838 bushels.

Imports and exports at the port of Gothenburg for the year 1896—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Seeds:		
Clover and grass seeds.....pounds..	1, 425, 377	849, 995
Canary seed.....do.....	69, 559	56, 021
Flax seed, rape seed, etc.....do.....	16, 193, 762	19, 848, 766
Soda.....tons..	4, 083	3, 773
Starch and dextrin.....pounds..	354, 874	157, 011
Sirup.....tons..	4, 110	4, 587
Tallow.....pounds..	416, 021	2, 407, 670
Tobacco:		
Raw.....do.....	1, 293, 983	1, 478, 226
Cigars and cigarettes.....do.....	38, 210	43, 536
Turpentine, spirits and oil of.....do.....	216, 393	220, 016
Wines, etc.:		
In casks.....quarts..	586, 911	a 1, 344, 590
In bottles.....do.....	90, 438	119, 537
Wool, raw.....pounds..	2, 665, 002	2, 081, 305

EXPORTS.

Butter.....cwt..	260, 204	281, 554
Grain:		
Beans.....bushels..	28, 587	39, 848
Oats.....do.....	1, 179, 096	1, 213, 126
Pease.....do.....	581	307
Rye.....do.....	882	661
Wheat.....do.....		1, 077
Live stock:		
Sheep.....number..		5
Horses.....do.....	60	18
Calves.....do.....	14	16
Cows.....do.....	67	132
Oxen.....do.....	255	521
Heifers.....do.....	17	43
Bulls.....do.....	175	164
Hogs.....do.....	1, 779	480
Matches.....tons..	9, 172	9, 335
Metals:		
Copper and copper ore.....do.....	88	70
Iron and steel.....do.....	90, 726	95, 826
Iron ore.....do.....	542	91
Lead and lead ore.....do.....	750	435
Manganese ore.....do.....	4, 404	1, 022
Silver.....pounds..	12, 090	1, 803
Tin.....do.....	5, 864	18, 093
Zinc and zinc ore.....tons..	21, 153	24, 846
Paper and pasteboard.....do.....	18, 937	22, 419
Pianos.....number..	7	4
Pork.....pounds..	4, 736, 678	3, 359, 500
Wood pulp.....tons..	63, 767	79, 782
Wood wares:		
Beams, etc.....cubic feet..	12, 044	15, 751
Staves.....do.....	5, 086	5, 369
Firewood.....do.....	6, 604	8, 795
Pit props.....do.....	10, 549, 307	10, 892, 663
Deals, planks, and boards.....do.....	6, 234, 545	7, 166, 428
Joinery (doors, etc.) value.....dollars..	616, 808	838, 740
Shingles, value.....do.....	156, 427	184, 540
Railroad ties, etc.....cubic feet..	657, 234	1, 097, 035

a Pounds.

NAVIGATION AT GOTHENBURG.

During last year 2,674 vessels entered this port from foreign ports, against 2,505 in the year 1895; and 2,545 vessels cleared for foreign ports, against 2,448 during 1895.

EMIGRATION FROM GOTHENBURG.

During the last quarter of the year the emigration was lighter than during the previous quarters, and a good deal lighter than during said

quarter of any of the preceding years except 1894. The total number of emigrants during the quarter mentioned was 1,301 native Swedes, and 652 foreigners.

During the whole year, 12,919 native Swedes and 5,947 foreigners emigrated from Sweden, and nearly all of these went to the United States. Of the Swedish emigrants 10,487 embarked at Gothenburg.

That class of emigrants here termed foreigners, are as a rule, Fins, many of whom speak the Swedish language.

OTTO H. BOYESEN.

Gothenburg, April 26, 1897.

HELSINGBORG.

Imports and exports at the port of Helsingborg during year ended December 31, 1896.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Kilos.	Tons.
Cement	983,700	968
Coal and coke	128,265,000	128,059
Coffee	836,000	823
Fish, salt or dried	294,000	289
Hides, prepared and unprepared	131,000	129
Iron and steel, bars and plates	442,000	436
Iron goods	1,358,000	1,336
Pig iron	310,000	305
Machines	2,726,000	2,682
Oils:		
Petroleum	1,077,000	1,060
Other kind	563,000	554
Oil cakes (feed stuff)	2,281,000	2,244
Oranges	100,800	100
Paper	365,000	359
Pork	171,200	170
Potatoes	336,200	331
Rags	203,000	200
Salt	2,476,000	2,436
Seed	497,000	489
Sirup	342,000	336
Soda	490,500	482
Tallow	274,000	269
Textile fabrics	121,000	119
Sacks	396,000	390
Wine	94,000	92
Wheat	10,490,000	10,322
Rye	1,706,000	1,678
Barley	40,000	39
Maize (Indian corn)	169,000	166
Flour	108,000	106
Bran	3,573,000	3,516
Rice, grain	231,500	229

EXPORTS.

Bark	371,000	365
Butter and margarin	2,514,000	2,474
Clay:		
Fireproof	6,523,000	6,419
Pipes thereof, fireproof	2,505,000	2,465
Bricks	13,218,000	13,205
Copper ore and refuse	12,445,000	12,246
Fish, fresh	2,667,000	2,624
Hides	57,000	56
Iron goods:		
Iron and steel	2,250,000	2,214
Old iron	91,000	90
Machinery	289,000	284
Oats	1,789,000	1,760
Phosphates, prepared	2,577,000	2,535
Pork and flesh, including dressed fowls	2,468,000	2,426
Rubber shoes	115,000	113

Imports and exports at the port of Helsingborg, etc.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Kilos.	Tons
Stone, cut, for streets and other purposes.....	1, 201, 000	1, 181
Straw.....	897, 000	883
Tallow.....	50, 000	49
Timber, all kinds.....	43, 428, 000	43, 356
Wood.....	3, 604, 000	3, 547
Wool pulp.....	399, 000	392
Horses.....	a 530	a 530
Cattle.....	a 4, 123	a 4, 123
Sheep.....	a 3, 016	a 3, 016
Swine.....	a 7, 497	a 7, 497

a Head.

Vessels from the United States entering Helsingborg during year ended December 31, 1896.

Date.	Vessel.			Coming from—	Goods.	
	Name of vessel and of master.	Ton-nage.	Home port.		Name.	Tons.
May 19	Str. Lemgo, O. Smith.....	1, 695. 46	Newcastle....	Port Tampa..	Phosphate, raw	2, 831
June 29	Str. Statheim, F. Schwings	1, 661. 66	Bergen.....	do.....	do.....	2, 956
Oct. 10	Bark Wilh. Birkedal, Wm. Evans.	799. 10	Frederikstad..	New York....	Petroleum.....	708
Nov. 16	Str. North Gwalla, E. Stangebye.	1, 753. 50	Newcastle....	Port Tampa..	Phosphate, raw	2, 907

Navigation at the port of Helsingborg during the year ended December 31, 1896.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish.....	965	355, 223	2, 852	76, 404	3, 817	431, 627	964	354, 191	2, 861	79, 605	3, 825	433, 796
Norwegian.....	67	26, 782	28	4, 660	95	31, 442	67	26, 782	27	3, 861	94	30, 643
Danish.....	3, 170	556, 843	197	8, 405	3, 367	565, 248	3, 170	556, 843	197	8, 461	3, 367	565, 304
English.....	50	35, 867	1	263	51	36, 130	50	35, 867	1	263	51	36, 130
German.....	58	24, 904	149	6, 134	207	31, 038	58	24, 904	148	5, 640	206	30, 544
Russian.....	6	3, 800	13	3, 465	19	7, 265	6	3, 800	13	3, 465	19	7, 265
Dutch.....	1	922	7	2, 409	8	3, 331	1	922	7	2, 409	8	3, 331
Total.....	4, 317	1, 004, 341	3, 247	101, 740	7, 564	1, 106, 081	4, 316	1, 003, 309	3, 254	103, 704	7, 570	1, 107, 013

LARS VIRGIN, *Consular Agent.*HELSINGBORG, *April, 1897.*SWITZERLAND.¹

In the advance sheets of the Swiss customs statistics, the following comparative tables showing Switzerland's import and export trade for the last eleven years—1885–1896, both inclusive—have been published. After a careful revision, an import reduction of \$21,000,000 is shown,

¹ See pp. 462–501.

or an average of \$3,520,000 per annum, for the years 1885-1890, from the figures of the corresponding periods previously published:

TOTAL IMPORTS.

[Without coined bullion.]

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1885.....	\$136,200,000	1891.....	\$182,400,000
1886.....	146,200,000	1892.....	172,400,000
1887.....	155,800,000	1893.....	164,800,000
1888.....	155,200,000	1894.....	164,400,000
1889.....	177,000,000	1895.....	183,000,000
1890.....	186,600,000	1896.....	198,600,000

TOTAL EXPORTS.

[Without coined bullion.]

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1885.....	\$128,200,000	1891.....	\$134,400,000
1886.....	130,200,000	1892.....	131,600,000
1887.....	130,800,000	1893.....	129,200,000
1888.....	131,000,000	1894.....	124,200,000
1889.....	137,200,000	1895.....	132,600,000
1890.....	140,600,000	1896.....	137,600,000

Gold and silver bullion 1889-1896.

IMPORTS.

Year.	Coined.		Bullion.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1889.....	\$2,160,000	\$7,700,000	\$4,680,000	\$1,500,000
1890.....	2,560,000	7,080,000	3,780,000	1,780,000
1891.....	760,000	9,220,000	1,880,000	1,740,000
1892.....	2,380,000	6,300,000	2,340,000	1,340,000
1893.....	2,280,000	6,700,000	2,580,000	1,320,000
1894.....	5,740,000	5,260,000	3,880,000	1,240,000
1895.....	4,020,000	8,840,000	4,020,000	1,200,000
1896.....	3,740,000	9,860,000	5,900,000	1,500,000

EXPORTS.

Year.	Coined.		Bullion.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1889.....	\$420,000	\$2,700,000	\$680,000	\$240,000
1890.....	600,000	3,700,000	680,000	280,000
1891.....	460,000	5,940,000	720,000	300,000
1892.....	760,000	5,320,000	780,000	280,000
1893.....	1,220,000	8,520,000	700,000	280,000
1894.....	3,560,000	6,800,000	660,000	200,000
1895.....	3,420,000	4,780,000	720,000	220,000
1896.....	4,400,000	5,720,000	1,000,000	260,000

Apportionment in categories.

Description.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1885.	1890.	1895.	1885.	1890.	1895.
Raw materials without coins.	\$49,800,000	\$70,600,000	\$71,400,000	\$16,800,000	\$17,000,000	\$16,400,000
Manufactures	46,000,000	57,600,000	56,200,000	95,400,000	107,600,000	100,600,000
Articles of food	40,400,000	58,400,000	55,400,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	15,600,000
Total	136,200,000	186,600,000	183,000,000	128,200,000	140,600,000	132,600,000
Of which—						
Raw materials for textile industries	28,400,000	36,800,000	35,400,000	8,400,000	8,800,000	8,800,000
Manufactures of textile industries	24,400,000	27,600,000	23,400,000	64,600,000	71,200,000	66,400,000

Principal articles exported.

Articles.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Silk and half silk:						
Piece goods	\$17,840,000	\$18,200,000	\$17,800,000	\$16,320,000	\$18,180,000	\$17,800,000
Ribbons	6,320,000	7,060,000	6,460,000	6,400,000	7,560,000	7,220,000
Raw silk	5,460,000	6,180,000	5,700,000	5,400,000	6,360,000	5,820,000
Spun silk	4,200,000	4,960,000	5,220,000	4,020,000	4,480,000	4,340,000
Colored silk	1,100,000	1,180,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	1,520,000	1,360,000
Cotton yarn	4,440,000	3,620,000	3,440,000	3,820,000	3,020,000	3,600,000
Cotton piece goods	9,820,000	9,180,000	8,880,000	7,680,000	7,320,000	7,540,000
Embroideries of all kinds	15,940,000	14,040,000	14,320,000	13,160,000	15,460,000	16,540,000
Worsted yarns, raw	1,920,000	1,460,000	1,440,000	1,580,000	1,760,000	1,820,000
Woolen piece goods	640,000	760,000	860,000	740,000	640,000	1,180,000
Knit goods	1,440,000	1,360,000	1,320,000	1,060,000	1,300,000	1,260,000
Elastic weavings	480,000	480,000	460,000	400,000	460,000	480,000
Straw braids, etc	1,840,000	1,440,000	1,800,000	1,440,000	1,780,000	2,040,000
Watches	18,080,000	15,940,000	16,200,000	15,740,000	16,380,000	18,160,000
Jewelry	700,000	560,000	480,000	540,000	560,000	560,000
Machines	4,000,000	3,920,000	4,600,000	4,960,000	4,820,000	5,720,000
Tarcolors	1,960,000	2,280,000	2,500,000	2,620,000	2,920,000	2,780,000
Leather shoes	620,000	620,000	640,000	560,000	660,000	820,000
Swiss cheese	7,720,000	7,700,000	7,240,000	7,540,000	7,540,000	7,740,000
Condensed milk	2,980,000	3,020,000	3,300,000	3,780,000	3,700,000	3,680,000
Chocolate and cocoa	500,000	520,000	560,000	620,000	760,000	800,000
Fresh meat	880,000	780,000	780,000	820,000	660,000	660,000
Hides, skins, raw	1,640,000	1,480,000	1,600,000	1,260,000	1,700,000	1,740,000
Beef cattle	2,580,000	2,700,000	3,180,000	2,720,000	2,140,000	2,440,000

Principal articles imported.

Articles.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Raw silk	\$18,220,000	\$22,980,000	\$22,380,000	\$17,400,000	\$22,400,000	\$19,620,000
Silk waste	2,560,000	2,360,000	2,300,000	1,660,000	2,300,000	2,140,000
Raw cotton	6,760,000	5,840,000	5,440,000	5,200,000	6,240,000	5,840,000
Wool	2,280,000	2,220,000	2,180,000	1,860,000	2,280,000	2,340,000
Woolen piece goods	5,880,000	5,080,000	4,440,000	4,600,000	5,580,000	5,660,000
Cotton piece goods	4,160,000	3,760,000	3,680,000	3,420,000	4,120,000	4,600,000
Silk and half silk piece goods	2,760,000	2,660,000	1,380,000	1,380,000	1,440,000	2,060,000
Dress goods	5,880,000	4,860,000	3,920,000	2,980,000	4,320,000	4,720,000
Cereals	20,380,000	17,240,000	16,260,000	13,520,000	15,060,000	16,960,000
Thereof wheat	17,880,000	14,480,000	13,040,000	11,020,000	12,260,000	13,760,000
Flour, etc	2,680,000	2,540,000	2,000,000	1,660,000	1,800,000	2,280,000
Malt	1,700,000	1,620,000	1,860,000	1,400,000	1,840,000	2,140,000
Wine in barrels	6,640,000	6,460,000	4,800,000	4,400,000	6,100,000	6,600,000
Sugar	3,700,000	3,900,000	3,740,000	3,780,000	3,360,000	3,980,000
Coffee	3,800,000	3,480,000	3,520,000	3,320,000	3,880,000	3,860,000
Beef cattle	4,340,000	3,480,000	2,480,000	8,000,000	6,140,000	4,860,000
Meat and meat products	3,860,000	3,520,000	3,460,000	4,120,000	4,800,000	5,040,000
Coal	5,860,000	5,360,000	5,460,000	5,900,000	6,440,000	6,900,000
Petrol	1,200,000	1,120,000	1,000,000	1,080,000	1,320,000	1,480,000
Machines, etc	3,780,000	4,260,000	4,460,000	4,100,000	4,720,000	1,400,000
Iron and ironware	8,680,000	8,260,000	7,920,000	8,780,000	8,760,000	11,460,000
Leather and leather goods	4,140,000	3,720,000	3,580,000	3,780,000	4,460,000	4,240,000
Wood and manufactures of wood	3,940,000	3,660,000	3,620,000	4,080,000	4,840,000	6,060,000
Chemicals	3,840,000	3,840,000	3,700,000	3,440,000	3,680,000	3,820,000

EUGENE GERMAIN, *Consul.*

ZURICH, March 17, 1897.

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ITALY.¹

VENICE.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The opportunities for extending American trade in this district have decidedly improved during the past few years, and especially during that of 1896. Venice is every day becoming more modernized, and as a result of this modernizing process there is a continually increasing consumption of the articles that are necessities more or less in modern civilization. Numerous articles of household and domestic convenience, made after United States designs and ideas, sold as United States products, but manufactured in Germany, find here a most favorable market, and it would seem that the designating of any article as "American" goes far toward making it an advantageously salable commodity. It seems clearly evident that if the imitations of United States manufactured goods, or those made after American models, which the large mass of the public unquestionably accept as genuine, find such a favorable market here—being as a matter of course inferior in quality—the real products of our industry would be equally or much more acceptable, and after their superiority to the German imitation had been practically proved, as would be the case, the continual extension of our trade in these parts would follow.

Heretofore, in this entire Kingdom, as is well known to all those who have an acquaintance with Italian affairs, there has been and there exists still a strong and obstinate prejudice against the ideas and methods of modern civilization, and this prejudice is found in a specially marked degree in this region. In the city of Venice itself a most superficial acquaintance will show how necessarily slow must be the advance in such a direction. The violence of this prejudice, however, is gradually lessening even here, and the advance made each year in the way of modern progress is palpably evident to one residing in the district.

The population is slowly beginning to realize the value of the benefits of modern material comfort, but the general acceptance and adoption of these benefits must be necessarily slow, and one of the most potent obstacles to its advance arises from the fact that the houses, of which the most recently built were constructed not less than three hundred years ago, are ill adapted to the introduction of modern conveniences, and radical and costly modifications would attend the necessary changes, so that owners are not as a rule favorable to this sort of development. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks encountered, progress continues, and the average tenant is every day becoming more exacting in his demands for modern conveniences, so that the owners are obliged in self-defense to introduce them.

Unfortunately in the extension of our trade in these parts we are confronted by rather formidable obstructions, all tending to the advantage of our European rivals. The first of these trade obstructions is the long distance our wares must travel before delivery here and the consequently large freight rates to be paid. Secondly, the high Italian duties, amounting in many cases to nearly double the original cost of the article, although in this latter case we are on the same footing as our competitors.

¹ See pp. 216-335.

Not one of the least important obstacles to our trade extension here is found in the fact that our manufactured articles are well made and worth the price at which they are offered, but this price, although cheap for the article—far less than what the same object could be made for here—is vastly in excess of similar articles made, say, in Germany, which seem to satisfy the requirements of the consumer, and although the proportionate cost is much higher than for United States articles they will sell, while the latter will be absolutely unsalable. This was brought specially to my notice in the case of iron safes, a catalogue having been sent me of a superior grade of safes, burglar and fireproof. This catalogue I showed to numerous business men here. They admired the article and found the price, considering the superior construction, very moderate. But the cheapest of these safes was quoted at something like \$150 f. o. b. in New York. They naturally replied, Why purchase one of these, when we can get a safe here that answers all our requirements for about \$40?

I use this illustration as a proof, in a way, that for the successful sale of any merchandise in this district or in this country there seems to be but one absolutely necessary condition, viz, cheapness. Cheap and showy articles of no intrinsic value seem at present to be most in demand, and this fact has suggested to me that the large surplus of unsalable stock that many of our merchants have on hand, either because the objects have become obsolete, gone out of fashion, or because improved articles have taken their place, would find a profitable outlet here. I look, however, upon this love for the cheap and proportionately worthless article as simply a transition state in the advance of Italian modern civilization, and its duration is, to my mind, not destined to be of any unusual extent; hence it behooves our exporters to take advantage of the present moment.

There are in Venice and in the district a large number of shops called bazaars, where specialties of all kinds are sold. These obtain their supplies principally from Germany, although now and then some stray United States articles (genuine) are to be found in them, usually obtained, they tell me, in England. If the proprietors were aware of the existence of the vast amount of goods in their line made in the United States and could make advantageous terms with the exporters, they would, I am told, import directly, but they are absolutely in ignorance in regard to our manufactures and are not going to exert themselves to become enlightened on that subject unaided.

During the past two years the annual average of imports from the United States has been, in round numbers, about 8,500,000 lire (about \$1,500,000), but in the list of imports manufactured American goods are not to be found. Of course it is readily understood why our manufacturers have shown so little energy in their attempts to extend our foreign markets in Europe, as our domestic wants have heretofore been sufficiently large to entirely consume our output of manufactured goods. But this state of things can not continue, as increasing capital every day is being invested in commercial enterprises, and the necessity for extending our foreign markets must soon be presented to our manufacturers as a problem whose solution can not always be treated with that indifference which it has hitherto received, and I have in my correspondence from prominent mercantile houses and manufacturers the most convincing evidence during the past few years that it is already receiving the consideration of many of our important firms.

Among the articles most likely to find a favorable market in this district may be mentioned hardware, kitchen and household utensils,

stationery, wall paper, rubber goods, stoves and ranges, plumbers' supplies, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, patent medicines, sewing machines, watches and clocks, bicycles, canned and preserved articles of food, etc.

Manufacturers and merchants desiring to extend their trade in these parts must bear in mind a fact that seems heretofore to have been universally overlooked, viz, that the language used here is Italian and not English. Quantities of beautifully gotten up catalogues and advertising matter are sent to this consulate in the hope that they will be advantageously distributed; all are, however, without a single exception, published in English, and are therefore absolutely useless and productive of no possible results.

Conditions in regard to payment constitutes another factor of importance in the extension of trade here that must be modified. Many of our merchants, apparently strongly desirous of introducing their goods into this market, will not sell except on an order accompanied by the full value of the merchandise; in other words, they wish to be paid in advance, and insist upon the foreign buyer paying for his goods two or three months before they are received. Such conditions would never be accepted by our own importers, generally speaking, in their purchases from abroad, and there is far less chance of their being accepted here, where credits as a rule are much longer than with us.

The importance of good traveling agents can not be overestimated. No amount of advertising matter can replace them. The choice of such agents is, however, a matter requiring the wisest exercise of good judgment, and no one should be chosen who is not familiar with the customs and language of the people.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Imports into Venice from the United States during the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Chemical products	\$2,378.18			\$2,378.18
Coffee	11,590.90	\$11,341.81		249.09
Cotton	510,494.54	344,170.99		166,323.55
Cotton oil		2,400.00	\$2,400.00	
Hemp	2,633.63			2,633.63
Indian corn	160,746.18	102,496.36		58,249.82
Mineral oils	12,340.90	13,821.82	1,480.92	
Paraffin	62,807.27	100,460.00	37,652.73	
Petroleum	525,696.00	598,118.18	72,422.18	
Phosphates	35,000.00	141,400.00	106,400.00	
Rosin	37,090.90	13,090.90		24,000.00
Steel	174.54			174.54
Sulphate of copper	6,040.00	14,581.45	8,541.45	
Tallow		217,362.18	217,362.18	
Tobacco	142,570.91	18,550.36		124,014.55
Timber for building	10,090.91	2,774.54		7,316.37
Sundries		1,188.36	1,188.36	
Total	1,519,704.86	1,581,762.95	447,447.82	385,389.73

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

In 1896, 3,787 sailing and 2,114 steam ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,345,491 tons, arrived at and cleared from the port of Venice, being a decrease, as compared with 1895, of 1,018 sailing vessels and 156,556 tons, and 184 steamers and 1,008,054 tons. Of those entered, 1,946 were sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 110,520 tons, and 1,062 were steamers, with an aggregate of 108,867 tons. The sailing vessels

cleared numbered 1,841, with an aggregate tonnage of 111,271 tons, and the steamers 1,057, with a tonnage of 1,014,833 tons.

Comparing the entries with the year 1895, there is a decrease of 480 sailing vessels and 25,254 tons and a decrease of 90 steamers and a tonnage of 956,258 tons. Comparing the vessels cleared with 1895, there is a decrease of 538 sailing vessels and 21,302 tons, and 94 steamers and 51,796 tons.

As I am unable to obtain returns showing the total shipping for 1896 according to nationality, I append those for 1895.

No vessel flying the United States flag, excepting pleasure yachts, have entered this port during the past year.

Movement of shipping at the port of Venice during the year 1895.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	1	830	284	367,840	285	368,670	1	830	268	367,840	265	368,670
Italian	1,875	102,182	417	386,750	2,292	488,932	1,822	98,449	417	386,242	2,239	486,691
Austro-Hungarian	532	29,856	967	220,658	919	250,515	538	30,709	381	221,277	919	251,986
Greek	6	1,436	28	30,007	34	31,443	5	1,083	26	26,680	31	27,763
Swedish and Norwegian	1	490	30	28,628	31	29,118	1	490	31	29,295	32	29,785
German	—	—	22	26,354	22	26,354	—	—	23	28,408	23	28,408
Turkish	8	705	2	2,344	10	3,049	9	737	2	2,344	11	3,081
Dutch	—	—	1	1,673	1	1,673	—	—	1	870	1	870
Belgian	—	—	1	870	1	870	—	—	1	1,673	1	1,673
Montenegrin	3	275	—	—	3	275	8	275	—	—	3	275
Total	2,426	135,774	1,152	—	3,578	1,200,899	2,379	132,573	1,146	1,066,629	3,525	1,199,202
Total for 1894	2,656	139,036	988	—	3,644	1,052,913	2,619	138,502	1,005	936,078	3,624	1,074,580

TRADE AT THE MARITIME STATION.

In 1895 the traffic of the maritime station of Venice (884,378 tons) exceeded by 87 per cent the average for the ten preceding years.

In 1896 it reached 927,390 tons, notwithstanding the fact that the railway company exported for its own use 6,503 tons of coal less than during the preceding year, and that the importation of coal generally was, on account of the increase in freight rates, diminished.

Other merchandise imported, which made up the greater part of the traffic, rose from 155,419 tons in 1894 to 355,665 tons in 1895, and to 463,642 tons in 1896.

The agreements entered into with the steamship companies that had produced satisfactory results in 1895, especially those made with the Navigazione Generale Italiana, Puglia, and Austrian Lloyd, were maintained and others initiated.

Of merchandise in transit there arrived at the port of Venice in 1895 40,742 tons, exceeding by 36 per cent that of the preceding year. In 1896 47,732 tons arrived.

Among the most important articles of merchandise arriving were the following:

Articles.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Cereals	18,485	24,856
Wine	2,081	2,654
Charcoal	4,934	6,367
Dried fruits	3,833	4,280
Cotton	3,067	2,923
Petroleum	3,995	1,721
Sealed cars	870	2,041

There is a continual increase in the arrival of what is known as *vagoni "groupage,"* that is, sealed cars (instituted in October, 1896), which give decided satisfaction.

The only category that shows any diminution is petroleum, and this was due to the fact that up to the end of July, 1896, the importation of Russian petroleum from Batum was impossible on account of the suspension of the line of communication, Baku-Batum, and by reason of the competition of the petroleum of Galicia into eastern Switzerland, and that from northern ports via Mannheim.

The diminution in the imports of petroleum from abroad is, however, compensated by an increased shipment to the interior.

The movement of trade from and to the interior was: In 1894, 299,560 tons; 1895, 353,901 tons; 1896, 403,113 tons.

The trade in silk cocoons from the Orient to Lombardy is especially worthy of note. After a decided increase in 1895, it reached in 1896 a total of 10,584 bales. It is also worthy of note that an importation is recorded, being the first since the opening of the maritime station, of 1,232 bales of Chinese silk, the importation of which has heretofore been confined exclusively to the port of Marseilles.

From the foregoing statistics regarding the traffic of these Venitian docks, compiled from the official report recently received, it is clearly evident that the so-called *Stazione Marittima* has been a decided success, and of great benefit to the local commerce of this district. Projects for further developments in this direction have been submitted to the proper authorities, and if progress continues in the future as past experience warrants, believing that it will, the day is not far distant when Venice as a commercial port will surpass her rivals on the western shore of the peninsula.

The accompanying table, showing the number of ships, with their tonnage, entered and cleared from the date it was open, will not be without interest in this connection.

The *Punto-Franco* or bonded warehouse that exists in connection with the maritime station, and that has been referred to in previous reports, has given entire satisfaction, and has proved of inestimable value to the local commerce of the district.

Number of ships, with their tonnage, entered at the maritime station from the date it was opened up to December 31, 1895.

Year.	With cargoes.				In ballast.				Total.	
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		No.	Tons.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1880a	49	9,670	26	30,858					75	40,528
1881	116	24,357	68	81,092	17	5,091	1	500	202	111,040
1882	100	13,165	174	83,360	29	4,759	2	350	305	105,634
1883	89	14,535	309	147,021	25	3,794			423	165,350
1884	64	17,885	378	196,530	13	2,200	1	80	456	216,695
1885	36	15,357	469	268,898					505	284,255
1886	46	13,685	446	320,817					492	334,502
1887	61	28,700	757	486,400	8	2,500			826	517,600
1888	185	50,800	614	409,500	4	2,000			803	462,300
1889	282	41,440	927	525,190					909	566,630
1890	289	25,840	679	557,100			2	420	920	583,340
1891	96	17,050	656	483,975					752	501,025
1892	179	18,950	605	442,429			37	36,448	821	497,827
1893	214	26,663	593	505,742	8	511	32	34,675	847	567,591
1894	162	23,570	679	672,824	4	785	9	10,117	854	707,396
1895	67	15,686	740	742,741			17	19,531	838	778,158
Total	1,985	357,553	7,829	5,958,577	108	21,640	101	102,121	10,023	6,439,891

a May 1 to December 31.

COMMERCE WITH INDIA.

The railway company operating the Adriatic system, in the hope of developing an increase of trade between Venice and India, in connection with P. and O. Steamship Company's line running from this port to the East, arranged to send a delegate, in company with one appointed by the local chamber of commerce, to study the commercial conditions of India, with a view of obtaining information that would tend toward better trade relations between Venice and the ports of that country.

Mr. Gualtiero Fries was selected on the part of the railway company, and Primo Lanzoni, professor of geography and commercial statistics, was appointed by the local chamber of commerce.

These gentlemen spent some three months in India and obtained in that short space of time valuable information, embodied in their report, together with numerous useful suggestions. As the report in question is highly interesting from a historical as well as a commercial point of view, I have deemed it proper to inclose herewith a copy. The principal articles at present exported from Venice to India are glass beads, mosaics, hardware, cements, soap, butter, table wines, furniture, and cotton goods. If the opinions of those interested in Venitian trade can be credited this list is destined to be largely increased. So far statistics do not look encouraging.

AGRICULTURE AND EMIGRATION.

There is little of interest to report regarding the agricultural development in this district. The condition of the agricultural laborer has in no way improved, and day laborers have to work very hard, for a relatively small wage, which is not enough for their requirements, forcing them to put up with insufficient and unwholesome food. Owing to this fact the increase in emigration among the peasants of this region is enormous.

The following table shows the emigration from Italy since 1879, and the Venitian provinces are stated to have furnished nearly half of the total emigration. It is divided into two classes, permanent and temporary, the latter consisting of emigrants who leave Italy for a short time with the intention of returning, and the former those who leave it definitely.

Year.	Number of emigrants.		Total.
	Permanent emigration.	Temporary emigration.	
1876	19,756	89,015	108,771
1877	21,087	78,126	99,213
1878	18,553	77,733	96,286
1879	40,824	79,007	119,831
1880	37,934	81,967	119,901
1881	41,607	81,225	122,832
1882	65,748	85,844	151,592
1883	68,748	100,353	169,101
1884	58,409	88,698	147,107
1885	77,029	80,164	157,193
1886	85,355	82,917	168,272
1887	127,747	87,917	215,664
1888	195,993	94,743	290,736
1889	113,083	104,319	217,402
1890	104,733	112,511	217,244
1891	175,520	112,111	287,631
1892	107,369	116,298	223,667
1893	124,312	122,439	246,751
1894	105,455	119,868	225,323
1895	169,518	123,668	293,186

Fruits and vegetables of all sorts are of excellent quality and largely exported to Austria, Germany, and France.

The pear and apple crop was very poor in 1896. The crop of chestnuts was damaged in several districts by a parasite microscopic fungus "*Septoria castanicola*." The rice crop was not so good as expected, and the price went up about 10 per cent. A petition was sent to the Government by several chambers of commerce for a reduction of the heavy import duty, but any concession of this kind was refused by the Government on account of the strong opposition of the large agriculturists.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Port Lido.—The unsatisfactory condition of this opening into the lagoon from the sea, having a tortuous and dangerous channel whose maximum depth was scarcely more than 4 meters (13.14 feet), had long been a matter of serious consideration, both to the city and to the Government authorities. The sand washed in threatened to fill up the canals, so called, diminishing the force of the tidal current, thereby tending to transfer the lagoon into a pestiferous marsh, rendering Venice wholly uninhabitable.

In conformity, therefore, with a project of the Regio Genio Civile (royal civil engineers), the Government authorized the construction of two breakwaters at the port of the Lido in order to insure the satisfactory sanitation of the lagoon and obtain a direct passage to and from the sea for vessels having an average draft of 7 meters (23 feet).

These breakwaters¹ jut out into the sea, reaching at their extremities a depth of 8 meters (26.25 feet), the northeast breakwater being 3,450 meters (11,319 feet) long and the southeast 2,850 meters (9,350 feet), forming at their extreme points a mouth of 900 meters (5,794 feet) width and about 12 meters (38½ feet) maximum depth. These dikes are formed of large masses of Istrian stone, having at top a width of 6.50 meters (21.33 feet), spreading out toward the base in the proportion of 1.50 meters (4.92 feet) in width for every 1 meter (39.37 inches) of height. These dikes are surmounted by a wall having a width of 3 meters (9.84 feet) and a height of 1.50 meters (4.92 feet), and are marked at their extreme points, one by a red and the other by a green light.

The cost of this work has been, so far, more than 6,000,000 lire, and although it is well advanced it is not finished.

The results obtained meet all the expectations of the projectors of the scheme, and although the maximum depth of 8 meters (26.25 feet) has not yet been obtained, there is every probability of its soon being an established fact, as 7½ meters (24.64 feet) is the present average depth.

The tidal current between the dikes has reached a velocity sufficient to wash out all the sand that obstructed the port and produce a channel of sufficient depth to permit its being used by a large portion of the shipping entering this port, a result obtained without the assistance of any artificial dredging.

There are few other works that have been executed during the past year that are of interest enough to call for a detailed description. The canal or channel of San Marco has been widened and dredged at the bend of San Servolo, as well as the canal of the Alberoni and of the Rocchetta near the port of Malamocco.

¹A map showing the works executed in connection with Port Lido accompanied this report, and is filed in the Bureau of Statistics.

The most important work executed on the mainland has been the improvement of the marsh land of the VI Presa VII Superiore of Gambarare.

THE BRENTA RIVER.

In the year 1840 the Brenta, which flowed directly into the sea through what is known as the Conca di Brondolo, together with the Bacchiglione, was, after three centuries, reconducted into the lagoon of Chioggia by means of a cut on its right bank, near Santa Margherita di Calcinare. Owing to the rapid filling up of the lagoon, caused by the deposit of mud brought down by the Brenta, the interests of the port and city of Chioggia were seriously menaced, as was also a large zone of adjacent territory on the mainland, whose natural drainage was dependent, in a great measure, upon the depth of the lagoon. As soon as these provinces were annexed to the Kingdom of Italy the Government appointed a special commission for the improvement of the Venitian lagoon and ports. This commission was to act in accordance with the suggestions made by Engineer Lanciani, who in his valuable report of April 18, 1871, proposed diverting the course of the Brenta from the lagoon directly into the sea. This project, after having undergone slight modifications, was put into execution under the law of July 23, 1881. The work was commenced in 1884, and after various and apparently unavoidable delays was terminated in March, 1896. In order to accomplish the desired result, the following works were executed, viz: In the case of the Bacchiglione River the banks were reinforced from the Palude Padovana to a short distance below Ca Grassi. For a distance of 4 kilometers (2½ miles) from this point the river was conducted by means of a new canal 4½ kilometers (2.80 miles) long to Ca Pasqua through a part of the land situated between the old bed of the Bacchiglione and the canal Morto that served as a drainage receiver. The width of this canal is 70 meters (228 feet) at the top of the embankment and 40 meters (131 feet) at the bed.

The Brenta River was diverted into a new bed from Santa Margherita di Calcinare as far as Ca Pasqua, this change having been effected by making use for a short distance of an old and abandoned canal; then, for a distance of 5 kilometers (3.11 miles)—that is, as far as Tresse—the new river runs parallel to the shore of the lagoon, flowing through the drainage canal, called the Nuovissimo. From the Tresse to Ca Pasqua, where the two rivers meet, the new bed of the river Brenta occupied the place of the old bed of the River Bacchiglione, as well as that part of the land as far as the border of the lagoon. The average width of this new canal is 110 meters (362 feet) between the embankments and 80 meters (262 feet) at the bed. From Ca Pasqua to Brondolo (2 kilometers—1.24 miles) the bed for the two rivers was obtained by enlarging the existing canal for the Bacchiglione and constructing the necessary embankments.

Last, from Brondolo to the sea the bed of the river Bacchiglione, which traced a large curve, was abandoned, and a new one was cut across the land for a length of 3½ kilometers (2.17 miles). The section of this part varies from 160 to 200 meters (556 feet) between the embankments. All the new beds were constructed with solid embankments, so as to resist the highest floods; they measure from 2 to 5 meters (6½ to 16.40 feet) in height above the level of the adjoining lands. For the drainage canal, called Nuovissimo, and occupied by the River Brenta, a new bed was opened from Conche to the Tresse, in the near lagoon, of a depth of 8 meters (26.25 feet).

With the new river bed, crossed by the drainage canal of Consorzio via Presa, at Conche, it was necessary to build a peculiar siphon tube to pass under the Brenta River of the diameter of 2.50 meters (8.20 feet), and in order to secure the drainage into the lagoon of the vast territory which extends from the Euganean Hills as far as the Brenta, covering a superficial area of 500 square kilometers (193 square miles), two large siphon tubes were constructed in the locality of Tresse, which, passing under the rivers Brenta and Bacchiglione, carry the drainage into the lagoon. In order to take the waters of the Consorzio forests to the tubes just mentioned, a new canal was constructed, 5 kilometers (3.11 miles) long and 20 meters (164 feet) wide.

The total amount expended for the works was 10,000,000 lire (\$1,820,000). These works are now completed, and most satisfactory results have been obtained.¹

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The total population of Venice, as computed for the year 1896, is 163,254, being an increase of 1,322 as compared with the figures for 1895.

Marriages.—The number of marriages celebrated by the municipal authority, the only legal mode of celebrating marriages in Italy, was 891 in 1896 and 863 in 1895. As to the condition—"stato civile," as it is called—of the persons contracting marriage the following table is of interest:

Marriage contracted—	1896.	1895.
Between bachelors and spinsters.....	781	740
Between celibants and widows.....	28	24
Between widowers and spinsters.....	66	81
Between widowers and widows.....	16	18

It is found that, as regards elementary instruction, out of the total number of marriages those contracted by persons who could read and write were 1,372 and 1,309 in 1896 and 1895, respectively, while those contracted by illiterate persons were 410 and 417 during the same years. In regard to the age of persons marrying, it is observed that the majority of marriages were contracted, in the case of men, between the ages of 22 and 32 years, and, in the case of women, between the ages of 19 and 26 years. As to the religion of the contracting parties we have the following:

Religion.	1896.	1895.
Between Catholics.....	866	833
Between Hebrews.....	14	11
Between Greeks.....	1	1
Between Protestants.....	1	3
Mixed.....	9	16

Mortality.—The total number of deaths for 1896 was 4,083, and that for 1895 was 3,913. Out of this number, however, there were, in 1896,

¹A chart on which is traced the course of the Brenta River from Santa Margherita di Calcinare to the Adriatic, proposed by the director of the Genio Civile, accompanied this report, and is filed in the Bureau of Statistics.

313, and in 1895, 321 that did not belong to the population either permanent or transitory, but merely happened to be in the commune at the time of their death. Subtracting these, therefore, from the total number of deaths, we have 3,770 deaths in 1896 (average, 23.4 per 1,000 inhabitants) and 3,592 deaths in 1895 (average, 22.7 per 1,000 inhabitants).

Classed according to sex, we have the following:

Sex.	1896.	1895.
Males.....	2,126	2,059
Females.....	1,957	1,854

The results of investigation as to the age of deceased persons are shown in the following classification:

Age.	1896.	1895.
Up to 1 year.....	944	890
1 to 5 years.....	625	464
5 to 20 years.....	253	261
20 to 40 years.....	451	430
40 to 60 years.....	621	624
60 to 80 years.....	995	1,059
Over 80 years.....	194	185

The first two and the last two groups of this table—that is, infancy and old age—furnish the largest contingent to the total number of deaths, as would naturally be supposed. However, the enormous proportion of 1,569, the total deaths of infants up to 5 years of age, being 38 per cent of the whole, deserves notice.

Deaths of persons over 80 years of age were as follows:

Age.	1896.	1895.
From 80 to 90 years.....	180	173
From 90 to 95 years.....	12	11
Over 95 years.....	2	1

The following classification shows the prevailing causes of death:

Disease.	1896.	1895.
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	1,212	1,056
Diseases of the nervous system.....	642	625
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	484	485
Diseases, constitutional.....	495	542
Diseases of the circulatory apparatus.....	463	509
Infectious diseases.....	271	163

The infectious diseases being subdivided as follows:

Disease.	1896.	1895.
Measles.....	150	28
Typhoid fever.....	46	37
Diphtheria.....	31	39
Whooping cough.....	17	26
Syphilis.....	15	12
Scarlet fever.....	1	1
Puerperal fever.....	4	3
St. Anthony's fire.....	7	17

It is gratifying to note that smallpox, after appearing in 1889 and 1890, causing 417 deaths during the former and 500 during the latter year, has during the past three years not made its appearance, a most satisfactory proof of the improved sanitary conditions of the city.

The rate of mortality of Venice compared with other cities is stated as follows: The average rate of mortality in Venice was 23.4 per 1,000 for 1896 and 22.7 for 1895, the average for the two years being 23.1. This average was less than six other Italian cities, viz, Reggio Emilia, 27.6; Brescia, 25.8; Modena, 25.7; Perugia, 25.3; Naples, 24.9; Verona, 24.4. The death rate of Venice is the same as that of Bologna, Florence, Pisa, and Milan, and exceeds that of Ravenna, Ferrara, Genoa, Pistoja, Leghorn, Rome, Turin, Bari, Alessandria, the average mortality of these cities varying from 21 to 18 per 1,000.

In comparison with cities in other parts of the world, the death rate of Venice is below Alexandria, Egypt (44.1), Bombay (42.1), St. Petersburg (31.4), Trieste (30), Budapest (25.8), Dublin (25.3), and Munich (23.5); it equals that of Manchester and Liverpool, and exceeds that of Brussels, New York, Prague, Philadelphia, Paris, London, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Zurich, and Frankfort, which cities range from a maximum of 21.7 to a minimum of 15.6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.—The statistics for the only public hospital existing in Venice, the Ospitale Civile, are—

Description.	1896.	1895.
Patients on January 1	898	914
Patients admitted during the year	10,838	10,807
Patients discharged	9,611	9,793
Patients who died	1,113	1,130
Patients remaining on December 31	1,012	898

The statistics show an excess of 20 per cent of males.

It is found from these figures that an average of 86.5 per cent of those entering the hospital were cured, while 9.5 per cent died.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Prisons.—The following figures regarding the prisons of Venice are not without interest:

Description.	1896.	1895.
Prisoners on January 1	932	932
Prisoners admitted during the year	3,859	3,758
Prisoners discharged	3,954	3,741
Prisoners who died	18	17
Prisoners remaining on December 31	819	932

The larger number of prisoners are in the two penal houses on the Guidecca, which have a total of 593 prisoners—477 males and 116 females.

H. ABERT JOHNSON, *Consul*.

VENICE, May 8, 1897.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT VENICE.

Principal articles imported into Venice during the year 1896.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Coal, wood, and charcoal.....	1, 214, 974, 980. 70	Material for weaving.....	3, 522, 509. 88
Wheat and other grain.....	281, 991, 047. 38	Colors and dyewoods.....	3, 090, 628. 74
Fertilizers.....	190, 478, 542. 30	Tobacco.....	2, 020, 956. 82
Spirits, wine, vinegar, and beer.....	100, 583, 322. 24	Wool.....	1, 672, 850. 56
Petroleum.....	42, 210, 813. 82	Raw silk, silk cocoons, and waste.....	1, 455, 476. 92
Oils.....	33, 752, 426	Paper, books, and prints.....	1, 358, 251. 06
Fresh and dried fruits, vegetables.....	31, 482, 790. 30	Yarns and manufactures.....	935, 852. 70
Sulphur.....	30, 449, 935. 20	Soap.....	764, 996. 20
Metals, rough and worked.....	30, 230, 797. 96	Nitrate.....	692, 685. 32
Salt.....	28, 708, 521. 66	Glassware, beads, and enamels.....	537, 481. 48
Stones, lime, and cement.....	28, 382, 461. 22	Hemp.....	428, 590. 10
Timber, rough and worked.....	18, 822, 654. 34	Animals for slaughter.....	313, 935. 04
Oilseed.....	13, 705, 336. 82	Gums.....	248, 017. 50
Tallow, butter, lard, and grease.....	10, 915, 195. 06	Earthenware, hardware, and jewelry.....	124, 118. 98
Fish, dried and prepared.....	9, 347, 944. 92	Cheese.....	99, 427. 46
Colonial produce and drugs.....	8, 659, 007. 42	Indigo.....	98, 120. 56
Medicines and medicinal preparations.....	4, 800, 296. 04	Wax, rough and worked.....	92, 812. 66
Hides.....	4, 282, 215. 04	Stearin candles.....	17, 857. 26
Rosin.....	3, 909, 417. 18	Glucose.....	14, 550. 36
Gall nuts and braks.....	3, 072, 422. 68	Sundries.....	38, 087, 330. 98

Principal articles exported from Venice during the year 1896.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Glassware, beads, and enamels.....	73, 007, 754. 06	Spirits, wine, vinegar, and beer.....	1, 312, 839. 36
Wheat and other grain.....	67, 421, 077. 20	Earthenware, hardware, and jewelry.....	1, 310, 634. 70
Timber, rough and worked.....	53, 820, 458. 88	Gallnuts and barks.....	944, 230. 18
Coal, wood, and charcoal.....	34, 273, 593. 44	Cheese.....	862, 439. 52
Petroleum.....	28, 161, 780. 86	Stearin candles.....	753, 294. 38
Stones, lime, and cement.....	23, 096, 271. 44	Oils.....	621, 476. 74
Hemp.....	18, 479, 839. 04	Sulphur.....	568, 864. 52
Yarns and manufactures.....	15, 141, 633. 72	Wax, rough and worked.....	548, 724. 94
Fertilizers.....	9, 925, 111. 50	Soap.....	521, 608. 36
Metals, rough and worked.....	8, 018, 571. 12	Raw silk, silk cocoons, and waste.....	324, 737. 58
Hides.....	5, 396, 860. 80	Animals for slaughter.....	253, 969. 92
Paper, books and prints.....	5, 022, 078. 80	Material for weaving.....	227, 075. 80
Salt.....	3, 258, 619. 26	Gums.....	204, 366. 42
Colors and dyewoods.....	2, 657, 645. 30	Oil seed.....	166, 697. 76
Fresh and dried fruits, and vegetables.....	2, 227, 307. 38	Rosin.....	87, 753. 08
Medicines and medicinal preparations.....	2, 028, 452. 46	Glucose.....	68, 122. 14
Fish, dried and prepared.....	1, 662, 709. 32	Indigo.....	49, 737. 52
Matches.....	1, 429, 242. 18	Tobacco.....	26, 415. 20
Cotton.....	1, 425, 612. 52	Wool.....	24, 911. 98
Tallow, butter, lard, and grease.....	1, 417, 116. 88	Sundries.....	9, 780, 408. 14
Colonial produce and drugs.....	1, 412, 707. 68		

MOROCCO.

TRADE IN 1895.

For a country with some 220,000 square miles of territory, which is said to form the area of Morocco, and with an estimated population of 8,000,000, the entire trade with foreign countries may be considered very small. So long, too, as the people are governed as they are, there is not much probability of there being any notable increase in either exports or imports.

The trade for 1895, both export and import, for the Empire, according to the most reliable figures obtainable, amounted to \$10,733,310. Of this the exports were \$4,356,545 and the imports \$6,376,765, showing an excess in imports of \$2,020,220. In 1894 the value of both the exports and imports is put down at \$11,527,640. This shows an excess in 1894 of \$794,330.

This falling off in 1895 is probably due to the cholera during the latter part of the year, which not only restricted the trade with foreign countries, but practically cut off the exports for four months. In fact, from the years 1892 down to the end of 1895, there seems to have been a falling off in the value of the exports each year. This condition seems to be attributable to the swarms of locust, the unsettled condition of the country politically, and the greater scarcity of the crops through a neglect of agricultural interests. These causes would of course operate in increasing the volume and the value of the imports. The outlook for the present year is said to be better than it actually was for 1895 and 1896, notwithstanding the lack of rain during the months of February and March.

The farmers have taken more pains in increasing their acreage of grain, corn, and beans. Besides, a project was begun early this year by the foreign merchants of the coast to gather the locust eggs, and thus in a measure check the ravages of the pest. On representation by the diplomatic body, to aid the merchants the Sultan issued a proclamation offering \$3 a quintal for all the locust eggs brought in. In this way a vast number of the eggs were destroyed, so that the prospect for a good year is now very encouraging, except in the southwest.

EXPORTS.

It is difficult to give the value of the exports from Morocco to the United States, as there is no direct steam communication between the two countries. The invoices at the office in Tangier and at the various agencies show an exportation amounting to only \$363,331.

The only articles invoiced for the United States are wool, goatskins, coriander seed, curios, and sheepskins. Goatskins are shipped chiefly from Mogador; that is, those intended for the United States. Coriander seed, through Casablanca, finds its way to the United States, but through England and Germany chiefly.

Through the administrators of customs the export duty was increased from 5 to 10 reales per quintal in September last. A protest against this arbitrary action was sent by the foreign representatives to the Sultan, but the matter is still under consideration. Should the additional duty of 5 reales (equal to 25 cents) be imposed, exporters say they must cease to export, or do so at a loss, which of course they will not do. From 35 to 40 per cent of all the exports goes to Great Britain. France comes next, with, say, 30 per cent, Spain next, with about 25 per cent; other countries taking the balance.

The chief exports from Tangier are cattle, goatskins, dates, fowls, eggs, beeswax, and slippers. From the other ports are shipped beeswax, beans, bones, canary seed, coriander seed, dates, goatskins, hides, horns, sheepskins, wool, slippers, chick-peas, carpets, cork wood, mats, pottery, almonds, maize, eggs, rose leaves, olive oil, calfskins, orris root, and ostrich feathers. The value of the goatskins shipped is greater than any other single item in the list, according to the best information I can obtain, with beans a good second.

HOW TO INCREASE UNITED STATES TRADE.

The chief imports are candles, chemicals and drugs, cotton goods, bricks, flour, furniture, glassware, groceries and provisions, hardware, oils, paints, silk (raw and manufactured), spices, stationery, tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, wines, and petroleum.

How much of all these articles comes from the United States it is impossible to know. One thing is certain, none of the articles mentioned come direct from the United States. The reason is obvious, there are no direct steamers. Whatever articles of manufacture of United States origin one may find in store or shop came by way of England, France, or Germany, and cost more to the consumer than if they had come direct. There is every reason to believe that were there a line of steamers touching at this port from New York once a month even from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of our products and manufactures could be placed in Morocco annually.

Take the single item of cotton goods, of which there was an importation in 1895 of about \$3,500,000, nearly all of which came from Great Britain; simply because there are no steamers between this country and the United States, we do not get probably \$25,000 worth of this trade. There is but one thing to do in order to have our manufacturers and merchants secure a large part of this trade in cotton goods, and that is to have a steamer, once a month even, touching at the ports in Morocco direct from New York. In my opinion, without these direct steamers any effort that may be attempted to extend our trade in any line of goods will not meet with success. New York, with direct steamers, is as near Morocco as Hamburg or London. Shipments of American goods through either of these cities means simply a greater cost for the importer than if he purchase German or English goods. Germany is increasing her trade with this country and increasing it primarily because there is a line of steamers direct from Germany, and secondarily because the German manufacturers make a study of what the natives want and how they want it. The secret of the steady gain of the German manufacturer in building up trade with this country is, steamers under the German flag, running direct from German ports, and the studied method of the manufacturers in adapting themselves to the requirements of the native merchants.

There is no doubt but that with direct steamers and a study of the requirements of the merchants and traders of the people of this country the larger part of the Manchester cotton goods would gradually disappear, to be substituted by American cotton goods, as we manufacture a better quality and should be able to sell at as low prices. With direct steamers we could also place upon this market candles, chemicals and drugs, furniture, hardware, iron, steel, nails, lumber, provisions and groceries, canned goods, shoes, etc. Now our exportation is chiefly a little flour and petroleum, and even this must be brought here in foreign vessels and in a roundabout way. If our manufacturers can put iron and steel, cotton goods, and street cars right in the heart of England as cheap or cheaper than these same products can be put upon the English market by the English manufacturers themselves, there is no reason why, with steamers of our own under our flag, our manufacturers may not have nine-tenths of the commerce and trade of every country south of us on the American Continent, besides discharging a large share of our manufactured product on every wharf and landing place in Europe and northern Africa where a vessel can enter. Let this be

done, and discontent, dissatisfaction, and unrest would be at an end in our manufacturing centers and our farming districts. Every wheel of industry would turn and new ones would be made to operate and every idle hand would find some work to do.

The commercial marine of every European country having a marine worthy of mention has been built up by aid and encouragement, and not by neglect and antagonism of their Governments. By direct or indirect assistance through subsidies or navigation bounties the flags of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain may be seen entering the ports of the New as well as the Old World, their vessels bearing the products and manufactures of their people. Competition for commercial supremacy is sharp, pushing, aggressive. Trade follows the flag. European countries have this lesson well learned, following the lead of England, which began nearly sixty years ago to grant subsidies, and has followed it up in one form or another since. For some reason we, who can do all things as well and many things better than any other country, either through indifference or studied antagonism to our shipping interests, have stood in our own light for years in respect to the development of our foreign trade. Now when we are looking for the markets of the world we find the ports so filled with the vessels of other nations that it is very difficult for us to enter. But it is not too late if our lawmakers will set to work at once to level the mountain of folly that has been piled up against our shipping interests and substitute something, no matter by what name it may be called, that will enable our people who can do so to construct steamers carrying our products and our manufactures to the chief ports of both continents.

The last statistics relative to shipping show that 21 per cent of the tonnage entering this port (Tangier) in 1895 was British, 18 per cent French, 19 per cent German, and 38 per cent Spanish, and not a single vessel from the United States.

The value of the exports for 1896, for which invoices were obtained, was a little above \$100,000. The articles composing these exports (goatskins, wool, coriander seed, and Moorish curios) were shipped to the United States either through England, France, or Germany. If we can not have our own steamers it would be well for any who are interested in the extension and development of our trade to seek to have one of the foreign lines plying to the United States touch at the ports of Morocco, while the steamers might also touch at the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.

Why should not our merchants and manufacturers make an effort to have one of the Mediterranean lines, running between New York and Italy, touch at Tangier? An important trade would be very soon built up. It would also be very convenient for the large number of American tourists desiring to visit this interesting and curious old place.

D. N. BURKE,
Consul-General.

TANGIER, May 13, 1897.

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